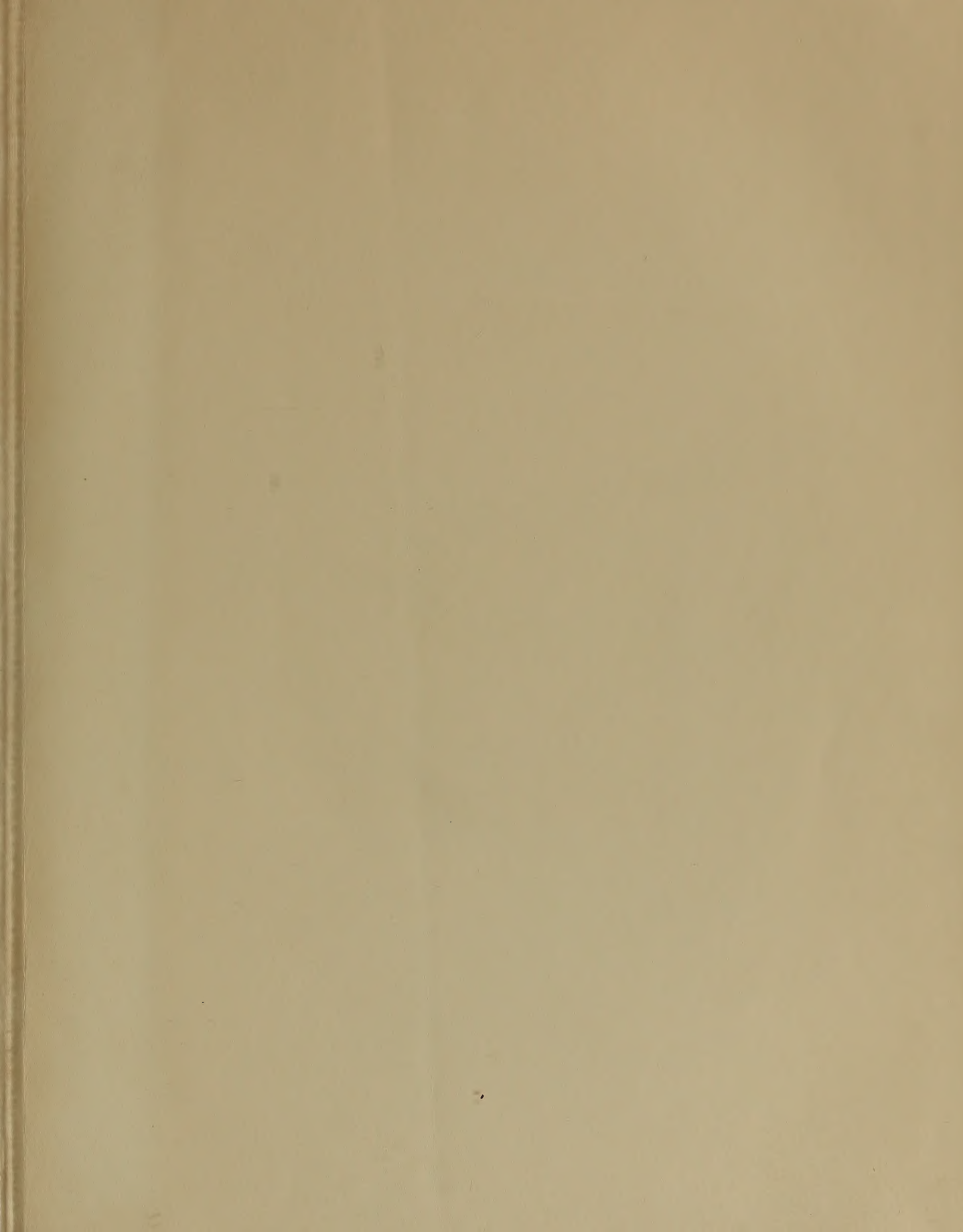


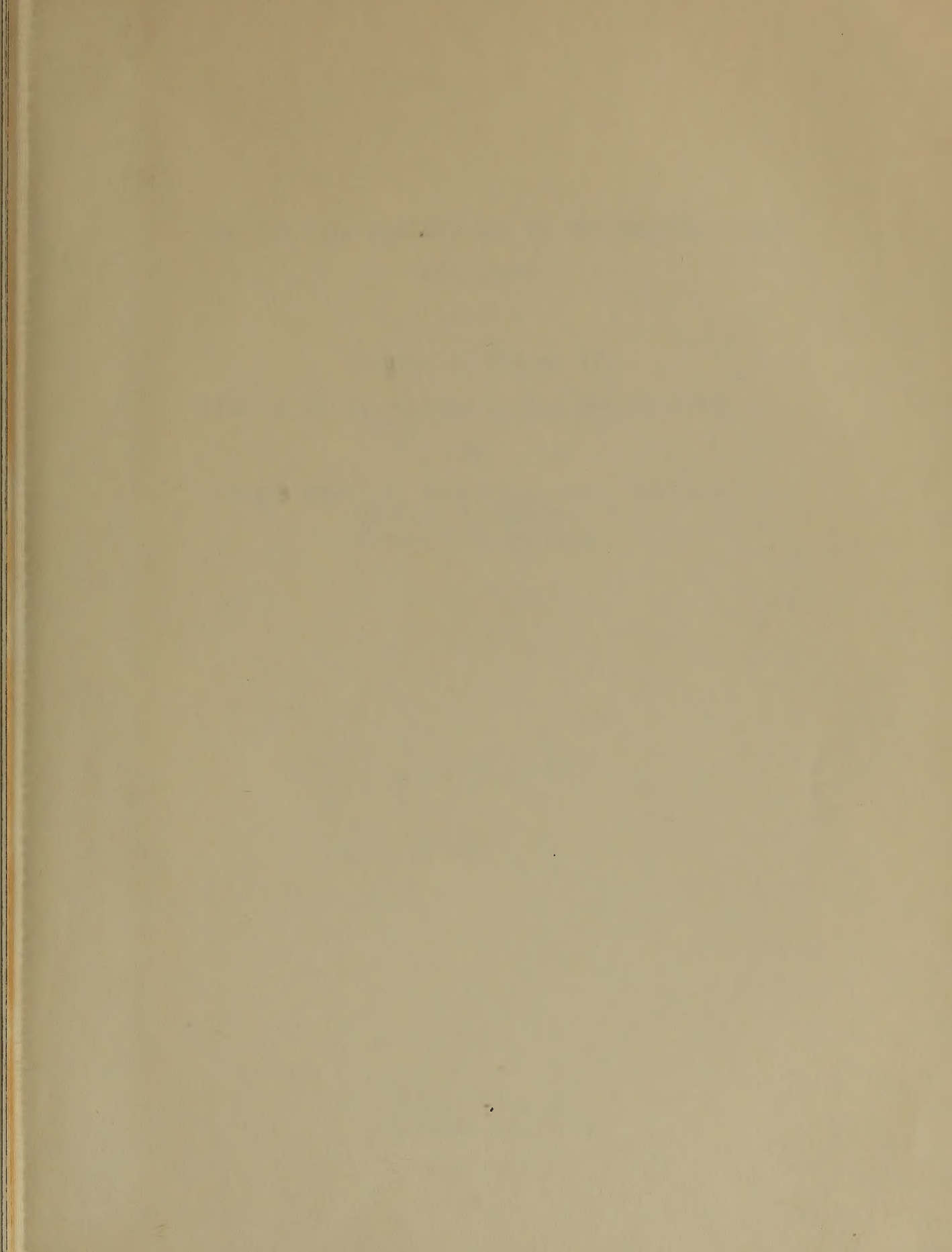
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THE WAR WITH ALGIERS AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN,
1815-1817

Chapter I, Volume II,
History of the United States Marine Corps

By

Major Edwin N. McClellan, U.S. Marines
Officer-in-Charge
Historical Section

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If details concerning the participation of the Navy and Army in any operation or incident described herein do not appear, such omission occurs only because it is impracticable in a history of this character to set forth more than the work of the Marines themselves. To do more than this would extend the history beyond the scope and size planned. In many of the operations described, the Navy or the Army, or both, have been present in greater strength than the Marines, and full credit is here given for their splendid achievements.

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CHAPTER I
THE WAR WITH ALGIERS AND ^{IN} THE
MEDITERRANEAN, 1815-1817

The foreign policy of our Great Republic is not established by the Marines. That is the duty of the President or the Secretary of State acting for him. The Navy and the Marine Corps are the instruments often used by the chief executive to carry out his foreign policy. Often such duty, unknown to the American public, is detested by the naval service. From the Treaty of 1795 with Algiers to 1815, the Navy and Marines carried out that odious part of the foreign policy that called for the humiliating service of carrying tribute to Algiers. That Barbary State lived¹ up to the terms of the treaty of 1795 until about 1812.²

In that year Dey Hadji Ali of Algiers, a ferocious old man, surnamed The Tiger, annulled this Treaty on the ground that the quantity and quality of a tribute shipment of maritime stores was not in accord with the terms of the treaty. These stores were sent out on the Allegheny which arrived at Algiers in July, 1812. The Dey threatened to enslave all the Americans unless a large sum of money was paid. This was borrowed and

paid on July 25th. Tobias Lear, the American Consul-General and other Americans, left Algiers in the Allegheny³. News of war with Great Britain arrived at Gibraltar while the Allegheny⁴ lay there and she was seized by the British.

The Algerine Fleet immediately started active operations against American merchant vessels in the summer of 1812. The American brig Edwin was captured and her crew carried into slavery. She was their only prize. The United States offered \$3,000.00 each for the prisoners. The offer was refused.

However, in 1815, at the end of our Second War with Great Britain, America was better prepared than she was in 1785 or 1812, and our naval force, which was quite considerable, was available for active operations against these Barbary Corsairs.

President Madison, in February, 1815, sent a message to Congress recommending a declaration of war against Algiers. On March 3, 1815, less than a fortnight after peace was made with England, President Madison approved an Act of Congress making it lawful for the President to employ armed vessels of the United States "for protecting effectually the commerce and seamen thereof on the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean and

adjoining Seas." ⁵ It also authorized the President to instruct the commanding officers of our naval vessels to "subdue, seize, and make prize of all vessels, goods and effects of or belonging to the Dey of Algiers, or to his subjects," and also "to cause to be done all such other acts or precaution or hostility as a state of war will justify." While this was not an express declaration of war, it was a formal statement that a state of war existed.

Acting under this legislative authority President Madison promptly directed that an "Over-Seas Expedition" be organized for the purpose of visiting the Barbary Coast and forcing reason upon the Algeri^{nes}~~ens~~. This expedition consisted of two squadrons of naval vessels carrying an expeditionary force of over 400 Marines (formed of the Marine Detachments of about twenty vessels) and one company of United States Corps of Artillery of the Army. Two officers of the U.S. Army Engineers also proceeded to Europe on the Congress but did not form part of this expedition. These Army troops were under the direct command of Commodore Decatur, commanding the squadron that was to carry them.

Commodore Decatur suggested to Secretary of the

Navy B. W. Crowninshield "the propriety of sending Bomb vessels against the Regency of Algiers," believing that "vessels of that description would render the most essential services." The Commodore was of the opinion that "two small ones could be built and prepared for sea in six weeks at the utmost and could follow the squadron out." There were "sea Mortars mounted at the forts at New York" which Decatur presumed "could be procured for this purpose." Then Decatur ventured this presumption: "As I presume that Major Archer and his detachment will have the management of these vessels if built, I think it most eligible that they should proceed to Algiers in them."⁷

The second squadron was under command of Commodore William Bainbridge; but before it arrived in the Mediterranean a treaty of peace had been concluded between the United States and Algiers. The two squadron commanders, with Mr. William Shaler, were appointed a joint commission to arrange the peace. Commodore Bainbridge arrived too late to participate in the negotiations for the Treaty.

The orders of Commodore Decatur were dated March 27, 1815, and directed him to "take command of the United States Squadron now at New York destined for the Mediterranean, against Algiers."⁸

The Marines serving on Decatur's Squadron were as follows: Flagship Guerriere: Major John Hall, Captain William Strong, and 54 men; Macedonian: First Lieutenant John Harris, Second Lieutenant Henry W. Kennedy and 37 men; Constellation: First Lieutenant Thomas W. Legge, and about 40 men; Ontario: Second Lieutenant James I. Mills and 20 men; Flambeau: Sergeant John Warren and 10 men; Spitfire: Sergeant Ferrence McGurgan and 10 men; Torch: Sergeant John Holcom and 10 men; and the Spark: Sergeant Samuel Oliver and 10 men; the Eper-⁹vier, Firefly, and Peacock, also carried Marines. The Firefly was forced to put back to New York for repairs after a heavy gale was encountered by the squadron a few days after sailing.

Major John Hall was ordered "to embark as commanding officer of Marines on the Mediterranean Station on
¹⁰
board the squadron" under Decatur.

On the Guerriere was the Hawaiian Prince, George P. Kaumualii, son of King Kaumuelii of Kauai. He was
¹¹
either a Marine or Bluejacket.

Commodore Decatur requested that all the officers and crew of the President (who had just arrived from Bermuda) who desired to join the Flagship Guerriere be

The following is a list of names on the list:

William F. Smith, Secretary, 1891-1892

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1892-1893

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1893-1894

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1894-1895

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1895-1896

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1896-1897

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1897-1898

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1898-1899

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1899-1900

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1900-1901

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1901-1902

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1902-1903

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1903-1904

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1904-1905

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1905-1906

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1906-1907

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1907-1908

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1908-1909

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1909-1910

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1910-1911

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1911-1912

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1912-1913

John F. Smith, Secretary, 1913-1914

permitted to join him, and the entire crew responded. The Marines of the President were used to form detachments for the smaller vessels.

Decatur's Squadron sailed from New York on May 20, 1815, carrying as a passenger William Shaler, one of the three Commissioners. The Squadron arrived at Gibraltar on June 15, 1815, On the 17th, off Cape de Gat, the Constellation fell in with the Algerine Frigate Mashouda, commanded by Rais Hammida,¹² and immediately engaged her. The Guerriere entered the fight and the Algerine vessel was soon a shamble. The musketry fire of the Marines was¹³ an important factor in the victory. A great gun on the Guerriere exploded during the action, killing three and¹⁴ wounding seven. The Algerine frigate attempted to escape during the temporary lull caused by this accident, but, after some wonderful work by the Epervier, she surrendered.

A prize crew and a detachment of Marines to guard the 406 prisoners was placed on board the Mashouda, and the vessel sent into Carthagena, Spain under the escort of the Macedonian. The Guerriere had one killed and three wounded in this engagement in addition to the casualties¹⁵ caused by the gun explosion.

On June 19, 1815, off Cape Palos, the squadron drove

the Algerine brig Estedio on the beach, captured her, and sent her into Carthage^{na}.

The Squadron arrived at Algiers on June 28, 1815. Commodore Decatur and Mr. Shaler, the two commissioners, informed Dey Omar Pacha, "The Terrible Omar" (who had succeeded Dey Hadji Ali on March 23rd by the Assassins Route) that no treaty involving the payment of tribute would be made. The negotiations were conducted on board the Guerriere.¹⁷ According to this and other demands a treaty was signed by the Dey in Algiers on June 30th, and by Shaler and Decatur on Board the Guerriere on July 6, 1815.¹⁸ Commodore Decatur reported to the Secretary of the Navy on July 5, 1815, that the treaty had been "dictated at the mouths of our cannon."

All the Americans who had been held as prisoners were sent on board the Epervier and that vessel shortly after sailed for home carrying the released Americans, the Treaty and a joint letter signed by Decatur and Shaler. The Epervier passed Gibraltar on July 12, 1815, and was never heard of and to this day remains one of the mysteries of the sea.

Mr. Shaler landed at Algiers as Consul General and was received with honor.

This Treaty of 1815, discarded tribute forever, as

The Atlantic City Exhibition of the World's Fair was held at the Boardwalk from September to October.

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far as the United States was concerned. Europe, however, was not liberated from the "tribute and slavery" of the Corsairs until after the bombardment of Algiers on July 29, 1816, by Lord Exmouth's British Squadron and the Dutch Fleet.

The squadron of Commodore^{ore} William Bainbridge that went out to the Mediterranean included the Independence, United States, Congress and eight smaller vessels. Bainbridge informed the Secretary of the Navy that he "should be much gratified by having Captain Alfred Grayson, of the Marine Corps," command the Marines of the Independence. But First Lieutenant Francis B. White reported for the duty²¹ with Second Lieutenant Singleton Duval as junior officer. The Independence was the first line-of-battleship to visit²² the Mediterranean. The entire squadron of Bainbridge sailed from Boston on July 3, 1815, and arrived in the Mediterranean in August, 1815. Bainbridge informed the Secretary of the Navy that "peace having taken place with the Regency of Algiers" it only remained for him to show "this ship and several others of the squadron, off Tunis²³ and Tripoli." He visited Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis.

At Gibraltar Bainbridge was joined by all of Decatur's squadron except the Guerriere.

Commodore Decatur departed from Algiers on July 8, 1815, with all his squadron except the Epervier, Spark and Torch - after forcing Tunis and Tripoli to agree to²⁴ pay certain indemnities. He arrived in the United States

on the Guerriere on November 12, 1815.²⁵ Commodore Bain-
bridge arrived home three days later.²⁶

The company of Artillerists were placed on Board the U.S. Brig Saranac at New York and transported to Mobile, Ala., where they formed the garrison of Fort Bowyer.²⁷

A small Mediterranean squadron was now made up and Captain Shaw given command. It consisted of the United States, Constellation, Erie, and Ontario and left by Bainbridge in the Mediterranean for the protection of American interests. The John Adams, Alert, and Hornet arrived a little later and joined Shaw's squadron.²⁷

Major John Hall, Captain William Hall, First Lieutenant Henry Olcott, First Lieutenant Francis B. White, and First Lieutenant John Harris had been left in the Mediterranean although many others had "applied to stay but could not obtain that favor."²⁶

On November 15, 1815, Second Lieutenant Singleton Duval on board the Independence, wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton that he had the honor to inform him of his arrival at Newport on November 15th, after a "remarkably pleasant passage of forty days from Gibraltar." Lieutenant Duval wrote that the Squadron consisted of the flagship Independence, Macedonian, Congress, Chippewa, Firefly, Boxer, Saranac, Spark, Torch, and Spitfire. He further wrote that "Commodore Decatur

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put an end to our career before our arrival," and that it had been "A great disappointment, his making a peace so
26 soon."

On October 18, 1815 Commodore Shaw on the United States at Algeciras wrote Mr. Anthony Morris (former Minister) at Madrid that "for the effectual protection of our Commerce, as well keeping a Watchful Eye on the Barbary States and more particularly that of Algiers, the Government of the United States have considered it advisable to order a force to be retained in these Seas consisting of two frigates and two heavy sloops of war." The Commordore advised Mr. Morris that it was his intention
28 to establish his "Head rendezvous at Port Mahon."

Spain at this time did not feel very friendly disposed toward the United States.

Commodore Shaw sailed from Gibraltar October 30, 1815, and arrived at Port Mahon, Minorca, November 5, 1815
29 where he made his winter quarters.

Commodore Shaw at Port Mahon on the United States wrote Mr. Morris that he had "selected Port Mahon as the most proper place to establish the Head Rendezvous for our Squadron and have gained since my arrival at this place from the Heads of the Spanish Authorities the many important advantages." Governor Sazachaga had been extremely attentive to Commodore Shaw and his friendly aid

did much for the United States Navy. Admiral Monks permitted the Americans to make use of the Dock Yard.³⁰

"The Building which has been appropriated to us as a Hospital is of the very best construction and calculated if required to contain from 500 to 400 patients," reported Commodore Shaw to the Secretary of the Navy on December 20, 1815. "We are here Sir almost at the Door of an Enemy, whom cannot move without our having a knowledge of his position and I do pledge myself to my Government and to my Country that the Squadron under my Command will be always on the alert to chastize any mark of hostilities which Algiers or other Nations may deem proper to offer in these seas to our legal and just commerce," reported the Commodore to the Secretary of the Navy. "I am satisfied that it is fear alone which prevents the Algerines from attacking our commerce early in the Spring. The Treaty is not intended but to last so long as it may suit their political convenience and interest."²⁹

Commodore Shaw planned to sail early in December, 1815 for Carthagenia in order to learn why the Spanish Governor at that port had thought it proper to retain the Algerine Brig Estedio captured in June of 1815 by Decatur's Squadron and sent in to Carthagenia. "I am determined to have a full explanation on this important

subject wherein the interest of the United States is at present so much affected" wrote Commodore Shaw to Mr. Morris. "In fact until this Algerine brig is safely conveyed to Algiers by an American man-of-war the treaty made and concluded between Commodore Decatur & Co. and the Dey has not been complied on our part."³⁰

Notwithstanding the optimism and satisfaction indulged in by Commodore Shaw regarding Port Mahon, some misunderstanding soon arose there between him and the Collector of the Customs.

On January 15, 1816 Commodore Shaw having arrived back at Port Mahon found that the "Officer of Customs" had seized the Squadron's stores for non-payment of customs³¹ duties.

On January 21, 1816 Commodore Shaw wrote Governor Sazachaga complaining that the public stores of the squadron were detained contrary to the assurance that no duties³² would be imposed.

Commodore Shaw received back the supplies that the Spaniards had seized but only after he had warped the frigate United States "abreast the Stones." The Commodore then considered it proper to despatch "Major Hall of the Marine Corps to Madrid for the purpose of having these friendly assurances from the Court of Spain so as to justify the retention" of his squadron at Port Mahon which was

"certainly one of the best and safest harbors in the world," and in the vicinity of the Barbary States. ³³

The following letter of instructions dated February 7, 1816, was handed Major Hall by Commodore Shaw:

"The difficulties which have arose here between the collector of the customs and myself has induced me to have forwarded to our agent at Madrid copies of the correspondence which I have thought proper to make to his Excellency the Governor of this Island on the point in dispute, and as I find from the situation of this port and the many advantages it combines for the reparation as well outfits of the Squadron under my command I have considered it my duty in order that I should be the better informed of the friendly disposition of Spain towards my Nation, to dispatch an officer of Rank and Standing to Madrid. Having selected Major Hall as the bearer of this dispatch, whose knowledge of all matters in dispute between the collector of the customs and myself is so well known. Whose personal appearance at Madrid enables him to explain to Mr. Morris any question which may be introduced on the subject of this mission. I wish to gain from the Court of Spain the free use of this port, it will be necessary also to have the privilege of renting store houses on shore appropriated solely for public purposes and that the public property is by no means to be molested by any individual, by civil or

military either on its being landed or reembarked on board. As will the free use of the Dock yard required and I send Major Hall to ask for the better accomodation of the sick a part of the hospital on Hospital Island. The Hornet will land you either at Alicant or at Carthagena, where she is to await your return from Madrid from thence you will embark and proceed to this port with all possible dispatch. I must request you to write me by way of Barcelona. I most particularly direct you before you depart Madrid to have a perfect knowledge of the friendly intention of the Court of Spain towards us but do not let your stay there if possible exceed a week."

34

Major Hall also carried to Mr. Morris a letter dated February 9, 1816 in which Commodore Shaw wrote, in part:

"In consequence of some misunderstanding which has taken place at this port, between the collector of the customs and myself, I have considered it advisable to order on to Madrid Major Hall of the Marine Corps. The enclosed letter will inform you on the point in dispute and as Major Hall is fully acquainted with every circumstance which has occurred, I must be permitted to introduce him to you as a proper person to give an explanation to any question which may be proposed."

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Upon arriving in Madrid Major Hall delivered Commodore Shaw's letter to Mr. Morris, who turned it over to Mr.

Thomas L. L. Brent, the American Charge d'Affaires, on February 26. Major Hall called on Mr. Brent on that date and exhibited to that gentleman his letter of instructions and requested him to obtain from Spain the objects Commodore Shaw desired. Mr. Brent brought the matter before the Minister for Foreign Affairs on March 1 but up to March 6 he had not received a reply. Major Hall left Madrid on March 7 for Alicant and his ship, carried a letter dated March 6 from Mr. Brent to Commo-
36
dore Shaw.

Commodore Shaw wrote to John Quincy Adams, the American Minister at London, on February 9, 1816 from Port Mahon that since it would be an "extremely mortifying occurrence" for him to be "seized on by an overwhelming force without having any knowledge of their intentions" he begged Mr. Adams to inform him "should there be any grounds for suspicion or of any difficulty arising between the United States and England." Mr. Adams replied under date of March 23 that "the state of relations between this country and the United States is at this time altogether pacific," and that the "most precarious political relations of the United States at this moment are
37
not immediately with Great Britain but with Spain."

The frigate Java arrived at Gibraltar February 13,

1816, bringing the ratified treaty with Algiers. ³⁸ She had five men killed and many injured during a storm on February 7, 1816. ³⁸ The Java joined Commodore Shaw at Port Mahon March 7, 1816. Her Marine Officers were Captain John Heath and First Lieutenant Parke G. Howle. ³⁸

An unfortunate affair at Port Mahon on February 25 caused the death of Midshipman L. D. Moore and the wounding of ten others of the United States Navy. The Marines suffered no casualties. The Americans were without blame in the matter. ³⁹

The United States sailed on March 31, 1816, for Algiers, followed on April 5, 1816 by the rest of the squadron. At Algiers they found Lord Exmouth's British Squadron and the Dutch Fleet. ²⁷

Commodore Shaw, in the frigate United States, anchored at Algiers on April 4, 1816. He and Consul-General William Shaler had a conference with the Dey on the 5th. The subject of the brig which was captured by the Decatur's American Squadron which as provided by the treaty was to be delivered to the Dey was discussed. The ratified treaty, which arrived on the Java, was presented to the Dey. He did not understand, or affected not to, just why this treaty was given him as he had his own copy. Then he requested a comparison of the two treaties. They matched word for word but he evinced a disposition not to be satisfied. He ended up by stating that the United States was

"unworthy of his confidence," and "on this ground we parted," reported Commodore Shaw to Secretary of the Navy
40
Crowninshield.

The Dey returned the ratified treaty to Mr. Shaler on April 7, stating that he would not acknowledge it and that he would be governed by the Treaty of 1795. He refused Mr. Shaler an audience on the following day. Mr. Shaler had an interview with the Prime Minister whose conduct and language was most insulting. Under these circumstances Mr. Shaler withdrew from the shore and took
40
up his residence on the United States.

Plans were then laid for a night attack by twelve hundred men in the boats of the squadron. One party was to land and spike the guns of the batteries while another was to destroy the Algerine Navy by boarding and firing the ships. Preparations were actively pushed, scaling ladders for carrying the batteries were made, and
27
arms got ready for service. However, the Dey learned
41
of the plan and it was abandoned. The Dey proposed to the President through a letter that the Treaty of 1795 be renewed.

After four days negotiations "under the protection of the White Flag" the Dey re-acknowledged the Treaty

of June 30, 1815 but decided that he would await the arrival of instructions to Mr. Shaler from President Madison.

Spain showed her animus in this affair by returning the brig to Algiers that Commodore Decatur had sent into Carthageⁿa in 1815 and impressing upon the Dey that such return did not lessen his claim on the United States for the gift of a warship. Commodore Shaw wrote that he did not doubt that Spain was "desirous of bringing about a rupture between Algiers and the United States especially as it would afford them some security on the event ^{of} ~~on~~ a rupture which it is ⁴² thought will take place this summer."

Commodore Shaw aboard the United States at Algiers on April 18 published the status of relations to practically all of the American Consuls in Europe. ⁴³

The John Adams was sent to the United States with dispatches and the Dey's letter. The United States sailed April 19, 1816, for Barcelona where she arrived on May 12, thence for Marseilles, and returned to Port Mahon June 9, 1816. The other vessels visited Barbary ports and eventually early in July they all rendezvoused ²⁷ at Gibraltar.

The ship-of-the-line Washington flying the broad

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pennant of Commodore Isaac Chauncey arrived at Gibraltar on July 1, 1816. Mr. Pinkney was on board. Captain H. B. Brackenridge and two lieutenants of Marines were serving on the Washington.⁴⁵ He assumed command of the Mediter-⁴⁶ ranean squadron, but none of his ships were there. The ⁴⁷Peacock also arrived about this time. The Washington sailed for Naples on July 7 and arrived there on the 13th. The vessels all gradually rendezvoused at Naples. The Java (Perry) arrived at Algiers on July 13, 1816.

The United States arrived August 20, 1816, and Com-²⁷modore Shaw reported to Commodore Chauncey his superior.

In August, 1816, a combined British and Dutch Fleet under Lord Exmouth bombarded Algiers nearly destroyed the ²⁷Algerine Navy and materially damaged the fortifications.

On August 24, 1816, at Naples Bay (Italy), Commodore Isaac Chauncey on the U.S.S. Washington wrote Secretary of the Navy Crowninshield, - arrived there July 26, 1816. Constellation arrived July 26; the Ontario on August 13; United States on August 20; the Peacock, Spark and Hornet are still missing. Intend to sail for Messina on August 27, 1816 to close the accounts at that place and proceed with the whole squadron to Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers.

"By the time I arrive at the latter place I hope Mr. Shaler will have received answers to his letters by the

John Adams, respecting the demand made by the Dey of a Brig of War from the Government of the United States." ⁴⁸

A most wanton outrage was committed September 12, 1816 on Seaman Benjamin Johnson of the Java by the officers and crew of the British Schooner Ann of Malta. While at Messina, Johnson visited the Ann to visit a friend. One of the crew gave him a piece of leather. When leaving he was charged with stealing the leather, flogged and shoved off the ship into the water. ⁴⁸ The crew of the Java almost rioted.

On September 27, 1816 Commodore Isaac Chauncey on the Washington at Tripoli wrote Secretary of the Navy that he had arrived at Tripoli on September 26, 1816. "Finding that the appearance of the squadron had excited great alarm, and given rise to a thousand idle stories which the absence of the Consul (Consul Jones had left in April leaving Danish Consul in charge) appeared to sanction, I deemed it proper to request Mr. Carstenson (Danish Consul) to assure the Dey that my visit was purely friendly." The Dey was very much ⁴⁸ pleased and sent presents to the Americans.

Commodore Chauncey wrote to the Secretary of the Navy while he was at Tunis on the Washington on October 9, 1816 that he had arrived at Tunis on October 6, 1816, and that "the Regency was very much alarmed at the appearance of so large a force and kept their batteries manned

night and day." Chauncey had an audience with the Dey and assured him that he had no hostile intent. Chauncey suggested that now was a good time to revise the treaty⁴⁹ with Tunis.

At Algiers on October 15, 1816, Chauncey on the Washington, reported to the Secretary of the Navy that he had left Tunis on October 9, 1816 and had arrived at Algiers on October 12, 1816. "As we approached the town we observed an unusual bustle, and that all the batteries and gunboats were manned and everything assumed a hostile appearance," wrote Chauncey. He hauled off and anchored without gun shot. The Algerine Batteries saluted with 21 guns and Chauncey returned. His report continued as follows:⁵⁰

"Mr. Shaler remained on board that night and landed the next morning. The Dey met him at the Mole, and appeared anxious to know the object of my visit, and whether I had brought instructions from the American Government for the settling of the existing difficulties. * * * (Dey was well pleased that our visit was not a hostile one.) I landed the next day and visited the Dey. * * * He was friendly but dejected. * * * He appeared evidently⁵⁰ anxious to know the President's ultimatum."

"The injury which Algiers has sustained in the late

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attack made by the combined Fleets of England and Holland has been considerable although infinitely less than the world imagines. It is true that their Navy has been principally destroyed; that only lessens their power of depressing on the commerce of defenceless nations at a great distance from Algiers. * * * Their batteries certainly show the marks of a severe cannonading, yet they are not essentially injured, and the industry of these people will soon put them in a better state than ever. The late attack will show them their weak points. * * * all guns have been remounted. * * * it is my opinion that the Regency would make as good a defence at this time as they did on the 27th of August. * * *"⁵⁰

Commodore Chauncey sent the frigate United States to Port Mahon for Major Hall.⁵¹

Shaler embarked on the flagship and the squadron sailed for Gibraltar.⁵²

The Washington and Ontario anchored at Gibraltar Bay on October 29, 1816, wrote Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy on that date. "The rest of the Squadron are still to the eastward of the Rock."

"On the 22d inst (of October, 1816) I fell in with the Spark" off Cape de Gaço, "and received your letter of the 24th of August together with a joint commission from

the President (Madison) to Mr. Shaler and myself and instructions from the Secretary of State to treat with the Dey of Algiers for the renewal of the late treaty.⁴⁹"

Commodore Chauncey on the Washington at Gibraltar on November 13, 1816 informed the Secretary of the Navy that: "Lieutenants Crabb and Hervey of the Navy, and Acting Lieutenant Findman of the Marines also return in the Chauncey, at their own particular requests." The Commodore had chartered the brig Chauncey of New York, for returning men whose time had expired. He paid \$1,000 for the "whole of the vessel."⁴⁹

Chauncey reported that the Chauncey had sailed from Gibraltar on November 15, 1816.

From the time that the Chauncey sailed from Gibraltar Commodore Chauncey was detained there by a gale blowing from the Eastward. He reported that "the moment that it moderates I shall sail for Algiers." The United States⁵³ had joined him on November 16th.

The Washington and Spark arrived back at Algiers in December 1816. Conditions had now changed since Commodore Shaw's visit in the Spring. The Dey had no longer any pretext for rejecting the Treaty, and the British-Dutch bombardment in August, 1816, had left him almost defenseless. The negotiations were begun December 17, 1816, and the Dey

finally succumbed. The treaty was signed on December 23,⁵⁴ 1816 by William Shaler and Commodore Isaac Chauncey; with but slight changes this replaced the Treaty signed⁵⁵ by Decatur and Shaler in 1815.

The squadron went into winter quarters, 1816-1817, at Port Mahon.

The frigate Java was designated to carry back to America, Mr. Handy, Secretary of the Mission, with a copy of this treaty and despatches to the Government. This ves-⁵⁶ sel anchored at Newport, R. I., on March 3, 1817, having sailed from Gibraltar in January.⁵⁷ On March 3, 1817, the Marine Captain, John Heath, wrote Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton reporting the arrival of the Java "in 37 days passage from Gibraltar." The strength of the guard then was "3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 3 musics and⁵⁷ 46 privates."

Lieutenant Charles Lord, of the Marines, reported his arrival at Gibraltar on August 1, 1817 after a passage of 42 days from Alexandria. He was on that date the only⁵⁸ United States officer there as the squadron was at sea.

Difficulties with Tunis arose shortly after this, but were straightened out by the Navy. In September, 1817, owing to some differences with the Dey of Tunis, the whole American Squadron was drawn up before that town and preparations made for an attack; but the affair was adjusted⁵⁹ without recourse to actual armed force.

In November, 1817, First Lieutenant Joseph L. Kuhn assumed the duties of "Commanding Officer in the Mediter-⁶⁰ranean " on board the Washington.

The frigate Constellation anchored in Hampton Roads on December 26, 1817 in 44 days from Gibraltar. She brought back Captains William Hall and H.B. Brackenridge to be honorably discharged under the terms of the Peace Establishment Act of March 3, 1817. The Constellation left Commodore Chauncey's Squadron, consisting of the Washington, United States, Peacock, and Spark at Gibraltar, while Erie was at Marseilles.⁶¹

These successful operations in the Mediterranean sank the "tribute-bearing" part of our foreign policy forever and no group of Americans was more thankful for this happy result than the Navy and the Marines for they had been forced to endure the humiliation of personally carrying the tribute. "Millions for Defense but not One Cent for Tribute!" had come true at last; Bainbridge's hope became real that he would be authorized to deliver American tribute "from the mouth of our cannon"; the gleeful comment of O'Bannon that Lieutenant Lane of the Enterprise had "given the Barbarians some hot lead as tribute," was more than descriptive of a single engagement, it was a national American foreign policy; Decatur's historic report that the Treaty of 1815 had been "dictated at the mouths of our cannon" exemplified true Americanism for cannon and tribute do not go together; and the toast of Mr. Ingham on January 8, 1816, "Powder and ball, the only American tribute in⁶² latter times!" was no longer an idle boast.

NOTES.
CHAPTER I

1. Read Navy Let.Bks. "Barbary Powers" for illustrations; see also Acts of March 26, 1804; January 19, 1808; February 10, 1808; January 10, 1809; January 12, 1810; January 7, 1811; January 31, 1812; February 27, 1813.
2. Allen, Our Navy & The Barbary Corsairs, contains an excellent account of this quasi war with many splendid sources cited; see also Analectic Magazine, February, 1816, VII, 113-125; Perkins, Historical Sketches, 17-20; Cooper, Hist.Navy U.S. III, 1-13; Maclay, Hist. U.S.Navy; Our Minor Naval Wars by Rear Admiral James A. Greer, 10-11; Bowen's Naval Monument, 297-315; Paullin, Naval Administration under the Navy Commissioners, 1815-1842, pp. 623-624.
3. Niles Register, III, 148; American State Papers, IX, 127-144; Lear's report July 29, 1812 to Sec. State in St. Papers, IX, 127-144; Allen, Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs, 275-277.
- 4.
5. Niles Weekly Register, VIII, 24, March 11, 1815; American State Papers, IX, 436; American Foreign Relations, III, 748; Report Senate Committee, IV, 8; Paullin, Diplomatic Negotiations of American Nav. Officers, 110-112; Allen, Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs, 281; Despite this declaration of a state of war on "tribute-bearing" on July 13, 1815, Commodore William Bainbridge was informed by Benj. Homans (by order of President Madison) that Thomas D. Anderson, Consul at Tunis would "take passage in the U.S. Brig Boxer" by "instructions from the President through the Department of State;" that Mr. Anderson would "be landed at Cadiz, to proceed to Madrid, and thence to a Port on the Mediterranean, where he" would "reembark with presents from the U.S. Government for the Dey of Tunis." Commodore Bainbridge was instructed to furnish "either of the small vessels" of his squadron to convey Mr. Anderson "to Tunis." (Navy Let.Bk., Officers of Ships of War, XII, 169); see M.C. Gaz., December 1823, pp. 279-283, for War with Algiers.
6. "Captain S.B. Archer of the Artillery was notified by

6. (Continued).

letter from the Adjutant General, March 30, 1815, to report to the Secretary of the Navy to receive instructions relative to the future service of his company or artillery. Under these instructions Captain Archer proceeded to New York, and reported his company to Commodore Stephen Decatur for service with his squadron then being fitted out for service against the Regency of Algiers." "Captain Archer's company of artillery was split up in detachments for service on different vessels of the squadron. Forty-six officers and men served on the U.S.S. Guerriere." "(Muster Rolls in the Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery.); Correspondence between Secretary of the Navy B.W. Crowninshield and Commodore Decatur showed that this company and other Army personnel embarked on his squadron. Major (as the Navy letters called him) Archer's Company of Artillerists consisted of about ninety officers and men. The correspondence shows that Major Alexander C. Fanning and Lieutenant James Hall of the U.S. Artillery (charged with care of ordnance stores) and Colonel McRee and Major Thayer of the U.S. Army Engineers were ordered to embark in Decatur's Squadron. (Navy Let.Bk., Officers of Ships of War, XII, 86, 111, 114, 121, 141, 144; Navy Let.Bk., Captain's Letters, III, 5, 103); Colonel McRee and Major Thayer embarked on the Congress on June 10, 1815, and landed in Holland. Minister to Holland also embarked (Navy Let.Bk., Captains', I, 18). This company of artillery was organized in 1813 as Captain James N. Barker's Company, 2d Reg., Art., U.S.A., Col. Winfield Scott, commanding. It later became "B" Co., 4th Art. and as such fought through Mexican, Civil and Spanish Wars. In 1901 became 7th Battery of Field Artillery, Corps of Artillery. In 1907 became "D" Battery, 6th F.A., and fought in France in World War. See Amer. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., II, 810 for a bill reported favorably by Congress on January 9, 1827 in favor of "Thomas Douty the sum of \$19.91, for his share of prize money while engaged as an artillery man on board the frigate Macedonian, in the year 1815."

7. Navy Let.Bk., Captains' Letters, III, 5.

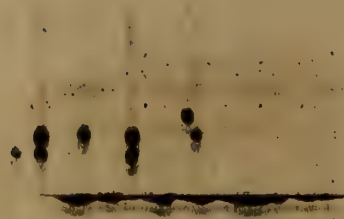
8. Navy Let.Bk., Officers, Ships of War, XII, 80, 114.

9. On April 13, 1815, Decatur wrote Secretary of the Navy that "it is absolutely necessary that there should be from a Corporals to a Sergeants Guard" of Marines on each of the smaller vessels. (Navy Let.Bk., Captains'

9. (Continued).
Letters, III; 5; see also Let., Crowninshield to Decatur, November 28, 1815, directing the Marines of the small vessels on their return from this expedition to be "delivered over to Major Richard Smith." (Navy Let.Bk., Officers, Ships of War, XII, 227).
10. Crowninshield to Decatur, April 24, 1815, Navy Let.Bk., Officers, Ships of War, XII, 109.
11. Honolulu Advertiser, August 18, 1927; see also Alexander History of Hawaii; Kuykendall and Gregory, History of Hawaii.
12. Report of Decatur dated June 19, 1815 in Amer.St.Pap., Nav. Aff., 1789-1825, p. 396; Allen, Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs, 284; Maclay, History of the Navy, II, 86-104; Clark, Stevens, Alden and Krafft, History of the U.S. Navy, 203-206; A flag bearing the legend "The One or the Other" is said to have been flown by Decatur. (Nav. Inst. Proc., November, 1929, p. 974); For an account of Rais Hammida see Analectic Magazine, VII, 10.
13. Sparks, American Biog., II, 249-251; After Rais Hammida had been literally cut in two by a 42-pound a few of the Turks "in the tops bravely remained at their posts and continued the action until shot down by the American Marines." (Maclay, Hist., U.S. Navy, 94).
14. Report of Decatur in Amer. St. Pap, Nav. Aff., 1789-1825, p. 396; John Rodgers Letters, 1807-1816, Letter of R.F. Stockton, January 9, 1816; Sparks, American Biog., II., 249-251; Allen, Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs, 284.
15. Sparks, American Biog., II, 249-251.
16. Report of Decatur dated June 20, 1815 in Amer. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., p. 396.
17. The anecdote is told that the Pacha reproached the British Consul - "You told me" he remarked "that in a few months after the declaration of war the British Fleets would sweep from the ocean every vessel belonging to the United States. Now peace is restored," and "here is a large squadron augmented in size by three vessels captured from your boasting nation," referring to the Guerriere, Macedonian, and Epervier. (Frost, Pictorial

17. (Continued).

- Fist. Amer. Navy, 200-201; Another Frost, Holloway F., in 1929 quoted the foregoing in "We Build A Navy", p. 478, without giving source; see also Maclay History of the Navy, II, 99-100; Nav. Actions and History, p. 37; Cooper, III, 12; All the vessels were not captured from the British, but it's a good story.
18. Nav.Inst.Proc., September, 1924, 1475; The Treaty with Algiers which had been signed by Shaler and Decatur on board the Guerriere was followed by a more formal one which was signed on December 23, 1816, by William Shaler and Commodore Isaac Chauncey, who had been appointed Commissioners by President Madison on August 24, 1816.
19. United Service, July, 1902, II, 107-109; Analectic Mag., January, 1816, VII, 37; Allen, Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs, 289.
20. See Nav. Inst. Proc. No. 242, p. 572.
21. Bainbridge to Sec. Navy, March 16, 1815 (Navy Let.Bk., Captains' Letters, II, 58); First Lieutenant Francis B. White reported to Wharton on May 10, 1815 that he had joined the Independence; but that Bainbridge had stated he was "undetermined in his choice with respect to the Commanding Officers of Marines - He says he shall receive but two officers, exclusive of a Major, and has consequently as yet to decline determining on those he intends taking. Lieutenant (Singleton) Duval is anxiously waiting his ultimate decision." (U.S.M.C. Archives). Samuel Rutter, who had served in U.S. Army as a lieutenant in War of 1812, served as a Private of Marines on Independence. (Rutter to Wharton, March 7, 1816).
22. Nav. Inst. Proc. Vol. XXXIII, 623-624.
23. Navy Let.Bk., Captains' Letters, III, 105-106.
24. Analectic Mag., VII, 113-125.
25. David Porter, on November 15, 1815, wrote Stephen Decatur "you have done more in a few months than all Europe has effected in ages." (Sparks, Amer. Biog., II, 290-291).
26. Marine Corps Archives; See also M.C.Gaz. December, 1923, p. 282; For arrival of this squadron, see Niles Register IX, 216; See Letter Duval to Wharton, January 8, 1816. On February 17, 1816 Commodore David Porter wrote Secretary Crowninshield with reference to value of prizes Atlantic and Alert that he was unable to inform him "with greater precision, not having had a settlement with the Agent, Major Hall of the Marines, and I am sorry



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26. (Continued).

that his absence to the Mediterranean should prevent my consulting him." (Navy Archives, Captains Letters, Vol. I, No. 85).

27. Navy Let.Bk., Officers, Ships of War, XII, 226,230,294-298; U.S.Nav. Medical Bulletin, Vol. 17, pp. 11-14 quoting memoirs of Dr. Usher Parsons; Allen, Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs, 294-295-297-298; See N.Y. Times Magazine, June 15, 1930 for an interesting story on Algiers and Exmouth; Frost, We Build a Navy, 481; United Service, May, 1880; Narrative of the Expedition to Algiers by A. Salame, p. 159 quotes the Algerines as saying: "Our country was as a virgin", until these damned infidels came and deflowered her; and now they are going away," and the author was "very sure that the marks of our vengeance will be remembered by them forever." Colonel Field in Britain's Sea Soldiers, II, 9-15 wrote that a "large force of Royal Marines, Royal Marine Artillery, Sappers and Miners and the Royal Rocket Corps" were present in Exmouth's Fleet.

28. Navy Archives.

29. Shaw to Sec. Navy, December 20, 1815 (Navy Archives). Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs, Allen, 294.

30. Navy Archives.

31. Shaw to Amer. Vice Consul Theodore Ladico, Captains' Letters, Vol. I, 34.

32. Shaw to Governor Sazachaga, January 21 and January 25, 1816, Captains' Letters, Vol. I.

33. Captains' Letters, 1816, Vol. I, Shaw to Sec. Navy, March 10, 1816.

34. Captains' Letters, 1816, Vol. I.

35. Shaw to Morris, February 9, 1816. (Navy Archives.)

36. Captains' Letters, 1816, Vol. I.

37. Captains' Letters, 1816, Vol. II.

38. Perry to Sec. Navy, Captains' Letter Bk., Vol. I, No.79; see also U.S.Nav.Medical Bulletin, Vol. 17, pp. 11-14; The Java sailed from Newport, January 22, 1816. On 14th day out the maintopmast parted, and five men were killed and others badly injured. (Admiral Franklin Buchanan by Charles Lee Lewis, pp. 24-25); See M.C.Gaz, December, 1923, p. 283 for her Marine Officers.

39. Captains' Letters, 1816, Vol. I, Shaw to Sazachaga, February 26, 28; Shaw to Dr. Robert S. Kearney, March 10; Shaw to Sec. Navy, March 11, April 7.
40. Captains' Letters, 1816, Vol. II, Shaw to Sec. Navy, April 15, 1816. Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs, Allen, 295-296.
41. "We can never think of this episode without sincere regret. The contemplated attack would have given the Marines something to sing about." (Frost, "We Build a Navy, p. 482).
42. See Captains' Letters, 1816, Vol. II, Shaw to Dey, April 10, 12; Norderling to Shaw, April 12.
43. Captains' Letters, 1816, Vol. II.
44. On February 1, 1816, Commodore Chauncey wrote the Sec. Navy that Mrs. Henry (wife of the American Consul at Gibraltar) wished passage in the Washington to join her husband. The Commodore had no objections if Department had none.
45. On February 7, 1816 Wharton wrote Wainwright at Boston that "Commodore Chauncey requires another Lieutenant for his Guard of Marines under Captain Hanna. You must consequently order Second Lieutenant Richard Auchmuty, unless First Lieutenant Samuel E. Watson, or some one of our officers with you of the late squadron should offer his services." (U.S.M.C. Archives). Captain Charles S. Hanna the Marine Officer of the Washington then at Boston in March, 1816 had been arrested for debt and unable to "extricate himself from his present difficulties, so as to be able to go out in the ship," so Captain Brackenridge was ordered to relieve him from Boston. (Chauncey to Sec. Navy, 27 March 1816 in Navy Archives); Sec. Navy to Wharton, 6 April 1816; Wharton to Swift at Norfolk, 7 April 1816; Wharton to Wainwright at Boston, 7 April 1816; Wainwright at Boston to Wharton, 4 May 1816 reporting Brackenridge had joined Washington. Commodore Chauncey on 28 May 1816 requested instructions from Sec. Crowninshield whether Marine Officers in his squadron would be furnished with funds and whether they would draw on their own responsibility. Major John Hall was Fleet Marine Officer out in the Mediterranean and Commodore Chauncey asked the Sec. how he was "to view Major Hall's command; whether he is placed under the orders of the commander in chief? Or whether

45. (Continued).

his command is a separate one?" Sec. Crowninshield on May 27, 1816 ordered Colonel Commandant Wharton to Annapolis "for the purpose of making arrangements with Commodore Chauncey as may be necessary for the payment and supplies of the Marines employed on the Mediterranean Service under his Command." (USMC Archives). On May 31, 1816, Sec. Navy Crowninshield wrote Major John Hall in the Mediterranean; "You will return to the United States in any of the vessels which Commodore Chauncey may, on his arrival in the Mediterranean order home, and report yourself by letter to this Department." (Let.Bk. Marine Officers, Navy Archives). Major Hall at Washington, D.C. on 17 March 1817 wrote Wharton that he was "ready to commence the settlement of my account at any moment" and asked whether he was "to do it with the Marines or Navy Department." Sec. Crowninshield had informed Major Hall "he intended speaking to the Comptroller on the subject." (Marine Corps Archives). Paymaster R. M. Desha, on June 10, 1817, wrote Wharton: "I Yesterday applyed to the Auditor of the Treasury for the returns of Major Hall of the Mediterranean Squadron which is indispensable to the Paymaster. He objected to my takeing them out of the office - I wish to know how, and by what returns, I am to be regulated in paying them off." (Marine Corps Archives). An Act of Congress approved April 20, 1818 authorized the Treasury Department to "credit John Hall, late a Major of Marines, with the sum of \$2,400, in the settlement of his accounts, the same being part of a sum of money deposited in the hands of the said Hall, for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the Marines under his command, and of which the said Hall was robbed in Marseilles, in France." Captain Richard Smith commanded the Marines at Sacketts Harbor during the War of 1812 when Commodore Chauncey was in command on Lake Ontario. Accordingly Chauncey was anxious to have Smith go out, to the Mediterranean with him. On May 31, 1816 Smith wrote to Wharton: "From the frequent solicitations of Commodore Chauncey, for me to accompany him to the Mediterranean, I was induced conditionally at the time to go with him" but I have determined not to go, etc. (USMC Archives).

46. Captains' Letters, Chauncey to Sec. Navy, July 3, 1816.

47. On May 9, 1816, one lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals and 16 privates were ordered on board the Peacock, which was to convey "a public minister to Europe." (Marine Corps Archives). 2nd Lieut. George B. English was selected as the officer to command this guard. Lieut. English and a detachment left Philadelphia for New York on May 18, 1816 (Gale to Wharton, May 18, 1816); English

47. (Continued).

arrived New York May 19, 1816 - men unfit, Major Smith "supplied their places with others, who will do more credit to the Corps, on board of a ship destined to convey a Public Minister to Europe." (Smith to Wharton, 20 May, 1816); R. Smith at New York wrote Wharton on May 29 regarding an advance of sixty dollars to Lieut. English and supplying the Marines with "Linen Pantaloons." The Public Minister was Albert Gallatin (Rodgers to Sec. Navy Crowninshield, 10 June 1816, Masters Commandant Let. Bk. No. 32); The sloop Peacock arrived off Havre de Grace, France July 2, 1816 after a passage of nineteen and a half days from Sandy Hook. Mr. Gallatin and Suite landed on July 3. (Rodgers to Sec. Navy, 7 July 1816, Masters Commandant Let. Bk. No. 38).

48. Navy Archives, Captains' Letters, 1816, Vol. III.

49. Navy Archives, Captains' Letters, 1816, Vol. IV.

50. Navy Archives, Captains' Letters, Vol. IV; see also Nat. Intell., March 12, 1817.

51. Captains' Letters, 1816, Vol. IV, No. 18, Chauncey to Sec. Navy Crowninshield Oct. 15, 1816.

52. Nav. Inst. Proc., September, 1924, 1475; Allen, Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs, 298.

53. Chauncey to Sec. Navy, 20 November 1816, Navy Archives.

54. Nat. Intell., March 12, 1817; Allen, Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs, 298-300.

55. Nat. Intell., March 12, 1817.

56. Nat. Intell., March 12, 1817.

57. Marine Corps Archives; "It is probable, Sir, that ere this, you have been informed of the unfortunate affair which occurred between Capt. Perry and myself sometime in September last. Probably a more daring and unprovoked outrage, never before happened in any Service - To satisfy you, as well as the officers of the Corps at Headquarters - with respect to my conduct throughout the whole proceedings - I feel it my duty to make you acquainted with the circumstances and shall lay them before you without delay- You will then have an opportunity to discover the justice done on a foreign station, to an injured individual - holding a respectable com-

57. (Continued).

mission under the Government of the U. States - when he's unfortunately engaged in a contest with a post Captain. I have to request, sir, that I may be relieved from the Command of the Guard, as soon as you may deem practicable - I am prepared to transfer the same, whenever you think proper. In making this application I beg that you will take into consideration, my term of sea service, since I entered the Marine Corps together with my present peculiar situation, as regards Capt. Perry." (Heath to Wharton, March 3, 1817). "Permit me to request you to have me relieved from this ship [Java] and ordered to the Norfolk Station, my former occupation in Norfolk County will make that desirable and advantageous as by being there, I shall have an opportunity of settling my business and collecting debts which I otherwise should lose. I suppose that you have heard of Captain Heath's arrest, etc. etc. He and Captain Perry have both had their trials and both privately reprimanded, a shameful piece of business indeed. As to myself, I have been fortunate more so, than most of my messmates, for I have not had the smallest difficulty with any of them or the Captains. I had command of the Guard two months before Captain Heath gained it - and nearly four since - and never received a harsh word from Captain Perry. Should my request meet your approbation I should be glad to leave this ship at once. I expect Captain Perry will have no objections. I have informed him of my intention of applying to you." (R.P.G. Howle to Wharton, March 3, 1817). Nat. Intell., March 12, 1817; U.S. Naval Med. Bull., Vol. XVII, 11-14; see M.C. Gazette, December, 1923.

58. Lord to Wharton, August 2, 1817, Marine Corps Archives.

59. Nat. Intell., December 31, 1817.

60. Kuhn to Wharton, November 4, 1817; M.C. Gazette, December, 1923, p. 283.

61. Nat. Intell., December 31, 1817.

62. Nat. Intell., January 15, 1816.

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1816 to 1820

Material and Sources
of
Chapter II, Volume Two
(Part One)

History of the United States Marine Corps

By

Major Edwin North McClellan, U.S. Marines
Officer-in-Charge.
Historical Section.

(Notes and index will be found in Part Two)

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FORENOTE

This compilation is not the final manuscript of this Chapter but represents only material and sources upon which it will be based. Since the information expressed in this History required original research, which has not been completed, it was decided to publish it first in mimeographed form. Considerable additional information will have been collected by the time it is desirable to write the final manuscript for printing. It is purposely made voluminous in order to make public, details of early Marine Corps History that obviously will not be included in a printed work because of lack of space. The plan provides for five large volumes divided into appropriate chapters.

If details concerning the participation of the Navy and Army in any operation or incident described herein do not appear, such omission occurs only because it is impracticable in a history of this character to set forth more than the work of the Marines themselves. To do more than this would extend the history beyond a practical scope and size. In many of the operations described, the Navy or the Army, or both, have been present in greater strength than the Marines, and full credit is here given for their splendid achievements.

As a matter of convenience this chapter is divided into two parts.

The following form of citation is suggested if it is desired to cite, either in published works, or manuscript, any information contained herein:-

(McClellan, Hist., U.S.M.C., 1st ed., II, Ch. II, p--)

CHAPTER II.

1816 to 1820.

The year 1816, following the close of the war, found the usual successful efforts made to reduce the military and naval service, including the Marine Corps. The Corps had been increased during the war, and at its close the efforts of President Madison for national economy was efficiently joined in by the Marines. On January 20, 1816 Secretary of the Navy Benjamin W. Crowninshield wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton: "The Committees of Congress, have required a reduced Estimate for the Navy and Marine Corps, of above a Million of dollars less than has been submitted to them. With this view I request you to have such an estimate prepared for the support of the Marine Corps, as will, with strict economy provide for that object, calculating only the actual number of Officers and Men without increase, except a probable addition of four or five Second¹ Lieutenants." Three days later Benjamin Homans, by order of Secretary of the Navy Benjamin W. Crowninshield, wrote the Commandant that "the opposition in Congress is so strong against making large appropriations for the Navy that it will be necessary to estimate only for 1,000 men officers included."² The following day, January 24, the Commandant received orders from Secretary of the Navy Crowninshield, to reduce the Corps "to the number of 1,000 men, including the noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and re-

taining the Commissioned Officers and Staff upon the present
Establishment." ³ On the same date the Secretary directed
that the "Recruiting Service for the Marine Corps" be "sus-
pended until the further orders" of the Department. ⁴

On January 24, 1817, on motion of Mr. McKee it was re-
solved by the House of Representatives that a committee be
appointed to "inquire whether any and if any what offices
created during the war have become useless by the return of
peace"; the "expediency of abolishing all useless and un-
necessary offices"; the "expediency of disqualifying any
person from holding two offices at the same time"; and "the
expediency of equalizing the pay and emoluments of the of-
ficers and persons employed in the Civil, Military and Naval
Departments of the Government." ⁵

The Act of March 3, 1817, known as the Peace Establish-
ment Act, made it necessary to reduce the number of commis-
sioned officers in the Marine Corps. It was provided that
those officers discharged "shall be paid three months ad-
ditional pay." Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin
Wharton retained his rank, but the Act did not provide for
any majors. This law provided that the Marine Corps "shall
consist of one Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, nine captains,
twenty-four first lieutenants, sixteen second lieutenants,
one Adjutant and Inspector, one Paymaster, and one Quarter-
master to be taken from the said Captains and Lieutenants,
73 corporals, 42 drums and fifes, and 750 privates." ⁸ The
non-commissioned staff and sergeants were unintentionally

excluded by this Act, but were subsequently ordered to be
retained by President Monroe. ⁹⁻¹² Thus the enlisted strength
was one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Drum
Major, one Fife Major, 73 Sergeants, 73 Corporals, 42 Drums
and Fifes, and 750 Privates. ¹⁰ This made a total strength of
50 commissioned officers and 942 enlisted men, a grand total
¹¹
of 992 Marines.

Secretary Crowninshield informed the Commandant on
April 3, 1817: "The recent Act of Congress fixing the Peace
Establishment of the U.S. Marine Corps, affords to the Pres-
ident of the United States, an opportunity of discharging
from said Corps as Supernumeraries, any Officers of incorrect
habits, who are not likely to be useful to the service, or
to shed a luster on the Commissions with which they have been
honored by the Country. I have, therefore, to request, that
if the Marine Corps, under your Command, contain any First,
or Second Lieutenants of the above description, that you will,
as soon as may be practicable, transmit the names to this
Department." ¹³ The principle of "selection" was thus exer-
¹³
cised. Since there was no grade of Major provided by the
law, Major John Hall, the only major in the Corps, was leg-
¹³
islated out.

On April 18, 1817, the Secretary of the Navy performed
the disagreeable duty of informing the "plucked" or "select-
ed out" officers, through the Commandant, that they had been
dropped from the Marine Corps by operation of law. ¹⁴ Lieu-
tenant Colonel Wharton notified the other officers that they
had been retained and distributed the senior officers at the

various posts as commanding officers. Captain Anthony Gale went from Philadelphia to New Orleans; Captain John Marshall Gamble to Philadelphia; Captain William Anderson went from Sackett's Harbor to Gosport (Norfolk); Captain Archibald Henderson to Portsmouth, N.H.; Captain Robert D. Wainwright to Boston; and Captain Richard Smith to New York. Smaller posts were also maintained at Sackett's Harbor, N.Y., with Captain William Strong in command, and at Erie, Pennsylvania, with First Lieutenant Samuel B. Johnston as commanding officer.¹⁵

Upon their return to Washington after the invasion of the British in August, 1814, President and Mrs. Madison took up their residence at the Octagon House¹⁶ on the northeast corner of New York Avenue and 18th Street. Many entertainments were given there. The Treaty of Ghent was signed there.¹⁷ General Jackson was entertained under its roof.

About one year later the Madisons moved to the building known as the "Six Buildings," on the corner of 19th and Pennsylvania Avenue. There the President and Mrs. Madison received, on New Year's Day, 1816, those Members of both houses of Congress, and others, disposed to pay their respects. The music of the Marine Band added to the gayety and pleasure of the day.¹⁷

The Marine Band attended the theatre for the performance of the Thespian Benevolent Society of Washington on February 28, 1816.¹⁸

A number of the citizens of Pennsylvania, then in Washington, and the greater part of the Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress, on "the glorious Eighth of January," 1816, gave a dinner at McKeowin's Hotel to Commodore Stephen Decatur and Captain Charles Stewart. Captain James Biddle arrived in town the evening before and honored the company with his presence. The Company sat down to dinner at five O'clock and "spent the evening with the purest harmony and good humor." After the cloth was removed many toasts were drunk, accompanied with highly patriotic songs and music by the Marine Band. The words of a hastily written song was sang to the tune of Anacreon in Heaven (Air of the "Star Spangled Banner"). The Marine Band furnished the music.

On February 23, 1816, "Coleman's celebrated Comedy in five acts," entitled the "Poor Gentleman," and the farce of the "Jew and Doctor," were played at the Washington Theatre. The advertisements in the newspapers carried the special inducement to attend that "The Elegant Band of Music attached to the Marine Corps, will attend Gratis."

The ball in honor of the natal day of Washington, on February 22, 1816, at McKeowin's Hotel, was more than usually brilliant and the music of the Marine Band was no small part of the affair.

The Fourth of July was not forgotten in 1816. After the usual salutes in the morning, processions and receptions, many dinners were held in the afternoon. At about four

o'clock a large party of gentlemen, assembled to celebrate the glorious festival of the anniversary of American Independence, partook of an excellent dinner at McKeowin's Indian Queen Hotel. Accompanied with songs and music from the Marine Band, and announced by repeated discharges of artillery, many toasts were drunk.

Friction with Spain around the Gulf of Mexico was frequent in 1816. The Spaniards, among other things, had confined some American and British seamen in their jails at Santa Martha and Carthagena, and upon hearing of this outrage President Madison directed the Secretary of the Navy to immediately despatch a naval vessel to those ports for the purpose of carrying Mr. Christopher Hughes, a commissioner appointed by the President, to demand the release of the American prisoners.

The Macedonian at half past five on the afternoon of April 29, 1816, "up and made sail" from Boston, carrying on board the Commissioner, and on May 29, 1816, came to anchor at Santa Martha.

The Macedonian on May 28, 1816, "at 4.00 p.m., made Santa Martha, bearing SSW" and came to anchor at 1.00p.m., the 29th. The Commissioner successfully attended to his business at this port and at 5.30 p.m., May 31st the Macedonian "weighed and sailed" for Carthagena. On June 8th at 11.30 a.m., the American vessel "came to anchor off Carthagena," and on the 12th "received the following men on board from Prison as supernumeraries for victuals:" (Then followed in the Log a list of five American and British

seamen who had been captured at various dates.) Mr. Hughes successfully accomplished his mission and the Macedonian sailed at 7.00 a.m., June 12, 1816, for Santa Martha, from which port they sailed for home.²⁷ Lieutenant Singleton Duval commanding the Marines of the Macedonian on July 7, 1816, wrote Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton reporting his arrival at Annapolis on that date, in 18 days from Santa Martha "with all the American prisoners who were released upon the demand of Mr. Hughes."²⁶ Lieutenant Duval expressed the hope that "the ensuing Congress will declare war against Spain that we may teach them how to love and respect us."²⁶

The Marines of the U.S.S. Boxer also assisted in pulling down the Black Flag.²⁸ On March 20, 1816, the Boxer received information of piratical acts occurring in the neighborhood. Proceeding to sea she fell in with and captured the pirate schooner Comet, flying Carthaginian colors, early in April. The buccaneer vessel was commanded by the famous pirate Mitchell (one of the crew of the British frigate Hermione) and another small vessel laden with ammunition and other stores which the pirate had with him for his own use. The Pirate had on board specie, jewelry, and other material amounting in value to \$160,000.²⁹ Mitchell had planned to blow up the U.S. brig Tom Bowline.²⁹

"The U.S. Brig Tom Bowling arrived at Ship Island, about the 13th of September, 1816, from a 50 day cruise

in the Bay of Mexico, during which she recaptured a Spanish
brig from a pirate.³⁰ The Marines of the Tom Bowline were
commanded by a sergeant.

Troubles with the Spanish continued and the Marines of
the Firebrand figured prominently in one historic incident.
The Firebrand (Thomas S. Cunningham) sailed from Pass
Christian on August 13, 1816. At daybreak, August 27, the
Firebrand, not far from Vera Cruz, found herself near three
Spanish warships - the ship Diana (24), and the hermaphrod-
ite brigs Cassidor (18) and Le Gera (18). The Diana and
Cassidor made for the Firebrand. Without hailing, the
Cassidor, when within pistol shot, fired some of her cannon,
loaded with grape and canister, into the American vessel,
and also a volley of musketry. "Captain Cunnin^gham immediat-
ly leaped upon a gun and hailed, stating who they were
and demanded the cause of the firing from the Spanish. The
firing continued, intermingled with the most vulgar and
billingsgate abuse." A "single musket aimed from the
quarterdeck of the Cassidor, and evidently intended for Cap-
tain Cunningham, who was conspicuous by his elevation on the
gun, and his epaulette," was fired; but "fortunately, by a
few inches missed aim, and entered the breast of a Marine
[named Benjamin Brinkley]³¹ and lodged in his neck." The
Spaniards after more insults and abuse allowed the ship to
go on after telling the Americans that they could not sail
the Gulf.³² The idea of the Spaniards was to preccipitate a
fight, sink the Firebrand and all hands, bearing in mind that

"dead men tell no tales" as Commodore Patterson put it, and
33
then publish their own explanations.

The court-martial that tried Lieutenant Cunningham, honorably acquitted and praised him for his discretion and valor. The press describing the incident called it an "unexpected and dastardly attack," and stated that public feelings had been strongly excited by this rencontre, and that "all our Naval force in that neighborhood has been directed to put to sea to protect our flag from insult; and lest hostilities should be seriously intended the Congress, Captain Charles Morris, has been ordered to cruise in that
34
sea."

First Lieutenant William Nicoll, commanding the Marines of the Congress, on November 14, 1816, reported to the Commandant that Captain Wm. Anderson had made the Guard complete and that the Congress would sail from Boston on the
35
following day.

On December 12, 1816 Lieutenant Nicoll reported that "after a passage of twenty-five," days the Congress had arrived off the Balize, near New Orleans, and that "my Guard consisting of two sergeants, two corporals, two
36
music, and forty privates are all in good health."

Captain Charles Morris had sufficient force "to convince the Dons that he had a right to navigate in that part of
37
the sea."

"Should the ship continue on this station longer than

was first contemplated, I shall be in want of cloathing for the men respecting which I should be pleased to have information from you," wrote Lieutenant Nicoll to his Commandant on February 24, 1817 from the Chandeliers. He also reported his Guard in efficient condition.

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Lieutenant Nicoll, still aboard the Congress "off the Chandeliers," on April 14, 1817, after reporting to the Commandant the "entire health and state of the Guard," which was excellent, wrote that he "had been informed that a reduction of the Corps is to take place," and that "to remain in it under your command would afford me much pleasure."

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The Congress was still lying off The Chandeliers, on May 24, 1817, when Lieutenant Nicoll wrote to his Commandant that he had "received from the U. S. brig Tom Bowline previous to her leaving this Station one sergeant and six privates, in exchange for a similar number of the Guard of this ship," as the enlistments of the men were about to expire. "The residue of my Guard are in good health," reported the Lieutenant.

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Not long after this the Congress returned to the North.

41

The site of present-day Quantico came into prominence during this period through Captain Archibald Henderson.

Captain Henderson was born at Colchester on January 21, 1783 and moved to Dumfries just above the present Quantico, with his father in 1789.

42

The father of Captain Henderson had died and he was at Dumfries when Sergeant Terronce McGurgan arrived there with a detachment of twenty Marines and a boy, en route to Washington, on January 14, 1816. The vessel on board of which this detachment was embarked at Philadelphia became ice-bound about forty miles below Dumfries. Sergeant McGurgan landed his men and reached Dumfries having exhausted all the provisions furnished him. The weather was very inclement and Captain Archibald Henderson, who was at Dumfries, reported that he deemed it his duty to "hire a wagon for the transportation of their baggage and those of the men who can not walk." Captain Henderson paid "for their quarters;" furnished "them with rations of bread, beef and rum;" and "purchased shoes for six of the men who were almost barefoot." He hoped that it would meet with the Commandant's approbation and that "the Pay Master will stop the amounts for me." Sergeant McGurgan was highly commended by Captain Henderson as a "valuable non-commissioned officer" and for keeping "the men in very good order."

43

The Navy, including a few Marines on board Gunboats No. 149 and No. 154, cooperated with the Army in the capture and destruction in 1816 of the Negro Fort situated on the eastern Bank of the Appalachicola River, 15 miles from the mouth, at the spot where Fort Gadsden was later built, in what is now the State of Florida. The fort was originally constructed by order of Major Edward Nicolls, of the

44

British Marines. When the British withdrew they turned it
44
over to the Negroes and Indians.

On May 22, 1816, Major General Edmund Pendleton Gaines at Fort Montgomery, wrote Commodore Daniel Todd Patterson at New Orleans that early in May the Indians had captured two privates and thirty head of cattle. This outrage had been preceded by the murder of two American citizens, Johnson and McGaskey, by the Indians, "followed by certain indications of general hostility, such as the war dance and drinking of war physic." This left "no doubt that we shall be compelled to destroy the hostile towns," wrote General Gaines. He asked Patterson for cooperation and "to detach a small gun-vessel or two as a convoy to the boats charged with our supplies up the Appalachicola." The General assured the Commodore that "the transports will be under
44
the direction of the officer of the gun-vessels."

On June 19, 1816 Patterson at New Orleans wrote Lieutenant Commandant Charles E. Crawley, U. S. Cutter Fox, explaining the letter of General Gaines and directing Crawley to "take under your command Gunboat No. 149" and "convoy the transports with ordnance, provisions, etc." "Should you meet with opposition from the Negro Fort" you "will cooperate" with the military commanding officer "to destroy it." The "transports will be under your direction entirely." In "the event of hostilities between the Indians and the United States, you will, if practicable, afford any aid with your vessels in your power to the Army. Remain in

that river, and cooperate with them, until it shall be necessary to return here for provisions." The "transports will rendezvous at the Pass Christian and consist of the following vessels:" the "schooner Semilante, laden with ordnance," and the "schooner General Pike," laden with provisions.⁴⁴

These orders were handed to Sailing Master Jairus Loomis, Commanding Gunboat No. 149, (with a letter to him dated June 19, 1816) by the Commodore with instructions, to carry them out, with Gunboats No. 149 and No. 154 (Sailing Master James Bassett), if Crawley did not arrive at Pass Christian in time.⁴⁴

As it turned out Sailing Master Loomis and not Lieutenant Commandant Crawley commanded the Naval force at the capture of the Fort.⁴⁴

The two gunboats escorting the schooners General Pike and Semilante arrived off the mouth of the Appalachicola on July 10. Five days later a midshipman and two bluejackets were killed by Negroes as they landed for water. Another seaman was captured, and "tarred and burnt alive." A negro, with one of these bluejacket's scalp was captured.⁴⁴

Loomis, with his two vessels, arrived at Duelling Bluff, about four miles below the fort, on July 25. Here he was met by Colonel Duncan L. Clinch, who had been fired on. Both reconnoitered the fort and settled on a site to erect the two 18-pounders that were to assist the gun vessels in

ascending the river. On the following day Colonel Clinch began to clear away the brushwood for the erection of the battery. He admitted to Loomis that he was "not acquainted with Artillery" but "thought the distance was too great to do execution." Loomis replied that they were "within point-blank range". Colonel Clinch then "ordered his men to desist from further operations" on preparing the battery position. "I then told him", reported Loomis, "that the gun-vessels would attempt the passage of the fort in the morning without his aid."⁴⁴

By 5:00 a.m. on the morning of July 27th the two gunboats were within gunshot of the fort which opened upon them. The fire was returned with cold shot at first. The range having been secured the gunboats commenced with hot shot, the "first one of which, entering their magazines, blew up and completely destroyed the fort. The Negroes fought under the English Jack, accompanied with the Red or Bloody flag."⁴⁴ 270 Negroes and Indians were killed and the greater part of the rest, mortally wounded.⁴⁴ "Every man and officer did his duty," reported Loomis.⁴⁴

Commodore Patterson, on August 15, 1816, reported to Secretary of the Navy Benjamin W. Crowninshield that: "The very able manner and short time in which this was so effectually accomplished, with a force so very inferior, reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Loomis and the officers and men under his command, the ninth shot and first hot one

producing the explosion;" that it was necessary to destroy or capture the fort in order that the Army receive the supplies; and that "the English Union Jack and Red or Bloody Flags, under which they committed their unprovoked hostilities against the American Flag, are in my possession, and I shall have the satisfaction of forwarding them to the Department by the first safe conveyance."⁴⁴

As it appears that "the fort was destroyed and this property captured from an infinitely superior force by the Navy alone, without any military cooperation whatever, the Navy alone are entitled to all the proceeds arising therefrom," reported Patterson to the Department on August 15, 1816.⁴⁴

Major Carnick died at New Orleans on November 6, 1816, "at one o'clock in the morning in the United States Naval Hospital." His body was interred the following day in the St. Louis Cathedral Cemetery,⁴⁵ "with the honors of War," and "the great concourse of people who accompanied him to his last abode, sufficiently showed the esteem he had enjoyed during his life." Major Carnick "was a Pennsylvanian by birth, noble, generous and brave," reported the National Intelligencer,⁴⁶ and "left an amiable wife with her infant child to mourn her irreparable loss. The United States in him has lost one of its best officers, society, both civil and military, a social friend and a gallant soldier."⁴⁷

Captain Francis W. Sterne assumed command of the New Orleans Barracks on December 15, 1816.⁴⁸

The Commandant wrote to Captain Sterne on April 24, 1817 informing him that he had been removed by the Peace Establishment Act and that an officer would be despatched to New Orleans to relieve him. On April 30, 1817, Brevet Major Gale was ordered from Philadelphia to New Orleans. First Lieutenant Francis (de) Barbin Bellevue was at New Orleans on April 30, 1817, and on that date was directed to deliver command to Major Gale on his arrival.

The Commandant wrote Captain Bellevue on July 9, 1817 that Major Gale had sailed. He arrived at New Orleans in due course of time. Second Lieutenant Charles K. Porter, Captain Bellevue, First Lieutenant Elijah J. Wood, Captain Archibald Henderson, and Captain Bellevue, in that order, served in command at the New Orleans Barracks.

The Naval Hospital at New Orleans, under command of Surgeon Lewis Heerman, in 1816 was in good condition.

The Navy, Army, and Marines expected war with Spain in 1816 and during the next few years.

After the Second War with Great Britain, a new squadron of Corsairs were soon seeking markets and harbors of refuge adjacent to the shores of the United States. Headquarters of the largest group of these buccaneers was established at Galveston Island, known as Snake Island, on the Gulf. This was a sort of new Barataria to which the old Baratarians resorted in numbers. The leader at Galveston was Luis Aury known throughout the West Indies as "Commodore Aury." He arrived at Galveston some time in July, 1816.

Before the summer of 1817 was over, Aury abandoned Galveston and sailed for Amelia Island on the east coast of Florida; but Galveston remained a rendezvous for pirates for several years. Jean Laffite, commissioned by Mexico, took the place of Aury, and by the end of 1817 over a thousand
62
freebooters had rallied under his flag.

These buccaneers had commissioned from Buenos Ayres, Venezuela, Mexico, etc., and under these flags they plundered American vessels. The result was that Commodore Daniel Todd Patterson, commanding the naval station at New Orleans, directed his vessels to escort American shipping, in that neighborhood. American Marines shared in this duty, which was performed at the request of our merchants who traded
63
with Mexican ports.

President Monroe's First Annual Message expressly referred to this subject and Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, on December 29, 1817, referred to "that buccaneering and piratical spirit which has lately appeared among the
64
South Americans," etc.

Galveston continued to be a base for privateering in 1818. On July 28, 1818 the ketch Surprise captured a small schooner of Laffite under the Mexican flag. In August, 1818 the Fire Brand sent into New Orleans the La Maison flying the Mexican flag. In November, 1818 the Surprise captured a small schooner under the Mexican flag
65
between Galveston and New Orleans. "General Humbert, a Frenchman, was governor." He "was captured on a schooner

under Mexican colors by the U. S. ketch Surprise," in "the
66
fall of 1818."

After the departure of General Humbert, Lieutenant Thomas S. Cunningham reconnoitered Galveston in the U. S. schooner Firebrand and reported that Laffite was "the sole person in power; he is Civil and Military Governor and Chief Judge, and in fact makes laws and governs at his own discretion, without any person to oppose his power. He resides on board an old prize brig." In October, 1819, the governor of Texas appointed Laffite governor of Galveston, with "power to grant letters of marque and reprisal against the King and subjects of Spain to all vessels within his government." Meanwhile Commodore Patterson urged on the newly-appointed Secretary of the Navy, Smith Thompson, the need of an additional force of two small vessels, with which he thought he "could very soon break up the Galveston association, suppress smuggling and protect the Revenue."
67

As a matter of fact, however, our naval ships generally
68
were received by Laffite in a friendly manner at Galveston. The Marines of the U. S. Schooner Lynx, as well as the others on board that vessel, saw an interesting sight when their vessel approached the Galveston Bar on November 8, 1819. "A gibbet on the point of Galveston with a man hanging" on it was observed. It was the body of one Brown who the Lynx was then searching for as he had robbed an American

vessel off the coast of Texas.

Piracy in the Mississippi River and the bayous of the Gulf coast continued in 1819. On July 17, Commodore Patterson reported certain "daring acts of Piracy having been committed, on the 10th inst. in this River and only a few miles above the Block House, on several merchant Vessels by a party of armed men, nine in number and in an open Boat. What renders this Robbery most extra-ordinary is that it was committed in open day and on several different Vessels, all in sight of and not far distant from each other, and that no opposition was attempted, though the Crews and Passengers of those Vessels must very greatly have exceeded the Pirates in number and force. This intelligence was received by me at ten o'clock in this morning and at 3:00 p.m., a force in fleet rowing boats of twenty-eight officers and men were dispatched in pursuit of the Pirates by way of the River and through the Lakes and Bayous towards Barataria, and orders sent off for the Bull Dog (a 2-gun felucca) to proceed via the Chandelier and Britton Isles to the Balize. 70 One of these routes they must take." But the boat escaped.

With the inadequate force under his command, Patterson rendered the best service possible. At the end of September, 1819, he had the sloop-of-war Hornet, cruising between Balize and Florida, the schooner Lynx, patrolling between Balize and Sabine Pass, the ketch Surprise, the felucca Bull Dog, and four gunboats at Barataria, and one launch on Lake Borgne. This little squadron was reinforced by the Revenue cutters Alabama and Louisiana. Some nests of pirates

in the neighboring bayous were broken up and a few prisoners taken.⁷¹

In the spring of 1820 the Lynx "chased and overhauled the pirate schooner Esperanza", near Campeachy.⁷²

On January 3, 1820, Pierre Laffite⁷³ filed an offer with Commodore Patterson "to clear Galveston and disband its inhabitants," with a pledge from both of the Laffite brothers that it should never again become a rendezvous for persons cruising under their authority.⁷⁴ Commodore Patterson accepted the offer. The Enterprize, commanded by Lieutenant Lawrence Kearney, was at Galveston on February 27, 1820. Kearney reported that he had visited Galveston "at request of Commodore Patterson" and that "Laffite who now occupies it informed me he would abandon it as soon as he could get his vessels over the Bar, preparation for which were then making. He has burned his house and destroyed the works of defense and assures me as soon as he gets outside he will destroy all property he may be unable to take with him and fully comply with every stipulation of his agreement with Commodore Patterson." Kearney added to his report that the force at Galveston was one brig, two small schooners, and a felucca, and that "Laffite informs me he intends joining Aury with his vessels."⁷⁵ When the Lynx visited Galveston on June 19, 1820, she found that spot clear of pirates and the buildings razed.⁷⁵

In a report dated December 27, 1820 Secretary of the Navy Smith Thompson wrote that the commerce of the United States in the West Indies was being protected by the

Enterprize, Nonsuch, Lynx, and Gun vessels No. 158 and No. 168.
76

When the American troops, including the Marines, were withdrawn from Fernandina on May 6, 1813, there was a complete breakdown of law and order everywhere outside of the fortified town of St. Augustine. The country was occupied by adventurers, roving frontiersmen, revenue-law-evaders, etc. The main stamping ground of this class of people was the territory between the St. Johns and St. Mary's Rivers, eastward of the King's Highway, which led from the Cow-Ford (now Jacksonville) to the St. Mary's River at Colerain,
77
Georgia.

In the summer of 1816 three American or European residents of Florida representing the Spanish Governor met in conference the inhabitants of northeast Florida at Waterman's Bluff and divided the above-mentioned area, except Amelia Island, into three districts. A constitution, based on that of Georgia, was agreed to by the people. A republic was thus born within Spanish territory and with the consent of and holding allegiance to the Spanish government. It was called "The Northern Division of East Florida." George I. F. Clarke, an Englishman born at St. Augustine, supervised this republic. The inhabitants of the republic were principally domiciled Americans, with a small mixture
78
of British and German.

In 1817, Amelia Island, which had not been included in the Republic, was composed of about forty houses. Two block-houses mounting three 4-pounders, and Fort San Carlos with

four long Spanish 16-pounders, five 4-pounders, and one 6-pound carronade, with a garrison of fifty-four Spaniards, defended the town of Fernandina and the Island. ⁷⁹

On June 29, 1817 Gregor MacGregor, with Thornton Poscy a former Colonel of the U. S. Army, led forces that occupied Fernandina. During the whole proceedings only one gun was fired by the Spaniards, from one of the blockhouses. The "Green Cross of Florida," MacGregor's flag was run up. He styled himself "Brigadier-General of the Armies of the United Provinces of New Granada and Venezuela and General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Two Floridas, commissioned by the Supreme Director of Mexico, South America, etc." ⁸⁰

MacGregor established a government. Buccaneers swarmed to the port. A court of admiralty was established. MacGregor antagonized the citizens of the Northern Division. Gradually his finances dropped to a low level. At last he had but twenty-five men left. He put the baggage of himself and officers on a brig ready for a quick get-away. Reinforcements arrived and put new life into the movement. On August 21, 1817 MacGregor ordered a blockade of the entire Florida coast from the southern end of Amelia Island around to the Perdido River, effective September 15. The enforcement of this blockade was placed in the hands of Commodore Taylor, commander-in-chief of the Amelian Navy. The blockade never became effective. Disappointed in not receiving further reinforcements MacGregor and his associates abandoned the cause on September 4, 1817. But a Spanish-

American Army of 500 was about to attack Amelia Island.
That hastened the decision. He turned affairs over to
81
Jared Irwin.

The U. S. brig Saranac (Captain John H. Elton) arrived
on September 3, 1817, after a "very tedious passage of
82
thirty days." Her orders, dated July 16, 1817, was caused
by MacGregor's occupation of Amelia Island. Her delay in
arriving was caused by an accident on July 2, at Charleston,
83
S.C. She struck a rock. Her 14 Marines were commanded by
84
Sergeant Daniel Stringer.

Irwin had eighty men and fourteen officers, the
privateers Morgiana and St. Joseph, and the armed schooner
Jupiter with their crews. They decided to fight it out with
the "Damn Spaniards of the Main." The Spaniards lost the
85
Battle of Amelia.

Luis Aury, or "Commodore Aury", the famous pirate then
arrived in a privateer at Amelia. He arrived on September
11, 1817 with two privateers and a prize. His flagship was
the Mexican Congress. Aury proposed a salute with Captain
Elton of the U. S. S. Saranac but the American took no
86
notice of the offer.

Aury reached an agreement with the Amelian authorities.
Ruggles Hubbard was civil governor and Aury the commander-
in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The Mexican flag was hoisted
with ceremony on September 21, 1817. All respectable persons
had left Amelia by now. Hubbard died October 19, 1817.

Thirty ex-British officers arrived at Amelia and offered their services on October 25, 1817. Aury told them he had more officers than he could use and needed privates. Aury assumed civil as well as military control.⁸⁷

The United States government seeing at last that the establishment at Amelia was in no way calculated to result in a conquest of Florida from Spain, President Monroe invoked the secret Act of January, 1811⁸⁸ and directed that it be broken up. Secretary of War George Graham and Secretary of the Navy Benjamin W. Crowninshield on November 12 and 14 issued orders to their subordinates to accomplish the President's wishes.

Major James Bankhead, commanding at Charleston, S.C., received orders dated November 12 "immediately on the arrival of Captain Henley at St. Mary's and in conjunction with him, despatch an officer to demand the abandonment of the Island."⁸⁹ Force was to be used if necessary.

Commodore John D. Henley's orders were dated November 14, 1817. He was directed to proceed to St. Mary's in Georgia on the John Adams, taking with him the Enterprize, Prometheus and Lynx, but not to wait for any of the last three ships if they were not prepared to sail immediately. At St. Mary's "you will find the U. S. brig Saranac, Captain John H. Elton," and gunboat No. 168,"both of which vessels will act under your orders." Commodore Henley was fully

informed of the President's orders to cause Amelia Island to be evacuated and that force would be used if necessary.

"On your arrival at St. Mary's, you will consult with the officer commanding the military force, who, is instructed to cooperate with you in the performance of this service." ⁹⁰

The 21 Marines of the John Adams were under command of ⁹¹
Second Lieutenant William Dulany.

United States Gunboat No. 168 joined the Saranac off ⁹²
St. Mary's on November 16, 1817.

Aury established a Republic of the Floridas on November 16, 1817. The Assembly of Representatives met on December ⁹²
1, 1817 and elected Jared Irwin as president.

The John Adams, Enterprize, Prometheus, and Lynx anchored off Point Peter, Ga., on December 20, 1817. The Saranac and Gunboat No. 168 dropped down the St. Mary's and joined the squadron. Commodore Henley and Major Bankhead ⁹³
soon met in conference and perfected their plans.

A joint letter dated December 22, 1817 signed by Henley ⁹⁴
and Bankhead ordered Aury to evacuate Amelia Island.

"No opposition will be made to surrender the Island of Amelia on the part of this Government", wrote Aury in reply ⁹⁵
on the same date.

After discussing the matter with his "legislature" Aury on the same date, December 23, 1817, and his pirates drew up the most remarkable paper perhaps ever drafted in any such surroundings. President Monroe got a copy of it by special messenger from Aury. The only answer of Henley and Bankhead

to Aury on December 23 was: "We propose to land a force today and to hoist the American flag; under that flag no oppression or unjust measure will ever be witnessed." That was enough for Aury for he immediately wrote back: "I am ready to surrender this place to the forces under your command, whenever you may judge proper to come and take possession thereof."⁹⁶

Early on the afternoon of December 23rd, the American Squadron sailed across the channel of the St. Mary's River into the Spanish waters of Amelia, and in conjunction with this movement Major Bankhead landed at Fernandina with about two hundred troops. As the American troops landed on the beach, Aury ordered a gun loaded with a blank cartridge to be fired, and immediately hauled down the Mexican colors. The Americans marched up to the tunes of Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle and took possession of the fort without the slightest resistance. The United States flag was instantly hoisted over the fort and again Amelia Island became the ward of the United States.⁹⁷

On December 24, 1817, Henley reported to the Department that the "American Flag was yesterday hoisted at Fernandina and the Island of Amelia taken possession of by the land forces under Major Bankhead of the U. S. Artillery."⁹⁸

On December 27, 1817, Major Bankhead reported to the Secretary of War that he had "ordered all the Black and French troops to be embarked."⁹⁹

Commodore Aury, after leaving Amelia Island, established himself on the small island of Old Providence.¹⁰⁰

The United States troops continued to occupy Amelia Island. In June of 1818 Major Bankhead suggested the withdrawal of the force on account of the prevailing sickness, but he was instructed by the Secretary of War on June 27, 1818 that the "President does not contemplate removing the troops from Amelia Island this summer," and was ordered to¹⁰¹ make them as comfortable as possible. The troops were there as late as November 30, 1819 when Fernandina was garrisoned¹⁰² by forty-four men of the First Battalion of Artillery.

During all this time the Marines were in the immediate vicinity of Amelia Island on board vessels of the Navy. Among them were the Marines commanded by Second Lieutenant William Dulany, of the John Adams that was at Fernandina in¹⁰³ July of 1818.

The Marine Band played for the Assemblies of Washington¹⁰⁴ during the season of 1816-1817.

Never, perhaps, was the New Year in Washington preceded by a happier season than that of 1817. Winter held back, as though unwilling to advance; the air was as temperate¹⁰⁵ and the sun as benign, as usually in October.

President and Mrs. Madison, as usual, received the compliments of the season from a great number of the members of both Houses of Congress, the Heads of Departments, Naval, Marine and Army officers and other officers of the Government,¹⁰⁶ "foreign ministers, citizens and strangers." The inspiring airs of the Marine Band, led by Fife Major¹⁰⁷ Venerando Pulizzi, added to the occasion.

Dancing was as popular a pastime in Washington society in 1817, as now, and the Marine Band was kept busy. "Mr. and Mrs. Schira, dancers, from the King's Theatre and Italian Opera of London and from the Theatre of Lisbon," conducted a "grand ball", at which the Marine Band played, on February 19, 1817, in the ballroom of Davis' Hotel (up to late 1816, McKeowin's). Signor and Madam Schira danced a pas de deux, a pas scul, a horn pipe, a Spanish dance accompanied with castanets, concluding with an Allemande and waltzing. The ball had been postponed from February 7th, "in consequence of the Marine Band being called off to
108
Alexandria."

Some members of the Marine Band assisted the band of the Harmonic Society of Georgetown at its "benefit" on
109
February 4, 1817.

The Fifth City Assembly of Washington took place at Davis' Hotel, in honor of the memory of George Washington, on February 21, 1817, the "eve of the anniversary of the
110
birth of that great man." The regular "Birth Night Ball" was celebrated on February 20, 1817, at the Union Tavern
111
Georgetown, since this Assembly preempted the 21st. The
112
Marine Band assisted on both occasions.

James Madison retired from office after two terms as President, on March 4, 1817. James Monroe succeeding him. It was a delightful day. The inaugural ceremonies and the spectacle were simple, but grand, animating and impressive. At half-past eleven, Mr. Monroe, and Vice President-elect

Daniel D. Tompkins left the private residence of the President-elect, attended by a large cavalcade of citizens on horseback, marshalled by General Van Ness, General Mason, Adjutant General Cox and Major Walter Jones. These horsemen had convened on the open space in front of the Franklin Hotel (O'Neale's). Mr. Monroe reached the Hall of Congress a little before noon; at the same time President Madison arrived. Here he was received "with military honors, by the Marine Corps," including the Marine Band, which was led by Fife Major Venerando Pulizzi. After the usual ceremonies the oath of office, which was administered to James Monroe by Chief Justice John Marshall, was announced by a single gun, followed by salutes from the Navy Yard, the battery from Fort Warburton, and from several pieces of artillery on the ground, manned by the Marines. When President Monroe departed, the Marines rendered the same honors as when he arrived.
113

The evening concluded with a splendid inaugural ball at Davis' Hotel. President Monroe, ex-President Madison and their ladies, the Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers and an "immense throng of strangers and citizens," attended, while the Marine Band furnished the music.
114
115

On May 2, 1817 Secretary of the Navy Benjamin W. Crowninshield wrote Secretary of State Richard Rush that in accordance with the "copy of stipulation entered into with the British Government relative to the Naval force to be main-

tained upon the Lakes," he had ordered "for occasional service on the lakes:" "On Erie, Huron, etc., Schooner Porcupine" and "Schooner Ghent." "On Ontario": "Schooner Lady of the Lake." "On Champlain: Galley Allen." "Orders shall, in like manner, be immediately given, that all other armed vessels on these Lakes, be forthwith dismantled, and that no^{other} vessels of war be built or armed".
116

The case of Private Eli Lobbett who was sentenced by a general court-martial "to be shot to death" for desertion became an international incident. Lobbett was found guilty on March 27, 1817. President James Monroe confirmed the sentence. Secretary of the Navy Benjamin W. Crowninshield, on May 3, 1817, directed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton to have the sentence carried into effect on Thursday, June 12, 1817 and "in the intermediate time, afford" Lobbett "suitable occasions to prepare for the awful fate that awaits" him. The Commandant on June 11, 1817, ordered Brevet Major Samuel Miller to have Lobbett executed on June 12th between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and noon at or near the Burial Ground on the Hospital Square of Washington City. For some reason or other Lobbett was not so executed. The French Minister, through Monsieur Roth, Secretary of the French Legation, made application to President Monroe in favor of Lobbett. The Commandant made a reply to Mr. Roth that "Eli Lobbett has again deserted" and "is not consequently within my control" and that if the United States Govern-
117
117
118
118
119

ment directed his delivery (if he returns to naval juris-
diction) he will be so delivered. ¹²⁰ Mr. Roth wrote again to
Colonel Wharton and the letter was forwarded to him in
Philadelphia by Captain Alfred Grayson. ¹²¹ The Commandant,
on October 15, 1817, informed the Secretary of the Navy re-
garding his having referred the application of the Minister
of France, desired to know what he should do in case of a
second application. ¹²² In the meantime Lobbett seems to have
returned to the custody of the naval authorities. The
final result was a pardon for Lobbett in rather unusual
terms disclosed by the following letter dated November 14,
1817 of Secretary Crowninshield to Colonel Wharton:

"I enclose herewith a pardon granted by the President
of the United States to Eli Lobbett, upon the conditions
therein expressed, and request you will without communicat-
ing the pardon to him, deliver Lobbett to the Rev. Mr.
Mathews of this place, who will facilitate his departure
from this country." ¹²³

Marine Officers fought several duels during this
period ¹²⁴ but when John Hall, a former Major of Marines
challenged Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton
to a duel, the latter settled the affair by ignoring the
challenge. ¹²⁵

Fourth of July, 1817, in Washington was passed in much
cheerfulness. "There was no military parade except of the
Marine Corps, which paraded and commenced its march through

the city at a little after four o'clock in the morning - a time and temperature of the day (for military displays) certainly preferable to the meridian hour and heat." ¹²⁶ At

4:00 p.m., "a highly respectable assemblage of public officers, citizens and strangers, sat down to a handsome dinner at Davis' Hotel, at which Mayor Benjamin G. Orr presided. Many toasts were drank "under the discharge of cannon and interluded with songs" accompanied by the Marine Band, ¹²⁷ led by Drum Major John Powley. The Marines manned the ¹²⁷ artillery on this occasion.

Marines were detailed for various kinds of special duty ¹²⁸ such as guarding the Naval Magazine, Washington, D.C. Guards for the Washington jail, under the Marshal' of the ¹²⁹ District; and as "superintendent of the armorers and ¹³⁰ carpenters."

Shortly after his inauguration, Monroe, set out on a ¹³¹ tour through the Eastern States.

A few months after he took office, President Monroe ¹³² took a three-thousand mile swing around the country. When the President returned to Washington on September 17, 1817, the Marine Corps - it should be called the President's ¹³² Guard - as usual rendered the honors.

Upon approaching the District Line he was met by a numerous cavalcade of citizens on horseback and in carriages, who then became his escort. On arriving at the boundary of Georgetown, he was greeted by a national salute

from a detachment of the Georgetown artillery, previous to which, the cavalcade had been met by Captain Thornton's
132
fine troop of cavalry from Alexandria.

The cavalcade passed down High Street to Bridge Street, at the intersection of which streets the Star Spangled Banner waved over their heads. Continuing down Bridge Street, the President, and his escort passed over Rock Creek, at the ford near Williams and Carroll's Mill, and thence defiling to Pennsylvania Avenue, proceeded to the President's Mansion. On nearing the house, the President was received, with the honors due to his station, "by the Marine Corps (under command of Major Samuel Miller), whose fine military appearance, and excellent Band of Music, added not a little to the interest of the occasion."
132

Captain and Brevet Major Archibald Henderson, on June 16, 1817 preferred charges against Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton. On July 3, a Navy general court-martial was ordered by Secretary Crowninshield. It consisted of Captains of the Navy Charles Stewart, Jacob Jones, Arthur Sinclair, Lewis Warrington, Samuel Angus, Captains of Marines Anthony Gale and John Marshall Gamble, with Mr. Littleton W. Tazewell as judge advocate, to convene on
133
August 11.

The Department, on July 21st, informed Captain Hender-

son of this court-martial and directed him to present himself "before the Court as Prosecutor." ¹³⁴ On the same date the accused was placed "under arrest" and ordered to report himself on August 11 to the President of the Court. ¹³⁵

Brevet Major Samuel Miller, though not the next senior officer, assumed command at Headquarters signing as "Major ¹³⁶ Commanding."

"You must be aware that a court could not be formed from the members of the Marine Corps, who are all junior to yourself and the Navy Department has not the control of the officers of the Army, to convene a court from that source until the previous question of competency shall be decided and the further proceedings directed the President of the United States," wrote the Department to the Commandant on ¹³⁷ July 30, 1817.

"Additional specifications to the charges" were furnished Wharton on August 13. ¹³⁸

Lieutenant Colonel Wharton wrote to the Navy Department, the day before the date set for his trial, and he was informed on August 11 that the "question of jurisdiction" may be "submitted to the decision of the court-martial." ¹³⁹

In an opinion to the Secretary of the Navy, dated August 17, 1817 concerning the trial by general court-martial

of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Wharton, the Attorney General held that he was not prepared to give an opinion as to whether a Naval court-martial may try a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Marine Corps as it could depend "upon whether the alleged misconduct in the accused took place while he was employed in the land service, according to the true spirit and objects of the Act of July 11, 1798, Section 4. He did not believe that it was necessary to give an opinion then. He felt that if necessary the accused could enter an objection to the jurisdiction of the court. It must be presumed that the precept has been issued duly, and is legal. At the least, there is a semblance of legal authority as its foundation. The Attorney-General believed that the whole question should be disposed of by a challenge by the accused if he desired to make it.

Brevet Major John M. Gamble was excused from sitting on the court on August 19, 1817.

When the court met it decided that it did not have jurisdiction.

The Navy Department arranged for an Army court-martial to meet on September 10, 1817.

Captain Henderson in a routine matter wrote direct to the Secretary of the Navy explaining that the Commandant was under arrest and the officer (Miller) in command was

junior to him.

By a General Order dated August 27, 1817 the War Department ordered a general court-martial composed of two Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels and two Majors as supernumeraries. This court was detailed by the "War Department at the request of the Navy for the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Wharton, of the Marines, who, as a Marine Officer, is only subject to the Articles of War while serving on shore." 145

This general court-martial was composed entirely of Army officers and no Marine Officers. On September 12, 1817, the Court decided that it had no jurisdiction as it was not a "mixed court", that is there were no Marines on it.

Richard Rush, the Attorney-General, held that it "rests with the sound discretion of the proper Department of the Government whether to summon officers of the Marines, in the constitution of a court-martial for the trial of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Marine Corps." 146

On September 17, 1817, President James Monroe directed that Marine Officers be made members of this court, but that such action was not to be taken as a legal precedent. Moreover the President stated that he was of the opinion that a court composed exclusively of Army Officers was legally sufficient. 147

Brevet Major Richard Smith, Captain Robert D. Wainwright of the Marine Corps and Colonel Thomas S. Jesup, U. S. Army,

were made members of the court on September 19.

The trial, having originally started on September 10,¹⁴⁹ 1817, restarted on September 20 and was concluded on the 22d.

A "Naval General Order" of October 1, 1817 announced that Lieutenant Colonel Wharton had been found not guilty, that "the court therefore, honorably acquits the Prisoner, Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Wharton," and that on "September 22 the President of the United States approved the¹⁵⁰ foregoing sentence."

The United States did not officially recognize the Republic of Haiti as a sovereign state until 1861. The Act of June 5, 1862, provided that the President of the United States was authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Senate "to appoint diplomatic representatives of the United States to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia,"¹⁵¹ accredited "as commissioner and consul-general." In July, 1862, Benjamin F. Whidden was appointed commissioner and¹⁵² consul-general to the Republic of Haiti. Ernest Roumain, appointed March 3, 1863, was the first Haitian diplomatic representative to the United States, in the official capacity of Charge d' Affaires.¹⁵³ Long before this, however,¹⁵⁴ we sent consuls and other representatives to Haiti.

In 1817, it was reported that our consul at Port-au-Prince left that city in consequence of an American Merchant vessel being condemned by Petion.¹⁵⁵

The frigate Congress (Captain Charles Morris) arrived¹⁵⁶ at Port-au-Prince, July 22, 1817, where she was treated¹⁵⁷ with respect by Petion. The forty-seven Marines of the

Congress were commanded by First Lieutenant William Nicoll. Mr. Tyler, an Agent of the United States, was on board the Congress for the purpose of making "inquiries respecting the execution of American seamen" by Haitians, and to establish commercial relations with Christophe. ¹⁵⁸ The American seamen was "charged with murder." "Two of Pétion's black soldiers being on board an American vessel, and being suspected of purloining, the sailor was ordered to turn them out of the vessel. In doing this, he struck one of them on the head with a stave, as he was passing over the side of the vessel, which occasioned his fall into a boat alongside, and his immediate death. The transaction created a great fermentation among the soldiers at Port-au-Prince; and the sailor was apprehended, tried by a Court-Martial, convicted and shot the same day. Several Masters of American vessels waited on Pétion, to expostulate with him on these summary measures, and to request that the Sailor, as a citizen of the United States, might be tried before a Civil Court. President Pétion, it has been stated to us, lamented the occurrence, but refused to comply with the request; as the laws of the Republic, he alleged, authorized the resort to Court-Martials in all cases when the public tranquillity would be hazarded by the delays of a civil process."

On July 27, 1817, the Congress sailed from Port-au-Prince for Cape Henry, (also called Cape Francois and now

called Cape Haitien) carrying Mr. Tyler, "to settle some
affairs with King Henry,"¹⁵⁹ or Christophe. Negotiations,
however, were impeded by the fact that the "Cape" was de-
signated in the American official papers "by our Government
as Cape Francois - a name^{un} acknowledged in the Island."¹⁶⁰

Christophe, King of the North had accom^modated his differ-
ences with Pétion, President of the Middle and South.

Christophe expressed an anxious desire for friendly inter-
course with the United States, but he declined to enter into
any diplomatic relations not based on the ordinary formal-
ities between independent nations.¹⁶¹

The Congress next "touched at Pampatar (in the Island
of Margaritta) and at Cumana, Barcelona, and La Guayra on
the Main." While at Pampatar "the Congress was visited by
the Governor of Margaritta, by General Morillo."¹⁶²

The Congress arrived at Lynnhaven Bay on September 24,
1817 after 18 days from La Guayra.¹⁶³

That the Marines of this period had a "saloon" all
their own is shown by the following Act of the City of
Washington approved October 9, 1817:

"Whereas it hath been represented to this Corporation,
that it hath been customary for the Marines stationed in
the City of Washington, to have liberty to visit one part-
icular house or shop for refreshment, which hath been sanc-
tioned by the officers of the said Marine Corps; that no
other persons visit the said house or shop, for the purpose

of refreshment, except the Marines; and that the peace and quiet of the neighborhood is greatly promoted by such arrangement: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, that the Mayor be, ^{he} and ~~is~~ hereby authorized, to license such persons as the Commanding Officer of the Marine Corps shall from time to time recommend as a shop-keeper, to retail liquors to the Marines stationed in the City of Washington; that the said license shall expire on the last day of every October; and there shall be paid therefor the same tax as is imposed on ordinary keepers, by an Act passed the second day of July, 1817, entitled, 'An Act supplementary to the Act, entitled an Act further regulating the granting of licenses to ordinary or tavern keepers, retailers of wines and spirituous liquors, and the owners of hackney carriages,' subject to the same penalties for keeping a disorderly house, or selling to other than Marines, as is provided and imposed ¹⁶⁴ by the Acts to which the above-recited Act is supplementary."

President James Monroe sent a friendly mission to the different South American governments in 1817. It embarked on the Congress on December 3. Her Marine officer was First ¹⁶⁵ Lieutenant William Nicoll.

The Congress sailed December 14, 1817 and anchored on ¹⁶⁶ January 29 at Rio Janeiro. An Austrian frigate was there,

having brought out the Princess Leopoldina to espouse the heir to the Brazilian throne. The Coronation took place
166
February 6, 1818. Friction arose over an enlisted man of the Congress. Brazil intimated that the Congress would not be permitted to sail. On February 9, 1818 the Congress, with her crew at quarters, and matches lighted, was ready to give Santa Cruz a broadside or two, as she sailed out; but it was not necessary.

167

The Congress visited Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. On the return voyage the Congress stopped at Maldonado, Bahia, and Margaritta Island and from thence to Hampton
168
Roads.

The Ontario (Captain James Biddle) sailed from New York in February of 1817 for an "unknown destination" and a secret mission that later turned out to be the transportation of
169 170
American Commissioners to Chile. Her sixteen Marines were
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in charge of Sergeant Edward McFadian. Prior to sailing First Lieutenant John Harris had command of her Guard but on
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May 22, 1817, Captain Biddle approved the request of Lieutenant Harris for a leave of absence, and an officer was not
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sent to replace him.

The Ontario anchored at Valparaiso, Chile, on January
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25, 1818, "in fifty-five days from Rio Janeiro." She spent quite some time at Lima and Valparaiso looking after American
175
interests.

An American residing in Lima wrote home: "How flattering to our national glory that a small ship so far distant from

the United States, can accomplish such important things; it speaks more than volumes could do in favor of our gallant
176
and rising Navy." Captain Biddle was not only commended
by the Revolutionists in Chile but was presented with a
177
sword by the Viceroy. The Ontario sailed about June 15,
178
1818, from Valparaiso for Lima and thence to Northwest
179
Coast.

By the Treaty ending the War of 1812 all places taken by either Great Britain or the United States during the war were to be restored. "Captain James Biddle was sent as Commissioner for the United States," in command of the U. S. S. Ontario, "to receive possession of Fort George (Astoria), which he did, in a manner not definitely described in any document that I have ever seen, on the nineteenth of August," 1818, wrote Hubert Howe Bancroft.
180

The Ontario sailed from Valparaiso in February for
181
Lima and the Northwest Coast. Sergeant Edward McFadian was in charge of the sixteen Marines forming the Marine
182
Guard of the Ontario.

Captain Biddle reported to the Secretary of the Navy his having raised the American Flag on the Columbia River on August 19, 1818 in these words:

"I have the honor to inform you I have this day taken possession, in the name and on the behalf of the United States, of both shores of the river Columbia; observing in the performance of this service the ceremonies customary upon the like occasions of setting up a claim to national

sovereignty and dominion."

An extract from the Log of the Ontario describes this event in detail as follows:

"I sailed from Lima on the thirtieth of June (1818) and arrived off the Columbia River on the nineteenth of August at daylight. The entrance to this river is rendered difficult to vessels so large as the Ontario by the shallowness of the water on its bar, by its sinuous channel, and by the strength and irregularity of its tides. As it was not indispensable to the service I had to perform that the ship should enter the river, I anchored outside the bar, and proceeded in with three boats well armed and manned with more than fifty officers and seamen. I landed at a small cove [Baker's Bay] within Cape Disappointment on the north side of the river, and here, in the presence of several of the natives, displaying the flag of the United States, turning up a sod of soil, and giving three cheers, I nailed up against a tree a leaden plate in which were cut the following words:

"Taken possession of in the name and on the behalf of the United States, by Captain James Biddle, Commanding the United States ship Ontario. Columbia River, August, 1818."

"While this was passing on shore, the ship fired a salute. When this ceremony was concluded, I proceeded up to Chinoake [Chinook] village and visited its chief, thence crossed the river and visited the settlement, which is 20 miles from Cape Disappointment, and on my way down river I

landed on its south side near Point George and took possession. I anchored with the boats for the night off Chinoake [Chinook] Point, and on the following morning I recrossed the bar and returned on board.

"As it was impracticable to bring wood and water in our boats to the ship without the bar, it became necessary to go into some neighboring port for a supply of these articles. The want also of fresh provisions, which can not be procured at the Columbia River, and which it was not prudent the crew should be longer without, rendered it advisable to enter a port in the vicinity. I therefore sailed for Monterey, where I arrived on the twenty-fifth of August. At this point I met the Russian sloop of war Kutusoff.

"Having completed wooding and watering, I sailed from Monterey on the thirtieth of August, and arrived on the ¹⁸⁴ twenty-second of October at Lima."

Biddle's act, not being deemed satisfactory in all respects, the British frigate Blossom (Hickey), having on board the American Commissioner J.B. Prevost, proceeded to the Columbia River. Mr. Prevost, Captain Hickey, together with J. Keith of the Northwest Company, accomplished the ¹⁸⁵ restoration in due form on October 6, 1818.

President James Monroe approved an Act respecting the National Colors on April 4, 1818 as follows: "Be it enacted etc., That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes alternate red and white: that the union be twenty stars

white in a blue field." That "on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the Flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July, then next succeeding such admission."¹⁸⁶

Representative Wendover of New York on March 24, 1818, said that, "while the law directs that the flag shall contain 15 (stripes) that (the flag) on the Hall of Congress, whence laws emanate, has but 13, and those [flags] at the Navy Yard and Marine Barracks have each at least 18 stripes."¹⁸⁷

On October 19, 1818, Mr. John Heath, former Captain U. S. Marine Corps and Commodore Oliver H. Perry, U. S. Navy, fought a duel, on the Jersey shore of the Hudson, above Hoboken, at or near Weehawken, the site of the famous Hamilton-Burr duel. First Lieutenant Robert M. Desha, U. S. Marine Corps acted as second for Captain Heath and Commodore Stephen Decatur for Perry.¹⁸⁸ Neither was wounded. The cause of the duel was the striking of Heath by Perry while both were in the Mediterranean on duty.¹⁸⁹ Heath left the Marine Corps when the Marine Corps was reduced by the Peace Establishment Act,¹⁹⁰ on April 18, 1817, and entered the consular service.

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The grandfather of William Gibbs McAdoo was a Marine officer -- Charles Rinaldo Floyd. On October 25, 1817 Mr. Floyd requested an appointment of the Secretary of the Navy.¹⁹² On October 28, 1817 Brevet Major Samuel Miller, of the Marines wrote Secretary of the Navy Crowninshield that "Mr. Floyd, late a cadet at West Point and son to Major-General John Floyd of Georgia", was desirous of obtaining a

193
commission in the Marines. Mr. Floyd wrote the Navy
Department on the subject again on May 10, 1818. 194
Brevet
Major Miller was informed on September 9, 1818 that Mr.
Floyd had been appointed a Second Lieutenant. 195

The year 1818 in Washington was greeted with charming
weather. The President's House was thrown open for the gen-
eral reception to visitors for the first time since its re-
storation after its sack by the British in 1814. The Marine
Band played its repertoire and was frequently applauded.
The reception lasted from noon to three o'clock and an un-
usually large concourse of ladies and gentlemen attended.
Among them were the foreign Ministers, Cabinet Members, Sen-
ators, Representatives, the Marine, Naval and Army officers
in Washington, and "other distinguished citizens, residents
and strangers." The press reported that "it was gratifying
to be able once more to salute the President of the United
States with the compliments of the season, in his appropri-
ate residence." This account stated that, "the Marine Corps
turned out on the occasion and made a fine appearance." 196

About the middle of January, 1818, the Wednesday re-
ceptions at the President's Mansion were resumed. 197
They
were held in the drawing room and the Marine Band supplied
the musical diversion. 198.

The anniversary of the birthday of George Washington,
in 1818 was generally noticed with public honors throughout

the country. It fell on Sunday so it was celebrated on the following day. No public ceremony was held in Washington but there was a brilliant ball - called Washington's Birth Night Ball - held in Georgetown at the Union Tavern for which the Marine Band was called upon to play. Fife Major Venerando Pulizzi once more was Acting Leader of the Band, as Drum Major Powley had, on his own request been reduced to a sergeant on February 18, 1818, and eventually died February 3, 1821. Among the many attending were "the Lady of the President" Mrs. Monroe, Vice President Tompkins, many Marine, Navy and Army officers, and practically all the foreign diplomats.

On May 15, 1818, the Marine Band opened a "concert and ball", at Crawford's Ball Room, Georgetown. Fife Major Venerando Pulizzi, Leader of the Marine Band played the "Tyrolese National Air (Voight) with variations on the Clarinet."

The forty-second anniversary of the National Independence was celebrated in Washington "with all the demonstrations of undiminished respect." Captain Alfred Grayson of the Marines and Mr. John Crabb, a former officer of the Corps, were members of the Committee of Arrangements. National salutes from the military and naval establishments in the city, announced the dawn of the day so dear to the feelings of Americans, and were repeated at mid-day and sunset. At noon the Declaration of Independence was read to a crowded audience in the Hall of the House of Representatives. A patriotic and appropriate oration was then pro-

nounced by Alexander Anderson, Esq. "The gratification of these ceremonies was much increased by occasional airs from the fine Band of the Marine Corps."²⁰²

At half past four o'clock, about one hundred distinguished citizens sat down to an excellent dinner at Strother's Hotel. Mayor B.G.Orr, of Washington presided. After dinner, many toasts were drank, ^(an)accompanied by appropriate music from the Marine Band.²⁰³

The corner stone of the Capitol of the United States was laid at noon on August 24, 1818. This was the exact day four years before that "a Barbarous enemy here made war upon the arts, upon literature, and upon civilized laws, and hoped to perpetuate his infamous exploit, by laying in a heap of irreparable ruins the edifices raised by taste and genius to the peaceful purposes of legislation, and the promotion of human knowledge and happiness."²⁰³

The sloop-of-war Hornet at New York in February 1818 was "ordered to Cape Henry, Haiti, to demand restitution for property belonging to American merchants, unjustly seized by Christophe, some years since."²⁰⁴

Commodore Lewis went on board the Hornet "as agent of the United States."²⁰⁵ The Marines of the Hornet were commanded by Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Hall.²⁰⁶ She sailed from New York in the Spring of 1818.

The Hornet and Commodore Lewis were well received at Port-au-Prince. President Boyer (successor to Pétion) received Commodore Lewis as the accredited agent of the United States. At this time the Naval force of President Boyer



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consisted of a frigate, a corvette and a brig. The Hornet was at Cape Henry (now Cape Haitian) in May.

According to a letter written by an officer of the Hornet at Port-au-Prince on May 5, 1818, that vessel was delayed at Cape Henry (Francois, now Cape Haitian) about five days by His Majesty Henry the First. 208

The Hornet arrived at Boston on December 2, 1818, 206 where Lieutenant Hall was detached. 206

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton died September 1, 1818, in New York City and was buried in Old Trinity Church Yard, on the 3rd, at New York. 209

The National Intelligencer of September 5, 1818, in reporting the death of Colonel Wharton stated that "his conduct through life was marked with every virtue which could dignify the man; and the sincere affliction of his numerous relatives and friends bears ample testimony to the amiable and honorable qualities of his heart. He has left six sons to lament the loss of a father whose paternal care and kindness were most exemplary. Respected and beloved by those who knew him well, the society of Washington will long lament, in the decease of Colonel Wharton, the loss of one of its most benevolent and hospitable members." 210

Lieutenant-Colonel Wharton "was in a situation peculiarly pleasant to a man of his generous feelings. Possessed of an ample fortune, and living far beyond his income from the government, his table was almost always encircled by his brother soldiers and distinguished strangers from every

section of the Union. But, at the age of fifty-six his constitution gave way, and by the advice of his physician, he undertook a northern jaunt. He spent some time at Long Branch and at the Saratoga and Ballstown Springs. Neither availed. Finding himself declining in strength, he made an attempt to return to his family. He reached New York "very much exhausted - put himself under the care of Doctor Marshall, of the Navy, where the best medical aid was afforded; but, alas! he could go no further!" He breathed his last at 5:00 p.m., September 1, 1818 and on September 3rd, his remains were borne to the silent tomb attended by his brethren in arms. "No one could have been more successful in securing the affections of his fellow soldiers. The accuracy of his deportment, the urbanity of his manners, his openness, ingeniousness, and nice feelings of honor, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His pride of the military life shed a luster around him which cannot be forgotten." No man, perhaps, ever supported a better character.²¹¹

Brevet Major Richard Smith, commanding the New York Barracks, on September 2, 1818 reported by letter to Secretary Crowninshield "the death of Colonel Wharton" who²¹² "died yesterday evening at 5 o'clock".

On September 4, 1818, the Secretary of the Navy wrote to the Adjutant and Inspector, Brevet Major Samuel Miller,

that he had received his letter of that date communicating the intelligence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Wharton. The Secretary requested that Brevet Major Miller would "cause the usual appropriate testimonials of respect to be paid to the memory of the deceased by directing the Officers of the Corps to wear crape on the left arm, and on the hilt of their swords, for the period of thirty days, and such other military honors as may be suitable to the occasion." 214

Brevet Major Samuel Miller, Commanding, on September 4th, announced Colonel Wharton's death to the Corps, and on the same date "ordered that crape be worn on the left arm and hilt of the sword for one month from the receipt of this order."

The funeral of Colonel Wharton at New York on September 3, 1818, was attended "with every mark of respect for the character and rank of the deceased; and his remains were committed to the tomb with the honors of war. The procession was composed of the Mayor and civil officers of the city (New York), the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the officers of the City Militia, in uniform; the whole preceded by the United States troops on this station, and escorted by the Governor's Guards, all with arms reversed. The scene was solemn and impressive -- the bands of music played the dead march -- the pall was

supported by officers of rank — the horse of the deceased was accoutred and led in the usual manner; and the ceremonies closed by the firing of volleys over the grave. The shipping in the harbor had their flags lowered to half-mast through the day; and we noticed with pleasure this mark of respect shown by the British vessels on this occasion." ²¹⁵

It was not until March, 1819, that a new Commandant was appointed. At first Brevet Major Samuel Miller the Adjutant and Inspector, and later an Acting Commandant administered affairs at Headquarter. ²¹⁶

On September 9, 1818, the seven different posts of the Marine Corps were instructed that "until the appointment shall be made of a Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of Marines, all communications connected with the duties of the Corps will hereafter be addressed to the Adjutant and Inspector, now acting under the immediate control of the Department." ²¹⁷
Brevet Major Miller had recommended this procedure to the Secretary of the Navy, who apparently had approved of it. ²¹⁸

Brevet Major Archibald Henderson announced to the Secretary of the Navy on September 16, that in obedience to his orders of the Seventh Instant he had "taken command at the Headquarters of the Marine Corps," ²¹⁹ and the next day issued "Orders" to the Marine Corps that he had been ordered by the Navy Department to "take command at the Headquarters of the Marine Corps and to attend to its duties." ²²⁰

On the same date Brevet Major Samuel Miller asked for his
first furlough in ten years.²²¹

The Washington newspapers of September 17th, carried the following card dated the day before, signed by Archibald Henderson, Brevet Major Commanding: "By order of the Navy Department, the undersigned has taken command at the Headquarters of the Marine Corps, and directs the officers of the Corps to make all official communications to him, as the commanding officer there, and requests all others who have any transactions with the Corps, to address him as such,
likewise."²²²

Brevet Major Anthony Gale was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Corps on March 3, 1819.²²³ He had been ordered from New Orleans to Washington to command the Corps.²²⁴

Secretary of the Navy Smith Thompson, on March 5, 1819,²²⁵ addressed the following letter to Brevet Major Anthony Gale:

"The President of the United States having, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed you Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, I have the pleasure to transmit to you, herewith, your commission, dated the third instant.

"You will immediately assume the command of the Marine Corps at Headquarters, appoint the staff officers and make all necessary arrangement for the benefit of the service; of which you will give due notice to this Department.

"It will also be your duty to report, from time to time,

such measures as you shall deem expedient to promote the discipline and organization of the Corps."

Gale acknowledged receipt, on March 5, 1819, of his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, and reported that he had "assumed command of the Corps" on March 9, 1819.²²⁶ He signed his first letter on March 9, 1819.²²⁷

The new Commandant was born in Ireland and appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Pennsylvania, on September 2, 1798. He was promoted First Lieutenant, March 2, 1799; to Captain, April 24, 1804; and Brevet Major, April 24, 1814. He had served with distinction in the Naval War with France (1798-1801), in the Tripolitan War (1801-1805) and in the Second War with England (1812-1815).²²⁸

Brevet Major Archibald Henderson, on March 15, 1819 requested a "furlough" from Secretary of the Navy Smith Thompson until the following November with "permission to leave the United States, during any part of that time, on a short visit to some parts of Europe."²²⁹

Rules, Regulations and Instructions for the Naval Service of the United States prepared by the Board of Navy Commissioners with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy, in obedience to the provisions of the Act of February 7, 1815²³⁰ was promulgated to the naval service in 1818. President James Monroe forwarded a copy of these Regulations and Instructions²³¹ to the Senate on April 20, 1818.²³¹ These Regulations and Instructions provided that the Guard of Marines stationed in a Navy Yard should "be subject to the

orders of the Commandant," of the Yard and "receive from him their instructions as to the duties they are to perform therein."

The Rules carefully provided that they should not "give any pretense to land officers, to command any part of the Naval Force of the United States; ²³² nor shall it give to sea officers any right to command any part of the Army of the United States; nor shall either have a right to demand the compliments due to their respective ranks unless on actual service." Recruiting regulations were set forth and included the exhortation that "seamen should be rescued, as far as is practicable, from the fangs of the rapacious landlords, and others, who, frequently taking advantage of their habits of intoxication, and generally unsuspicious characters, swindle them of the whole amount advanced to them by the recruiting officer."

"Marines serving on board the Ships of the United States," was the heading of one chapter and among the eighteen paragraphs are the following:

"The Marine Detachments appointed to serve on board the ships of the United States, are to be entered upon their books, as part of the complement for victuals; and, with regard to provisions and short allowance money, they are to be, in all respects, upon the same footing with the seamen."

"All Marine officers are to obey the orders of the captain or commanding officer of the ship, and also of the commanding officer of the watch. The Marine officers are, upon all occasions, to be treated, as well by the captain of the ship as by all other officers and people belonging to her, with the respect, decency, and regard, due to the commissions they bear. They are to possess the cabins or berths erected for them."

"The Marines are to be exercised by the Marine Officers in the use of their arms, as often as possible, that they may become expert in the use thereof. They are to be employed as sentinels, and upon all other duties and service on board the ship, which they may be capable of, and therein to be subject to the directions of the officers of the ship; but they are not to be obliged to go aloft, or to be punished for not showing an inclination to do so. And the Captain or Commanding Officer of the ship is strictly charged not to suffer them to be ill treated, nor a sergeant or corporal to be struck on any account, by any of the officers, petty officers, or seamen."

"No Marine serving on board any of the United States! vessels of war, is to be discharged as such, and entered as a seaman, without special authority from the Secretary of the Navy."

"The Commanding Marine Officer is to have in his possession, the chests prepared for the arms and the cartridges

for the use of the Marines. The arms and drums are to be under his charge; and he is to be accountable for any loss or damage that may happen for want of sufficient care in him; but if any such loss or damage happen by the default of any other person, the Marine Officer is immediately to acquaint the Captain of the ship therewith, who is to cause the value thereof, to be forthwith noted against the defaulter's name in order to its being deducted from his pay or wages."

"A store room, on board of each ship, to be in the possession of the Marine Officer, is to be appropriated exclusively for the spare clothing, accoutrements, and all other necessaries for the use of the Marines."

"Marines are to be paid by the purser of the ship, while they are on board of ship, and charged the same as the ship's crew. Pay rolls, signed by the purser and countersigned by the Marine Officer, are to be regularly transmitted to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury." 230-231

In addition to employing its ships on the several stations, the Navy Department often detailed one or more vessels on special duties, such as surveying the coast of the United States, guarding the live oak reservations, protecting the Newfoundland fisheries, and conveying our diplomatic representatives abroad. 233
Marines, on board these vessels, participated in performing such special duties.

The latter duty for many years was a very frequent one.
For instance in 1816 the Peacock carried a Minister to
Europe, Second Lieutenant George Bethune English being her
Marine Officer. ²³⁴ The Franklin sailed from Annapolis on Nov-
ember 19, 1817, ²³⁵ taking out Mr. Richard Rush and his suite
on his Embassy to England. Her Marine officer was First
Lieutenant Benjamin Richardson. ²³⁶ After performing this duty
the Franklin joined the Washington in the Mediterranean. ²³⁷
The Marine officer of the Washington was First Lieutenant
Joseph L. Kuhn. ²³⁸

On April 23, 1818, the Navy Department informed the
Commandant that the Guerriere will carry "a Minister from
the United States to the Court of St. Petersburg in Russia,"
so please put "an appropriate guard of Marines" on board. ²³⁹
First Lieutenant Lyman Kellogg and Second Lieutenant Thomas
Stanhope English, were ordered on board. ²⁴⁰ The Guard con-
sisted of 3 corporals, two musics and 48 to 50 privates. ²⁴¹
On July 10, 1818, the Commandant wrote Commodore Thomas
MacDonough commanding the Guerriere, that agreeably to his
request to have but one Marine Officer "during the present
cruise" Lieutenant English had been ordered to report at
Boston, leaving Lieutenant Kellogg on board. ²⁴² She sailed
in July of 1818. ²⁴³

The Hornet sailed on March 26, 1819 from Boston for
Cadiz, having on board Mr. Forsyth, Minister to Spain, and

his suite. Her Marine officer had been Second Lieutenant
 Joseph C. Hall, but he was relieved before this cruise. ²⁴⁵
 The Hornet sailed from Cadiz on July 2, 1819. ²⁴⁶

A meeting was held at Strother's Hotel in Washington early in November, 1818, "of those gentlemen disposed to attend Cotillion Parties or Assemblies." The meeting decided "that Balls should be provided during the ensuing season," and then chose twelve managers of which First Lieutenant James Edclin, of the Marines, was one. The "First Dancing Assembly" of the year, was held at Strother's Hotel on December 17, 1818, and of course the members of the Marine Band ²⁴⁷ supplied the dance music.

On New Year's Day, 1819, President Monroe, according to established usage, received the visits of his friends ²⁴⁸ and of the strangers and foreigners in Washington. The Marine Band played.

A spirited "Birth Night Ball" was given in Crawford's Union Tavern, in Georgetown, on February 22, 1819, "in honor ²⁴⁹ of the natal day of Washington." The enjoyment of this affair was heightened by the beautiful music furnished by ²⁵⁰ the Marine Band.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock March 1, 1819, and about an hour later than was expected, the noble ship-of-the-line Columbus '74' glided from its bed, at the Navy Yard, Washington, in the most majestic style, in the presence of many thousands of spectators, who, despite unfavorable weather, had assembled to witness this interesting scene.

The vessel was greeted on its descent, by a national salute from the artillery, by patriotic airs from the Marine Band, and by the shouts of thousands of Columbians, gathered together from every quarter of the Union. 251

Among the spectators were President Monroe, many Senators, and Representatives in Congress, the Heads of Departments, the principal officers of the government resident in Washington, officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, 251 "strangers and foreigners."

On March 16, 1819, Mr. Twibill, through the newspapers informed "the citizens of Washington and Georgetown," that he would give a Grand Concert of vocal and instrumental music at Mr. Strother's Assembly Room, Pennsylvania Avenue, on that date, at which he had "the pleasure to announce the assistance of the United States Marine Band." 252 The Marine Band opened Parts I and II of the concert with the Grand March, played Hail, Columbia, and accompanied Mr. Twibill in many songs including Columbia, Land of Liberty, Minute Gun at Sea, Light House, and the Birth of Washington. The concert was repeated on March 17th, 22nd, and 23rd, the Marine Band performing at all three performances. Mr. Twibill sang the Star Spangled Banner at the last two concerts, the Marine Band accompanying him. 253

At a meeting held at Davis's Hotel, Washington, on June 4, 1819, to make all arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, Mayor B. G. Orr, was called to the chair and Thomas Dougherty appointed Secretary. At that

time Washington was divided into four wards and two gentlemen from each ward were appointed to serve as members of the committee. Brevet Major Samuel Miller, of the Marines, with General Philip Stuart, represented the Fourth Ward. ²⁵⁴

The celebration occurred^r on the Fifth as the Fourth fell on the Sabbath. Salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and sunset, on Sunday the Fourth, as well as on Monday the Fifth. At eleven o'clock the General Committee, and many citizens, assembled at the Washington Tavern, on Pennsylvania Avenue, and were escorted by the Marine Corps to the Hall of the House of Representativesⁿ where Mr. Richard Bland Lee made an address after Mr. Joseph Anderson had read the Declaration of Independence. The Marine Band was in the Hall and contributed its services to the ceremonies of the day. At four o'clock a public dinner was provided at the Congress Hall Hotel on Capitol Hill. When the cloth was removed 21 toasts were drunk, accompanied by appropriate airs from the Marine Band and by the roar of cannon. ²⁵⁵

On March 30, 1819 the Commandant informed the Navy Department that he wished "to relieve Lieutenant William Nicoll, now attached to the frigate Congress at Norfolk." ²⁵⁶ First Lieutenant Thomas A. Linton was ordered as Lieutenant Nicoll's relief. ²⁵⁷ The Congress was at Annapolis on April 21, 1819 when Lieutenant Linton reported to Captain Henley as the relief of Lieutenant Nicoll. Captain Henley informed Linton that "he would continue Mr. Nicoll in the command of the Guard and possession of the state-room", until Linton's

orders were ²⁵⁸recoindced. Linton asked the Commandant to save him "from the mortification of returning to Washington."

On April 23 Lieutenant Linton wrote again that he had been compelled to live "at a Public House" and that Lieutenant Nicoll was "very sanguine at being retained in the ship." ²⁵⁸

In April 1819, the Congress carried Mr. Graham "now Minister to the Brazils." Captain Henley's orders directed him to "reccive on board, off Annapolis, the Honorable John Graham and family." ²⁵⁹

The Congress sailed from Hampton Roads, May 16, 1819. ²⁶⁰
On July 8, 1819 Lieutenant Nicoll reported his arrival on the Congress at Rio Janeiro after a passage of 46 days. A corporal had deserted on May 11, Private James Rogers had died on May 15, 1819 and, "being deficient of clothing", Nicoll reported he would secure a "supply when the ship arrives in India." ²⁶¹

After landing the passengers the Congress proceeded on its cruise. On September 2 she made St. Pauls Island in the Indian Ocean, on the 20th entered the Straits of Sunda and on the following day anchored at Anjer Roads, Java. ²⁶²
On September 22, 1819, Lieutenant Nicoll wrote the Commandant that he had arrived there "after a pleasant passage of 66 days from Rio Janeiro and 127 from the United States." ²⁶³

The Congress sailed on the 23rd for Canton, China. ²⁶⁴ They arrived at Lintin Island, China (60 or 70 miles from Canton) on November 3, 1819, after a "disagreeable passage of forty

days" from Anjer, Java. On October 27 "off the Island of Luconia" a "very heavy and severe gale of wind" was experienced, which lasted three days. Lieutenant Nicoll reported the clothing and effects of two deserters and one dead Marine having been "sold at the mast July 21, 1819." ²⁶⁵ The Congress ²⁶⁶ was the first American warship to visit China. While at Linton Island, the Congress was very closely watched by the ²⁶⁷ Chinese. Ah, the hoppo at Canton, ordered the Hong Merchants to "urge and order" the Congress to take her "departure speedily and not linger about here to make disturbance." Captain Henley paid no attention to this and other annoy- ²⁶⁸ ances.

The Congress sailed for Manila about the middle of January, and arrived after a weeks cruise. This was the first ²⁶⁹ American war vessel to visit Manila.

At the end of January, 1820, the Congress was still at ²⁷⁰ Manila and in March, 1820, was expected to sail from there ²⁷¹ for Macao. The ship was treated "respectfully at Manila."

Lieutenant Nicoll was the first Marine officer to visit China and the Philippines.

In March the Congress returned to Lintin for the purpose of offering escort to the American merchantmen about to sail for home. She sailed in the latter part of April and for seventy days cruised in the China Sea and in the neighborhood of the Straits of Banca, Gaspar and Singapore.

After calling at Manila, the Congress again returned

to Lintin. The Chinese refusing Captain Henley stores, he dropped anchor near the Bocca Tigris and got them. After one more visit to Manila the Congress sailed for home with an epidemic of cholera aboard. 26 died.

The Congress arrived at Norfolk on May 29, 1821, carrying General Thomas Sumpter and family (Minister to Rio Janeiro). Within a few months 73 had died on the Congress including Nicoll of the Marines.

Castle Island in Boston Harbor on September 25, 1819, was the scene and date of a duel which resulted in the death of First Lieutenant Francis B. White of the Marines at the hands of Lieutenant William Bolton Finch, U. S. Navy. The grievances between the two officers came up while they were attached to the Independence, in 1815. Lieutenant White in correspondence preceding the duel stated that Lieutenant Finch had undertaken to reprimand him on the quarterdeck in the presence of the crew, had flogged two Marines without his knowledge or consent, had acted in a general ungentlemanly manner toward him, and had stated that Lieutenant White was ignorant of his duty.

The Act approved March 3, 1819 authorized the President to employ suitable naval forces for the protection of commerce and to instruct naval commanders to seize and send into port vessels committing depredations. Subsequent acts continued these and similar provisions.

Captain Oliver Hazard Perry was selected by Secretary

of the Navy Thompson to seek an interview with the representatives of Venezuela and for this purpose it was necessary to ascend the Orinoco River three hundred miles to Angostura.

Perry's ship, the John Adams, could not pass the bar so the Nonsuch was sent along. First Lieutenant Henry E. Dix com-

manded the Marine Guard of the John Adams ²⁷⁶ while the Nonsuch Guard was in charge of Sergeant Samuel Townsend. ²⁷⁷ The two

vessels arrived off the mouth of the Orinoco on July 15, 1819. Perry ordered the John Adams to Port of Spain, Trinidad and started up the Orinoco on the Nonsuch. He had an interview with the Vice President of Venezuela and furnished him with the information concerning certain acts of our Congress and demanded indemnity for various spoilations. Perry received a reply on August 11.

Perry sailed down the river on August 15, 1819 and died of yellow fever eight days later aboard the Nonsuch at the age of thirty-four. He was buried in Lapcyrouse Cemetery at Port of Spain, Trinidad. The officers of the John Adams and Nonsuch acted as mourners. Volleys were fired ²⁷⁸ over his grave.

In a Navy Circular dated September 27, 1819 it was directed that the usual tribute be paid, that "all Naval Officers" will "wear crape on the left arm during thirty days," and that Lieutenant "Colonel Anthony Gale, Commandant

of Marines, at Headquarters will please to cause so much of the above Circular, to be carried into effect, as shall be found applicable to the Corps under his command." ²⁷⁹ In a Circular Letter dated the following day the Commandant directed the officers of the Corps to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days in testimony of the respect entertained ²⁸⁰ for the late Commodore.

The U. S. brig Enterprize, commanded by Lieutenant Lawrence Kearney, sailed from New York on June 2, 1819 for ²⁸¹ Omoa, ²⁸² Bay of Honduras. The Marine Guard of the Enterprize ²⁸³ was in charge of a Sergeant. The orders to Lieutenant Kearney directed him to carry Mr. George Coggeshall, an agent of certain insurance companies, to Omoa to recover the American merchant schooner Retrieve which had been carried there by pirates and was being held by the Governor, together with the mate, Brown and others, who had murdered the captain, John Lewis. The Enterprize anchored at Omoa on June 27, 1819, and saluted the castle. The salute was returned by the Spanish with accidentally loaded guns and the grape and round shot flew all over the harbor without causing any injury. The Governor gave up the Retrieve and the murderers and the two vessels sailed from Omoa on July 9, 1819 and they eventually arrived at New York. Brown was hung on October 22 at the foreyard of the Retrieve anchored in the middle of the East River, between New York City and

Brooklyn, and thousands from both shores witnessed the execution.²⁸²

First Lieutenant Joseph C. Hall was a member of the Committee of Thirteen that organized the U. S. Naval Fraternal Association headed by Commodore Isaac Chauncey at a meeting on board the Flag Ship Washington at New York December 21, 1819.²⁸⁴ Brevet Major John Marsahll Gamble was elected a member of the Board of Directors.²⁸⁵ On February 9, 1820 a printed circular was issued by Navy and Marine Corps officers of Boston and Portsmouth, including Captain Robert D. Wainwright, stating that the New York officers had issued a circular requesting the officers of the Boston station to cooperate in the formation of a General Society to be composed of Naval and Marine Officers for the relief and support of the widows and families of officers killed in battle or who died in service. The plan was approved.²⁸⁶ Every Officer in the Navy and Marine Corps were asked to join.²⁸⁷ The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on duty in Washington and vicinity were invited to attend a meeting at the Office of Commodore Thomas Tingoy in the Navy Yard on May 4, 1820, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of a society, intended to secure a decent support to the widows and children of such officers as may die, or be killed in battle."²⁸⁸

The funeral of the lamented Commodore Stephen Decatur, killed in a duel by Commodore Barron, took place on March

24, 1820. On that date the Marines were ordered, by their Commandant, to wear crape on the left arm and sword-hilt for
289
one month.

The Commandant was directed to "have the Detachment of Marines" in "readiness to pay appropriate honors to the Body
290
of the late Commodore Stephen Decatur," and on March 24 Secretary of the Navy Smith Thompson ordered that "the whole Detachment of Marines now at Head Quarters, properly officer-
ed and equipped, and the full Band of Music belonging to the Corps" will "be at the late residence of Commodore Stephen
291
Decatur" for the funeral ceremonies.

The remains were deposited in the vault at Kalorama due military honors being rendered by the Marine Corps, under Brevet Major Samuel Miller. The "Funeral Firing Party of Marines" with the Marine Band led the procession, followed by Naval officers, "officers of the Marine Corps", all of the officials and almost the entire population of Washington. The volleys of musketry by the Marines, which announced the consignment of the hero's remains to the tomb, sounded as
289
the knell of departed chivalry. John Quincy Adams wrote in his diary that he "attended the funeral of Decatur" at Kalorama and that "a volley of musketry from a detachment
292
of the Marine Corps closed the ceremony."

The Marines of the U.S.S. Enterprize (Lieutenant Lawrence Kearney) visited Haiti in January of 1820. It seems that the American merchant schooner Blazing Star (Freeman Snow) had

been recaptured from pirates by a Haitian cruiser and carried to Port-au-Prince. Mr. Snow wanted his schooner turned over to him by President Boyer of Haiti. The matter was adjusted by Lieutenant Kearney. ²⁹³ The Enterprize was "off Cape St. Nicolas, Island of St. Domingo" on January 26, 1820.

Lieutenant Kearney reported that he had been "in pursuit of some armed vessels" that had been seen in that vicinity "committing depredations upon several vessels" including "Americans among others." ²⁹⁴ The Enterprize in August, 1820 put in at Havana, Cuba for "supplies and water and bread" and "received on board several American prisoners who were kept long after their pardon had been published, the reason of which was that the Governor required they should be taken away -- those men who otherwise would have perished in prison I landed at Charleston," S.C. ²⁹⁵

Fourth of July, 1820 was celebrated in Washington. Among those serving on the Committee of Arrangements was Colonel James Thompson, a former Marine officer who had been the first Paymaster of the Marine Corps. ²⁹⁶ At one o'clock, many officers of the Marine Corps and Navy, with a number of citizens from the Eastern Section of Washington assembled on the opposite bank of the Eastern Branch, when Captain Robert M. Desha, Paymaster of the Marine Corps, delivered an address. The Marine Band furnished the music. The band played an air after each toast as it was drank. Among those

proposing toasts were five Marine Officers: Brevet Major Samuel Miller, Captain Robert M. Desha, First Lieutenant Parke G. Howle, Second Lieutenant Abraham N. Brevoort and
297
Second Lieutenant Benjamin Macomber.

The corner stone of the City Hall of Washington, D.C., was laid on August 22, 1820. A Masonic Procession was formed at Strother's Hotel and moved to the building ground. The
298
Marine Band and Marine Officers attended.

The Marine Band furnished music for Washington Assemblies and Captain Robert M. Desha was a member of the committee.
299

First Lieutenant Samuel B. Johnston, hearing that the Macedonian was about to be fitted for a cruise to the South Sea, and supposing that she would necessarily touch at some one of the ports of Chile, requested on June 26, 1818, that
300
he be ordered to her to command the Marines. He was later ordered to her.

The Macedonians sailed from Boston in September, 1818,
301
and Lieutenant Johnston, on October 14 wrote to the Commandant from Norfolk explaining that he had "no room whatever to preserve my clothing in" and "it is stowed in boxes on
302
the berth-deck."

The Macedonian was at Valparaiso, Chile on August 8,
303
1820.

General Jose Miguel Carrera, the principal leader in

the early fighting for the independence of Chile, was well-known in the United States and many Americans joined his forces. Among them were Francis A. Bond³⁰⁴ and Henry W. Kennedy. These two Americans had been appointed second lieutenants of Marines on March 1, 1815, and both resigned in November, 1816, to return to South America with Carrera, who was captured and shot on September 4, 1821.³⁰⁵ Mr. Kennedy was captured at the same time as General Carrera and would have suffered the fate of his general, had he not received in action a musket ball, which entered his left ear and passed out his right eye. He had the rank of captain in the service of Carrera. The Franklin sailed from New York on October 13, 1821, for the Pacific. Her Marine officers were First Lieutenants John Harris and Charles Grymes. While at Valparaiso in July, 1822, the Franklin received on board Mr. Kennedy as a refugee. He arrived aboard "totally destitute of everything," and all that he had received for his long service with the patriots was the loss of both eyes. Mr. Kennedy returned to the United States on board the Constellation, and for several years afterward was taken care of by the officers of his old Corps. The Marines of the Constellation were in charge of Sergeant Thomas Randle. The fate of Mr. Bond was happier. He returned safe and sound

to his family on board the Macedonian which arrived at
306
Boston in the summer of 1821.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Anthony Gale was found
guilty of certain offenses by a general court-martial on
September 18, 1820 and sentenced "to be cashiered." Pre-
sident James Monroe approved the sentence the following
307
month.

The court was composed of Brigadier General Thomas S.
Jesup, four other Army officers, Captain William Anderson,
U.S.M.C., Captain Samuel E. Watson, U.S.M.C., with a Lieu-
tenant of the Army as "Special Judge Advocate." The super-
numeraries were First Lieutenant Benjamin Richardson and
Robert M. Desha of the Marines and a Second Lieutenant of
the Army. Brevet Major Samuel Miller was "detailed as
308
prosecutor."

On August 30, 1820, Brevet Major Samuel Miller informed
the Corps that "having been invested with the Command at
Headquarters, in consequence of the arrest of Lieutenant
Colonel Commandant Gale, all communications, connected with
the public service will be addressed to men, until further
309
orders."

Brevet Major Miller wrote to Brevet Major Henderson at
New Orleans on October 17, 1820 that "Lieut. Col. Anthony
Gale, commandant of Marines, having been dismissed the

service of the United States as promulgated in a General Order of the 16th instant, you will hold yourself in readiness to receive orders from the Department immediately on the arrival in this City, of the Honourable Secretary of the Navy.³¹⁰"

On October 18, 1820, Brevet Major Miller issued orders to the effect that "in compliance with instructions from the Navy Department, under this date, the undersigned is required to discharge the duties of Commanding Officer at Headquarters, etc."³¹¹

Brevet Major Henderson was directed by Brevet Major Miller on October 25, 1820, "on receipt of this, transfer the command of Marines at New Orleans station to the Senior Marine Officer, together with the necessary returns and immediately proceed to Washington, and report yourself to "the Secretary of the Navy," preparatory to assuming the command of the United States Corps of Marines."³¹²

On November 10, 1820 the Secretary of the Navy wrote that Brevet Major Miller "acts as temporary Commanding Officer of Marines at Head Quarters" until "the Commandant of the Corps shall be duly appointed."³¹³ Although Henderson's commission as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant was dated October 17, 1820 President James Monroe did not actually appoint him until several months after that date. On January 2, 1821 Secretary of the Navy Smith Thompson wrote Henderson that "the President of the United States having appointed you a Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps, I have

the pleasure to hand you your commission dated 17 October
314
1820."

Brevet Major Samuel Miller resigned as Adjutant and
Inspector on December, 31, 1820. On December 21, 1820 he
was informed by the Secretary of the Navy, replying to a
request for information, that "it will be proper to tender
your resignation to this Department through the Commandant

315
of the Corps." On December 31, 1820 Miller wrote to
"Major Archibald Henderson, Commandant of Marines" that "as
you have expressed a wish to reorganize a part of the Marine
Corps Staff I avail myself * * * to give you the opportuni-
ty so to do," and "therefore, enclose through you to the
Honorable Secretary of the Navy, the resignation of my ap-
pointment of Adjutant and Inspector of the Corps." 316
"In

accordance with the wish of Major Henderson I have the honor,
through him, to tender to the Department the resignation of
my appointment of Adjutant and Inspector of the Corps" were
317
Miller's words of resignation.

On January 1, 1820, all Washington went "to pay the
New Year's visit at the President's House, which was more
crowded than usual." 318
The Marine Band played.

A meeting was held at Strother's Hotel on February 17,
1820, to make arrangements for celebrating the Natal Day of
George Washington in Washington with a Ball. At this meeting

it was decided to hold the "Birth Night Ball" at the late residence of the Spanish Minister near O'Neals. A National Salute was fired at the rising of the sun. The Ball in the evening was handsomely attended." Among others the President, the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, the Foreign Ministers, Army, Navy and Marine Officers, including Colonel Archibald Henderson, and their families attended.

319

Differences between two Sailing Masters of the Navy at Erie, Penna., involved First Lieutenant John Harris as "second" to one of them, James Towksbury, the challenger in a near duel. Towksbury had but one hand and his opponent, Daniel Dobbins, selected rifles as weapons at thirty-five yards. Lieutenant Harris did his best to persuade Dobbins but he refused to select a weapon a one-handed man could use. The near-duel ended in Towksbury printing and distributing a circular publishing his opinion of Dobbins while both of them were court-martialed.

320

321

The time-honored custom of calling upon the Marines in Washington to serve as funeral escorts continued in this period. On November 11, 1820, Secretary of the Navy Smith Thompson required Brevet Major Samuel Miller "with the whole Detachment of Marines, at Head Quarters, properly officered and equipped, and the whole Band of Music belonging to the Corps, to be at the Franklin Hotel," Washington City, on the following Monday at 10:00 a.m., "for the pur-

pose of attending the funeral of the late Captain Hugh P.
Campbell of the U.S. Navy." ³²²

Headquarters of the Corps was maintained at the Marine
Barracks in Washington during this period. ³²³ The Commandant
lived in the Commandant's House at the north end of the
Barracks. ³²⁴ An officer was detailed to command the Marines
³²⁵ at Headquarters.

The Marine Barracks at the Washington Navy Yard was a
separate command from Headquarters and a Marine Guard was
stationed there. ³²⁶ "There was no Marine Officer at the Navy
Yard in this City before (First) Lieutenant (James M. S.)
Clements was ordered to take command of it," in 1821, re-
ported Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Archibald Henderson. ³²⁷

The duties of the Commandant of the Corps were described
by Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Crowninshield to Mr. Samuel
McKee, Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on
February 5, 1817. ³²⁸ "The general duties of the Lieutenant-
Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps, are similar to those
of a Colonel in the Army, or a Commanding Officer of a Post
or Garrison, having to attend to the whole organization of
the Corps, the direction of the duties of the Staff, and the
detailing of all Officers and Detachments for service; a
Corps consisting of upwards of one thousand men, must neces-
sarily have a Commanding Officer, and the rank of Lieutenant-
Colonel is not adequate to the extent of the Command, and the
responsibility attached thereto. The special duties, devol-
ving on the Commandant of the Corps, are so multifarious,
that a detail of them cannot be stated within the limits of

this Report. The pay and emoluments of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps, are seventy-five dollars per month, and twelve rations per day; with an allowance of twelve dollars per month for forage and ten dollars per month for wood." 328

On August 8, 1820 Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Anthony Gale wrote a long letter setting forth his views of the status of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The Commandant believed that the Secretary of the Navy should "communicate his views and wishes, or in other words give his orders respecting 'the service and duties of the Corps' directly to the Commandant, and hold him responsible for their due enforcement and execution, leaving him at the same time, except in special cases and under peculiar circumstances, entirely to his own judgement and discretion as it regards all the necessary details appertaining to the service and efficiency of his command, particularly in the selecting and ordering of his officers, and distribution and management of his forces." 329

With "respect to ordering and the duty of junior and subaltern officers, the Commandant should have but one general guide, The Adjutant's Roster." The Commandant summarized his opinion in a few words by stating that the Secretary should tell him "what is to be done, and I am to do it; it being always presumed that means adequate to the end are at my disposal, and that the arrangement and detail of them are left to my judgement." 329

The Commandant was assisted by a Staff. 330 Adjutant, 331

up to April 30, 1817 and then by an Adjutant and Inspector;
332
333 334
a Quartermaster and a Paymaster.

335
The Act of March 3, 1817 created the office of
"Adjutant and Inspector" and Brevet Major Samuel Miller was
336
the first to fill that office.

337
The non-commissioned Staff consisted of Sergeant-
338 339 340
Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Drum-Major, and Fifo-
341
Major, While there was no actual office as Leader of the
Marine Band he was selected from the Fifo Major or Drum
342
Major.

The statutory strength of the Marine Corps continued
343
at that set by the Act of March 3, 1817 but on January 14,
344
1820 the subject of reduction came up again.

345
Officers entered the Corps from civil life, although
346
a few were commissioned while cadets at West Point. Officers
347
were commissioned in the same manner as were Army and Navy
348
officers. Resignations were permitted. There is no record
348
of any officer retiring.

There seemed to be a distinction between "leave of
349
absence" and a "furlough".

350
Officers received Brevet commissions until March 13,
1819 when the Secretary of the Navy held that owing to an
opinion of the Attorney General holding that as there was
no legal authority to continue the pay of Brevet Majors in
351
the Corps such pay would not be allowed. Finally on April
26, 1820 the Secretary held that since there was no grade

of Major in the Corps he would not confer the brevet rank of
Major on Captain Robert D. Wainwright. 352

Medical officers of the Navy were assigned to duty with
the Marines. 353

Newly appointed officers, when practicable, received a
course of military schooling at Headquarters before being
detailed to regular duty. 354

The methods of recruiting 355 at this time were the same
as ever. 356 Native Americans were desired. 357 Advance pay of
from one to three months seemed to be a great attraction, 358
although at times advances were prohibited. 359 Hand bills
were used and deliberated over by boards of officers before
they were adopted. 360 "Minors and those above forty-five

years of age must be rejected" were the orders of September
12, 1816. 361 Musics, though very essential to recruiting, 362
were hard to secure, 363 and were sometimes "hired". 364 Marines
often were allowed their discharges if they provided a sub-
stitute. 365 Funds were furnished by Headquarters to maintain
the recruiting rendezvous. 366 Applicants were required to
pass a physical examination by a surgeon. 367

Private servants were requested by certain Marine
officers in lieu of using Marines for that duty. 368 Waiters
were officially allowed. 369

Estimates of appropriations required was made by the
Commandant. 370

Appropriations for the Marine Corps, while included in the regular appropriation Act of the Navy, were made separately.
371

Officers and men ashore were paid by the Paymaster or by the Commanding Officers. Marines afloat were paid by the Purser of the ship.
372

One officer requested travelling expenses by land from Washington City to New Orleans "at the rate of ten cents per mile."
373

Rations³⁷⁴ and fuel³⁷⁵ were two important subjects that the Quartermaster attended to.

Marines were placed on the Pension List.
376

The Uniform of the Marines for this period up to May 9, 1820 appears to be, in general, governed by the provisions of the Uniform Orders dated October 14, 1805 and April 19, 1810,³⁷⁷ and subsequent minor changes made in letters.³⁷⁸ It may be that continued research will disclose a new Uniform Order for this period but none has yet been located.³⁷⁸ References are made in letters to caps, hats, "glazed caps," fatigue hats, leather uniform caps, cocked hats, plates, plumes, bands, buff-colored gloves, stocks, shirts, linen shirts, coats, uniform coats of blue cloth, Music coats of scarlet cloth, coatees, fatigue jackets, fatigue jackets of

dark mixed cloth and fatigue jackets of gray mixed cloth mentioned in proposals, watch coats, watch coats of gray mixed cloth mentioned in proposals, fatigue overalls, white kersey pantaloons, white linen pantaloons, trousers of gray mixed cloth mentioned in proposals, woolen pantaloons, shoes, boots, socks, knit socks, gaiters, black kersey or cloth gaiters, shoulder knots, yellow binding buttons, tassels of gold, scarlet cloth, blue cloth, baize, blankets, bolts, 379 belt-plates, Sergeant's swords and Music's swords. A

photograph of the "uniform worn 1819, Officer of U. S. Marines, from a painting by a former officer of that Corps, the original in the possession of Major Isaac T. Doughty, 380 U.S.M.C." is in the Marine Corps Archives.

On May 9, 1820, Secretary of the Navy Smith Thompson, directed that "after the first day of June," 1820 "the full dress uniform of the subaltern officers of the U. S. Marine Corps," would be: "Caps with Plates, Tassels and Bands; Coatees similar to those of the men, but of finer material; Cossack pantaloons, blue for the winter, and white in the summer; boots or gaiters under the pⁿtaloons". The Secretary directed the Commandant to "issue a general order" specifying "in detail all the appendages and decorations of the principal garment." 381 In the following circular letter dated May 13, 1820 to the commanding officers of Marine Corps Posts, the Commandant carried out the Secretary's directions: "The following full dress shall be worn by the Subaltern officers of the United States Marine Corps: Caps

with Plates, Tassels and Bands, Coatees with wings similar to those of the men, but of finer materials," and "Collars to be full laced; Cossack pantaloons, blue in winter, white in summer; Boots or gaiters under the pantaloons; Captains to wear three angles of gold lace on each arm above the elbow; First Lieutenants to wear two on each arm; Second Lieutenants one on each arm; This takes effect on the first of June next."

Orders were issued in the Spring and Autumn that the troops would appear in uniform agreeable to the Summer or Winter Establishment. Hair was to be of a reasonable length.

Referances in the various letters and orders in the Archives are made to "Springfield muskets," "English manufactured muskets," "Tower muskets," "stands of arms and accoutrements complete," also to knapsacks same as Army with haversacks attached to them, bayonets, scabbards, cartouch boxes, etc.

Blank payrolls, pay and subsistence rolls, clothing returns, muster rolls, and size rolls were used.

By the Act of July 11, 1798 the Marine Corps was placed under the direct orders of the President to be a part of the Army or Navy "according to the nature of the service in which they shall be employed." Therefore the status of the Corps in this period was somewhat of a mooted subject. The question of whether jurisdiction over the Corps should be exercised by the Navy or Army depending on the interpretation of the phrase "nature of the service" in which employed and

whether the Marines were serving ashore or afloat.

No solution for this unsettled jurisdictional problem was found until the Act of June 30, 1834 provided that the Marine Corps was part of the Navy unless expressly detached for duty with the Army. This provision was carried into the Revised Statutes on June 22, 1874 as Section 1621.

Marine officers sat as members of Army general courts-martial and as members and judge advocates of naval general courts-martial. Civilians usually served as judge advocates. The Commandant of the Corps was authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to convene general courts-martial. Marine Officers and enlisted Marines were tried by Army general courts-martial. Both officers and men also were tried by Navy general courts-martial composed of from five to thirteen members and a judge advocate. Courts were dissolved by the Commandant.

Additional charges and specifications were preferred against the accused.

Commanding Officers of posts, or the Commandant himself, convened the Regimental Court-Martial composed of three members. The orders convening the Regimental Court-Martial designated the senior member as "President" but apparently did not provide for any recorder, judge advocate or other prosecutor.

Officers were cashiered, suspended, reprimanded, etc.

The punishments awarded Marines during this period,

411
were administered both by the Commanding Officer and by
412
sentence of court-martial.

413
The nature of punishments actually adjudged were death,
414
flogging, confinement with ball and chain or in double
415 416 417
irons, loss of pay, stopping of grog allowance, sol-
418 419
itary confinement on bread and water, to be "drummed
420 421
out of barracks," to pay expenses of desertion, to walk
422
post under a sentinel with a weight on his back, and to
423
wear an iron collar. Non-commissioned officers were
424
always reduced.

425
Quite a few accused were acquitted.

426
The members of courts often recommended clemency.
427
Court-martial sentences were frequently mitigated, and the
428
President issued a few pardons for serious offenses. The
Commandant very many times remitted the balances of senten-
429
ces and released the prisoners.

Sentences were promulgated at Morning Parade in Wash-
430
ington City.

431
Court-martial prisoners escaped on several occasions.

Comity existed between the Naval and civil authorities
and the Marine Corps at times turned men over to the civil
432
courts for trial.

Marine Detachments served on the various Receiving
Ships. On September 14, 1819 the Commandant was directed
by the Secretary of the Navy to detail a Guard of Marines,
to consist of a Corporal and eight men, to perform duty on

board the U. S. Receiving Ship Winifred, under the Command
of Commodore Thomas Tingey, Commandant of the U. S. Navy
Yard, Washington. 433

The Marine Corps was always a useful organization but
the Commandant must have been amused when he received a
request from one Samuel Randle to do him the "grand favor",
of permitting him and his family to occupy a room at the
barracks, the reasons given being that "the rents of houses
are arising to such extravagant prices" and would not allow
Mr. Randle to occupy a house he had heretofore. 434

Marines were promoted to non-commissioned grades by
order of the Commandant. 435

On October 5, 1818, the Commandant ordered that the
sentinels salute only those officers who wore an epaulette
or epaulettes. All others the sentry was directed to halt
and stand in that position, without saluting, until they
passed. 436

Sutlers were authorized for each of the Marine Barracks. 437

Marine Barracks during this period were maintained at
Washington City, 438 Norfolk (Gosport), 439 Philadelphia, 440
New York, 441 Boston, 442 Portsmouth, N.H., 443 Eric, Pa., 444
Sackett's Harbor, N.Y., 445 New Orleans, 446 while a detachment
of Marines was stationed at Baltimore. 447 A naval post was
maintained at White Hall on Lake Champlain. On May 21, 1816
the naval commanding officer wrote to the Secretary of the

Navy that "should it not be calculated to substitute a Guard of Marines in place of seamen or a few of each," and "a few⁴⁴⁸ Marines, I think, would be essential to their safety."

A considerable part of the Corps served on board the⁴⁴⁹ naval vessels in the Mediterranean.

NOTES

CHAPTER II, VOL. II.

1. Sec. Navy Crowninshield to Wharton, 20 Jan. 1816, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., No. I, 242, Navy Arch.
2. Homans to Wharton, 22 Jan. 1816, M. C. Arch.; The following officers were disbanded on April 18, 1817: Major John Hall, Captain and Paymaster John Crabb, Captains Thomas R. Swift, Charles S. Hanna, John Heath, Henry B. Breckenridge, William Hall, Francis W. Sterne, First Lieutenants John R. Montegat, P. B. De Grandpre and Leonard J. Boone. (Statement of Adjutant and Inspector, 4 Feb. 1840, M. C. Let. Bk. Sup. 1838-1847, Navy Arch.; See also A & I's letter to Commandant 4 Feb. 1840). These officers were so summarily separated from the service that great difficulty was experienced in settling their accounts. Captain William Hall, one of the officers selected out, was on duty in the Mediterranean. He wrote that he had received the Secretary's letter dated April 18, 1817, announcing his discharge, on October 5, 1817. He returned to the United States on the Constellation. (Wm. Hall to Sec. Navy, 24 Jan. 1818, Misc. Let. Vol. I, Navy Arch.) The Naval House Committee having asked for information the Commandant furnished it to the Secretary of the Navy reading in part as follows: "By Acts of Congress passed July 11, 1798, April 22, 1800, March 3, 1809, and April 16, 1814, the Corps would have amounted to the following number if complete: One Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, twenty Captains, thirty-two First Lieutenants, thirty-eight Second Lieutenants, 117 Sergeants, 235 Corporals, 92 Musics, 2,180 Privates." "From this number deduct three Captains the Staff Officers," "four Non-Commissioned Staff, say Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Drum and Fifa Majors, with one Sergeant or two Corporals for the superintendence of the Armory." The "Corps known as such and not by a regiment or regiments has never been divided into companies, the guards have always been viewed as detachments only." The "Act of Congress passed March 3, 1815, fixing the Peace Establishment of the Army, would certainly apply to the Corps, if the duties of it were alone confined to the land service, but * * *. The Adjutant, Paymaster and Quartermaster cannot be dispensed with. Their duties are essential for the preservation of it (Corps), and I have no hesitation in saying are as arduous as any ever performed by any Staff." (Wharton to Crowninshield 17 April, 1816, M. C. Arch.)
3. Crowninshield to Wharton, 24 Jan. 1816, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.
4. Mar. Off. Let. Bk., No. I, 243, Navy Arch.; on April 8, 1816 Wharton wrote Crowninshield inclosing an inquiry made of commanding officers of Marine barracks at Boston (Capt. Wainwright), New York (Major Smith), Phila. (Major Gale), Gosport or Norfolk (Capt. Swift), New Orleans

4. Continued.

(Major Carmick), and in every case the reduction in strength made it impossible for the Marines to carry out their duties properly. On April 11, 1816, the Secretary of the Navy informed the House Naval Committee that the enlisted strength ought not be less than 1,000 and that he would not recommend a reduction in the number of commissioned officers. (Am. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 422-428). On April 18, 1816, Secretary of the Navy Crowninshield wrote the House Naval Committee, "that the present number of officers, staff, noncommissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Marine Corps authorized by the several acts of Congress, passed July 11, 1798, March 2, 1799, April 22, 1800, March 3, 1809, and April 16, 1814," were 1 lieutenant-colonel commandant, 2 majors, 20 captains, 32 first lieutenants, 38 second lieutenants, 117 sergeants, 233 corporals, 92 musicians and 2180 privates. On Jan. 27, 1816 Wharton wrote Carmick at New Orleans "I must call on you to discharge on receipt of this, all the men now under your command, so as to retain six sergeants, ten corporals, one hundred privates with two drummers & two fifers."

"This reduction of the Corps will, no doubt be to you unexpected, after the various reports of the contemplated measure of the Naval Establishment, but it is said Economy demands retrenchment & we must, accustomed to obedience, I presume, think it is for the public good." "I do not know how the practice of economy can reconcile the damages you mention, however you are as well acquainted with it, I expect, as myself, for we have been, you know, for upwards of seventeen years under tuition."

In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy dated April 17, 1816, the Commandant wrote that "the Corps known only as such, and not by a regiment or regiments, has never been divided into companies, the guards have always been viewed as detachments only." (M. C. Arch.) In a letter dated April 18, 1816, to the House Naval Committee the Secretary of the Navy wrote "The Marine Corps has never been organized into regiments or companies; the guards requisite for the protection of the public property on shore, or the performance of duty on board the vessels of war, are considered as detachments, and vary in the number of officers and men, according to the nature of the service on which they are employed." He recommended that the staff be selected from the Captains and that the Non-commissioned Staff, Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster Sergeant "Drum and Fife Majors", be retained, "with one sergeant or two corporals for the superintendence of the armory." (Am. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 422-428)

On January 27, 1816 estimates were submitted to Congress for a 74-gun, a 44-gun, and a 22-gun ship. The 74-gun ship called for one captain of Marines at \$40.00 per month and two rations a day, 1 first lieutenant at \$30.00 per month and two rations a day, 1 second lieutenant at \$25.00 per month and one ration a day, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 musics, and 60 privates. The total cost for pay and rations of Marines for this vessel was estimated at \$6,696.25. The estimated clothing cost was \$2,600.60, in-

4. Continued.

cluding shoulder knots, plumes, bands, eagles, stocks, 68 blankets and 6 watch coats. The 44-gun ship called for 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, and 55 men, while the smaller ship called for 1 second lieutenant, and 26 men. See also M. C. Gaz. Dec. 1923, 284-285. "I have the honour to state that within Twelve Months, the Corps of Marines has become so reduced in the number of Commissioned Officers, by death & resignation that I find it often impossible to execute with necessary promptitude your orders for the public service, & must therefore ask that Eight Second Lieutenants be appointed, as early as you may judge proper being a less number than that embraced by the above mentioned causes." (Lt. Col. Commt. F. Wharton to Secy of the Navy Benjamin W. Crowninshield, 26th December, 1816, in M. C. Arch.)

5. M. C. Arch.

6. Statutes at Large.

7. Seven Marine officers, one of whom was "selected out", wrote a joint letter to President Monroe on March 31, 1817 stating erroneously that the "Lieutenant Colonel Commandant shall be taken from the line of Captains" and thus Wharton was legislated out of office. These officers then suggested Brevet Major Samuel Miller as Commandant. (Misc. Let. Vol. III, Navy Arch.) But these officers had interpreted the Peace Establishment Act inaccurately and Wharton retained his office.

8. The following officers were retained in the Corps, under the Peace Establishment Act: Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton; Captains Anthony Gale, Archibald Henderson, Richard Smith, Robert D. Wainwright, William Anderson, Samuel Miller, John M. Gamble, Alfred Grayson and William Strong; First Lieutenants Francis Barbin de Bellevue, Lyman Kellog, Samuel E. Watson, William L. Brownlow, Thomas W. Legge, William H. Freeman, Joseph L. Kuhn, Henry Olcott, Charles R. Broom, Benjamin Richardson, Francis B. White, William Nicoll, Charles Lord, Levi Twiggs, John Harris, and Samuel B. Johnston. The following Second Lieutenants were promoted on April 18, 1817: Thomas A. Linton, Richard Auchmuty, James Edelin, Christopher Ford, James I. Mills, Parke G. Howle, George B. English and Richard D. Green. Second Lieutenants Edward S. Nowell, Robert M. Desha, John S. Page, Henry E. Dix, Augustus A. Nicholson, Edwin B. Newton, William Brown, Elijah J. Wood, Shubael Butterfield, Thomas G. Chase, Robert Lyman, John H. Duncan and Augustus de Rumford. On April 18, 1817, there was three vacancies of second lieutenants to be filled., See also M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923.

9. Wharton to Secretary of Navy, 15 Aug. 1829; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923; "The Act is silent in relation to Sergeants, but under the impression that it was an error in copying the Bill which passed the House of Representatives, the President directs that seventy-three Sergeants be retained to complete the organization of the Marine Corps."

9. Continued.
(Sec. Navy to Commandant, 18 April 1817, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, Navy Arch.)
10. Commandant to Sec. Navy, 15 Aug. 1829; Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXIII, 626.
11. Niles. Reg. XII, 160; Nat. Intell., 26 April 1817.
12. The non-commissioned officer's staff and sergeants were ordered to be retained by President Monroe. (Commandant to Sec. of Navy, 15 Aug. 1829)
13. Crowninshield to Wharton, 3 April 1817, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, Navy Arch.; On March 6, 1817 Bvt. Major of Marines Samuel Miller wrote Pres. Monroe that the Peace Establishment Act "opens a door for selection" and requested he be placed next in rank to the Commandant (M. C. Arch.); Bvt. Major Samuel Miller, Captains John Crabb and Alfred Grayson, Lieutenants Benjamin Richardson and James Edelin, on March 21, 1817 wrote jointly to Sec. of the Navy Benj. W. Crowninshield stating that although rank of Major had been abolished John Hall was trying to secure a commission over their heads. The letter referred to the principle of "retrograde" and the "principle of selection." (Misc. Let. Bk., Vol. II, 1817, No. 138, Navy Arch.); Certain acts of Major Hall had brought him into official and personal disfavor. Eleven officers on April 8, 1817 signed a communication on this subject to the President via Secretary of Navy. (8 April 1817, Misc. Let. Bk., Vol. III, Navy Arch.); Major Hall was allowed to read this communication and on 12 April 1817 he replied, among other things, defending his father-in-law, Major Broom, who had served in the American Revolution, against charges. (Hall to Sec. Navy Crowninshield, 12 April 1817, Misc. Let. Bk., Vol. III, Navy Arch.); Gale and Miller sent three depositions to Sec. Navy on April 17, 1817 regarding Hall. (Misc. Let. Bk., Vol. III, Navy Arch.); Crowninshield to Wharton, 3 April, 1817, M. C. Let. Bk., Vol. I, Navy Arch.; On April 18, 1817, Secretary Benjamin W. Crowninshield forwarded to the Commandant the list of officers to be retained in the service under the Act of Congress "to fix the Peace Establishment of the Marine Corps." "The officers dismissed under the Act" were allowed "three months additional pay." One Lt. Col. Comdt., nine captains, twenty-four First Lieutenants and thirteen Second Lieutenants, and three vacancies were listed. Also 73 Sergeants, 73 Corporals, 42 Drums and Fifes, and 750 Privates. The following officers were listed as being "discharged as supernumerary:" Major John Hall, Captains Thomas R. Swift, John Crabb, Charles S. Hanna, John Heath, Henry B. Breckenridge, William Hall, Lieutenants Francis W. Sterne, John R. Montegat, P. B. De Grandpre and Leonard J. Boone. (Sec. Navy to Commandant, 18 April 1817, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, Navy Arch.); On April 24, 1817 the Sec. Navy wrote John Heath revoking a letter retaining him in the service but a note on this letter reads: "The letter of which this is a revocation was not delivered to Capt. Heath; it, as well as this let-

13. Continued.
ter, was taken from the Post Office and destroyed." (Crowninshield to Heath, 24 April, 1817, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, Navy Arch.); In his letter to John Hall the Secretary wrote that the President "decides that no Major is provided for" by the Act "and that your commission is vacated" and "you are thereby discharged from the United States service as a Major of the Marine Corps." (Crowninshield to John Hall, 18 April 1817, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, Navy Arch.)
14. When notified of being "selected out" on April 18, 1817, John Hall and Crabb, were at Washington, D. C., Swift at Norfolk, Heath and Hanna at Boston, Sterne at New Orleans, William Hall and Breckenridge on the Mediterranean Station. The letters of Boone, Montegut and Grandpre did not show where they were. The letters all authorized "three months additional pay." (Crowninshield to all these Officers, 18 April 1817, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, Navy Arch.)
15. M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923, 293; Captain John Crabb "late Paymaster of the Marine Corps" wrote to Sec. Navy on April 29, 1817 that he was "one of the supernumeraries, from a late selection of Officers of the Corps" by the Peace Establishment Act. (Misc. Let., Vol. III, Navy Arch.); Crabb was disbanded April 28, 1817, P.E.A.; On April 29 Crabb was informed by Sec. Navy that he was allowed three months to settle his accounts and that his pay would continue for that period. (Misc. Let. Vol. III, Navy Arch.)
16. See Washington Post, March 16, 1930 for a popular article.
17. M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923.
18. Blake to Wharton, 28 Feb. 1816, M. C. Arch.
19. Nat. Intell., Jan. 15, 1816; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923.
20. Nat. Intell., Feb. 23, 1816.
21. Nat. Intell., Feb. 24, 1816.
22. Lt. Col. Comdt. Franklin Wharton was a member of the Committee of Arrangements.
23. Nat. Intell., June 18, July 1, 4, 6, 1816; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923.
24. Nat. Intell., May 4, 1816; M. C. Gaz.; Muster Roll of frigate Macedonian dated May 1, 1816, in Marine Corps Archives, shows Lt. Singleton Duval commanding a guard of 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, one fifer, one drummer and 29 privates, total of 36 enlisted men.
25. Log of Macedonian; Nat. Intell., May 7, 1816; M. C. Gaz.
26. "On our passage out, we stopped for a day or two at Santa Martha, and then required the release of the Americans, without success as the Governor alleged that it was beyond his power" wrote Second Lieutenant Singleton Duval, of the Marines. "We then proceeded to Carthagena (New Grenada), where we were politely treated, and our countrymen liberated, but without receiving any compensation for their loss of property." (Duval to Wharton, July 7, 1816, M. C. Arch.)
27. Nat. Intell., July 9, 1816.
28. See Samuel Evans to Secretary Crowninshield, Jan. 23, 1816

28. Continued.

Capt. Let. Bk., I, Let. 49, for information of Boxer's movements; On October 12, 1815 Navy Dept. directed "Colo. F. Wharton Commanding Marine Head Quarters," to direct C. O. at New Orleans "to detach a Sergeant's Guard for the Tom Bowline, immediately upon that vessel's arrival" at New Orleans from New York. (Homans to Wharton, 12 Oct. 1815, Let. No. 55, M. C. Arch.)

29. "Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a copy of a note received on the 22d inst. thro the medium of the post office as corroborative of a part of my letter of the 18th inst. Every precautionary measure will be adopted not only to prevent but to circumvent their designs and I hope to succeed in bringing the conspirators to justice. The Boxer captured an armed schooner under Carthaginian Colours commanded by a man named Mitchell a most notorious Pirate. He had the hardihood to come into this river while the Boxer lay at the Balize having on board 14 slaves and plunder of various kinds to a large amount retained from the unfortunate persons who'd took passage on board his schooner when flying from Carthagonia all of whom he landed on a small island on the Musquito Shore and stolen from the Spanish Islands of St. Andrews, the Governor of which with six soldiers he caused to be shot; the grand jury have found a bill against Mitchell and crew and they have been turned over to the civil authority. The vessel with the goods and effects found on board her have been libelled for a breach of the slave laws." (Patterson to Sec. Navy Benj. W. Crowninshield, 24 April, 1816, Capt. Let. No. 87, Vol. II, Navy Arch.) The schooner Midias (Dickerson) brought news to Baltimore that: "The United States Brig Boxer, in the beginning of April, 1816, fell in with and captured the schr. Comet, commanded by the famous Pirate, Mitchell (one of the crew of the British frigate Hermione) and another small vessel laden with ammunition, &c. for the use of the Pirate, and carried them into New Orleans. The Pirate had on board specie, jewelry, &c. amounting to \$160,000." (Nat. May 8, 1816) See also M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923; "A most nefarious conspiracy is now forming against the Navy officers" of New Orleans, wrote an anonymous writer to Patterson on April 15, 1816 and "they also intend bringing up the Tom Bowline." "Beware of Mitchell". (Capt. Let. Vol. II, Navy Arch.; See also Patterson to Sec. Navy 18 April 1816, Capt. Let. Vol. II, Navy Arch.); Also see Our Navy, and the W.I. Pirates 5-16. The Boxer sailed from New Orleans in October, 1816. (Porter to Patterson 29 Oct. 1816, Patterson to Sec. Navy, 6 Nov. 1816 and 11 Nov. 1816, Capt. Let., Vol. IV, Navy Arch.)

30. Niles, Reg. II, 176. The correct name of the ship was Tom Bowline but occasionally officers misspelled it.

31. Benjamin Brinkley was enlisted by Major Daniel C. New Orleans for five years upon the terms mentioned in the Act of July 11, 1798, on May 13, 1815. He received

31. Continued.
enlistment, \$11.60 advance pay. He took the oath before a Justice of the Peace. The Marines for the vessels operating out of New Orleans were carried on the muster rolls of that Marine Barracks. Unfortunately many of the muster rolls are missing and the only surviving roll for 1816 for New Orleans is for December which notes a large number of Marines serving "afloat" without giving name of vessels. The May, 1817 muster roll for New Orleans shows Corporal John Eldridge and four privates aboard the Firebrand.
32. Niles, Reg. II, 108, 125-126; Nat. Intell., Oct. 16, 1816.
33. Cunningham to Patterson, 7 Sept. 1816, Campbell to Cunningham, two letters dated 4 Sept. 1816, and Patterson to Sec. Navy, 14, 15, 23, Sept. 1816 and 23 Nov. 1816 all in Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. III, Navy Arch.; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1823; "I made the private signal accompanied by the Ensign," reported Lieutenant Cunningham. "The brig then fired a shot at us, both vessels hoisting the Spanish flag, and immediately after fired a second shot, with grape; at this time I hailed and was only answered with the most abusive language. I then told them this was the U. S. Schooner Fire Brand and demanded what vessels those were and their reasons for firing. I was answered with a volley of musketry, a profusion of the lowest and most vulgar abuse. By this time she passed from our weather to our lee bow, keeping up, as she passed, a constant fire of musketry, (a number of her shot is still in the vessels side) the ship following in her wake. The brig hailed and told me to send my boat on board the ship. I answered that I would receive a boat but would not send one. By this time she had passed us and was nearly on our lee beam. I then went on the larboard side and jumping on a gun in the gangway demanded what vessels they were and what they meant by firing on me, and while in the act of hailing, a single musket was fired from the quarterdeck of the brig, but missing what I presume was its intended mark, struck Benjamin Brinkley, a Marine stationed at that place who was standing close by me (the ball passed through the belt of his cartridge box and entered his left breast about four inches above the nipple and lodged in the right side of his neck) her commander still continuing to pour forth a repetition of the most scurrilous language." (Cunningham to Patterson, 7 Sept. 1816, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. III, Navy Arch.)
34. Niles, Reg. II, 142; On Dec. 31, 1816 Capt. C. Morris of the Congress reported the "Royal Spanish cruisers are represented as having been uniformly polite and civil; with the exception of the affair with the Firebrand." (Morris to Sec. Navy, 31 Dec. 1816, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. IV, Navy Arch.) See also Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 5-16; see Patterson to Sec. Navy, 10 Oct. 1816 for Ct. of Inq. (Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. IV, Navy Arch.)
35. Nicoll to Wharton, 14 Nov. 1816, M. C. Arch.; see also Niles, Reg. II, 108, 175; On Sept. 16, 1816 the Navy Dept.

35. Continued.

wrote Headquarters that a detachment of Marines in command of a First Lieutenant was needed immediately for the Congress. And also to issue directions "to furnish the detachment with supplies for a cruise of eighteen months." (Homans to Wharton, Sept. 16, 1816, M. C. Arch.)

36. Nicoll to Wharton, 12 Dec. 1816, M. C. Arch.; "I have the honor to inform you of our arrival off this place." "I fell in with & spoke a Spanish Revenue Ship of 21 guns & a small armed schooner in company * * *." "The ship was formerly the Privateer Young Wasp of Philadelphia." "They attempted to avoid us but we came up with them without difficulty." (Morris to Sec. Navy, 11 Dec. 1816, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. IV, Navy Arch.); "I have directed the Tom Bowline, Firebrand and Surprise to cruise between the Sabine and Mississippi and shall direct the Chippawa on her arrival to cruise from the Perdido, to the Chandelier Islands and shall keep this Ship generally off this place, or to the Eastward. This arrangement will I think give effectual protection to commerce immediately on our own Coast, but all the vessels are of too great draught of water to prevent in any considerable degree violations of the Revenue Laws. The extensive Shoals and numerous inlets, accessible only to very small vessels or boats can only be guarded by vessels of that description. With a view to that object, and to facilitate Communications with the Shore from this ship, I have directed one of the gun boats now in ordinary to be equipped. She will be manned from this ship. The Navy Yard at New Orleans with the other naval establishments on the Station together with vessels in ordinary and the officers and men attached to them, I have placed under the Command of Captain Patterson." (Morris, on the Congress off the Balize, to Sec. Navy, 31 Dec. 1816, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. IV, Navy Arch.)
37. Niles Reg., II, 223.
38. Nicoll to Wharton, 24 Feb. 1817, M. C. Arch.
39. Nicoll to Wharton, 14 April 1817, M. C. Arch.
40. Nicoll to Wharton, 24 May 1817, M. C. Arch.; On March 14, 1817 Morris reported from the Congress off Balize (Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. I, 1817, Navy Arch.); On April 25, 1817 the Congress was off Balize (Morris to Sec. Navy, 25 April 1817, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. II, Navy Arch.); On May 29, 1817 the Congress was off Balize (Morris to Sec. Navy, 29 May 1817, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. II, Navy Arch.); The Tom Bowline sailed from Chandelier Island on May 18, 1817 for New York (Morris to Sec. Navy, 29 May 1817, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. II, Navy Arch.)
41. The Congress was at Norfolk, on Oct. 3, 1817, when Lt. Nicoll wrote Major Samuel Miller concerning clothing for his Marines and asked for information concerning the discharge of a minor. (M. C. Arch.)
42. Roginald S. Huidekoper to Major McClellan, 16 Feb. 1931; the monument over Archibald Henderson's grave bears an inscription that he was "born near Dumfries, Va., January 21, 1783;" see also Recruiter's Bulletin, Feb. 1916, 18.

43. Henderson to Wharton, 15 Jan. 1816, M. C. Arch.; On Dec. 10, 1815, Captain Henderson, at Dumfries, wrote the following letter to Lt. Col. Wharton: "The peculiar situation in which I am placed by the sudden death of my aged father, renders it necessary that I should apply for an extension of the furlough you were good enough to grant me on the 1st of October. I have not been much on furlough since I joined the Corps but I must confess I feel great hesitation in asking so long an extension as the first of May but I trust that, under existing circumstances, you will not deem this request very unreasonable!" (M. C. Arch.); On Aug. 15, 1816, a Marine named John T. Woodbury, was ill at Dumfries and sent a certificate by John Spence, "Physician in Dumfries" to Captain John Crabb, commanding Marines, in Washington City (Woodbury to Crabb, 15 Aug. 1816, M. C. Arch.); 1st Lt. Thomas A. Linton at Dumfries on 18 April 1818 requested an extension of his furlough. (Linton to Wharton, 18 April, M. C. Arch.); "Dumfries, a port of entry and post town in Virginia, and chief town of Prince William co. It lies on the N. side of Quantico creek, 4 miles above its entrance into the Potowmack, and 10 miles from Colchester. Its public edifices are an Episcopal church, a courthouse and gaol. The exports from this port for one year ending the 30th of Sept. 1794, amounted in value to 85,635 dollars. It lies 28 miles N. by E. of Fredericksburg, and 185 S. W. of Philadelphia." (Jedidiah Morse, The American Gazetteer, 1797)
44. "Falling back upon the river Appalachicola, the Major [Nicolls], by constructing a fort in a strong position, secured his communication with the sea." Major Nicolls "retained his position until the close of the war." (Col. Cyril Field, R.M.L.I., Britain's Sea Soldiers, I, 304-305); Gaines letter of May 22, 1816, to Patterson stated that "having advised with the Commander in Chief of the Division upon this subject, I have determined upon an experiment, by water and for this purpose have to request your co-operation. Should you feel authorized to detach a small Gun Vessel or two as a Convoy to the Boats charged with our supplies up the Appalachicola, I am persuaded that in doing so, you will contribute much to the benefit of the service, and the accomodation of my immediate Command in this quarter. The Transports will be under the direction of the Officer of the Gun Vessels and the whole should be provided against an attack by small Arms from shore." (Gaines to Patterson, 22 May, 1816, Navy Arch.); Patterson's orders dated June 19, 1816 to Charles E. Crawley, and those dated June 19, 1816 to Jairus Loomis, are in Navy Arch. and in Am. St. Pap., For Aff., IV, p. 559; Report of Loomis to Commodore Patterson dated at "Bay St. Louis, 13 August 1816, U. S. Gun Vessel No. 149," in Navy Arch. and in Am. St. Pap., For. Aff., IV, 559; The two reports of Patterson to the Department dated August 15, 1816 are in Navy Arch. and in Am. St. Pap., For. Aff., IV, 561; Annals of Congress, 2d Sess., Vol. 2, 1819, pp. 1967-1983; Am. St. Pap., For. Aff.,

(Continued in Part Two)

1816 to 1820

Material and Sources
of
Chapter II, Volume Two
(Part Two)

History of the United States Marine Corps

By

Major Edwin North McClellan, U.S. Marines
Officer-in-Charge,
Historical Section.

Marine Corps School

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FORENOTE

This compilation is not the final manuscript of this Chapter but represents only material and sources upon which it will be based. Since the information expressed in this History required original research, which has not been completed, it was decided to publish it first in mimeographed form. Considerable additional information will have been collected by the time it is desirable to write the final manuscript for printing. It is purposely made voluminous in order to make public, details of early Marine Corps History that obviously will not be included in a printed work because of lack of space. The plan provides for five large volumes divided into appropriate chapters.

If details concerning the participation of the Navy and Army in any operation or incident described herein do not appear, such omission occurs only because it is impracticable in a history of this character to set forth more than the work of the Marines themselves. To do more than this would extend the history beyond a practical scope and size. In many of the operations described, the Navy or the Army, or both, have been present in greater strength than the Marines, and full credit is here given for their splendid achievements.

As a matter of convenience this chapter is divided into two parts.

The following form of citation is suggested if it is desired to cite, either in published works, or manuscript, any information contained herein:-

(McClellan, Hist., U.S.M.C., 1st ed., II, Ch. II, p—)

44. Continued.

IV, 559-560, contains splendid information; M. M. Cohen's Notices of Florida and The Campaigns, 22-23 which gives wrong dates; E. Alexander Powell, The Road to Glory, pp. 119-120; Bassett's Life of Andrew Jackson, I, pp. 128, 235, 238 but check dates; George F. Fairbanks' Hist. of Florida, 262-266 contains a very good account; See also Benigno Garcia Calderon to J. Loomis, 2 Aug. 1816, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. III, Navy Arch.; J. Loomis on U. S. gun vessel No. 149, Appalachiecola Bay, 5 Aug. 1816, to Calderon, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. III, Navy Arch.; Patterson to Sec. Navy, 6 Sept. 1816, Capt. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.; Homans to Patterson, 5 Oct. 1816, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. III, Navy Arch.; For proposed Act for payment of money to officers and crews of Gunboats No. 149 and No. 154 see Annals of Congress, 1818-1819, I, 161, 164, 168, 213. Bill was rejected by Senate on February 8, 1819 (id p. 213)

45. "It has become my melancholy task to inform you of the death of Major Daniel Carmick of the Marine Corps and commanding the Marines on this station, who died on the morning of the sixth instant after a most distressing illness of four weeks." (Commodore Daniel T. Patterson at New Orleans to Sec. Navy Crowninshield, 9 Nov. 1816 in Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. IV, Navy Arch.); M. C. Gaz., March, 1923, carries a likeness of Major Carmick as a frontpiece. This likeness is different from No. 226 of St. Momin's Collection. Short resume of his life set forth. M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1927 describes the unveiling and dedication of a bronze tablet on the tomb of Major Carmick in St. Louis Cemetery No. 2, on Nov. 10, 1927. The frontpiece is a photograph of the ceremony. The bronze tablet bears the Marine Corps insignia and the inscription: "Major Daniel Carmick, U. S. Marine Corps. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., 1772 Died at New Orleans, La., November 6, 1816." This M. C. Gaz. gives a synopsis of Carmick's career. In the Burial Register of the Bureau of Archives of the St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, La., Register VII, Folio 40-B, Entry No. 320, written in Spanish is the following: "This day, seventh of November of this year, 1816, I, Friar Antonio de Sedella, Capucian Monk, rector of this parochial church of St. Louis of New Orleans, gave sepulcher in the consecrated ground of the above-mentioned church, to the body of Mr. Daniel Carmick, native of Philadelphia, of the age of about 43 years. Official Major of the troop of Marines of these United States of America, married to Mrs. Margaret Cowperthwait, the which died yesterday before noon, and in testimony whereof I sign on this same day month and year above stated. Friar Antonio de Sedella." The Louisiana Gazette of November 7, 1816 reported: "Died last night, after a very severe illness of four weeks, Major Daniel Carmick of the U. S. Marine Corps. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, noble, generous and brave, has been in the Marine Corps ever since its formation, always respected for his correct conduct as an officer and a gentleman. He has left an amiable wife with

45. Continued.

her infant child to mourn her irreparable loss. The United States in him has lost one of its best, society both civil and military a social friend and a gallant soldier." The infant child was Minerva Charlotte Carmick who married Dr. Auguste H. Conas. The inscription, in part, on Carmick's tomb is: "Where shall we find such another? This tomb encloses the venerated remains of Charlotte O'Brien, widow of Jacob Cowperthwait and of James Sternett in second marriage. * * * Also Major Daniel Carmick of the U. S. Marine Corps, died 6th of November 1816, age 44 years and his wife Margaret Cowperthwait, born in New Orleans, 1791, died in Paris, France, 14th of September, 1869. Requiescant in Peace" (Correspondence of Southern Recruiting Division); Chapter XXIV, Vol. I, of this history gives in detail the part played by Major Carmick in the Battle of New Orleans; See also Major McClellan's monograph in Naval Inst. Proc., Dec. 1924, pp. 2041-2060. See also printed address of Asst. Sec. Navy Ernest Lee Jahneke made at New Orleans on January 8, 1931; Major Carmick's military record is given in detail in the New Orleans Times-Picayune of Sunday, May 10, 1925; Stephen Carmick, the father of Daniel, was a prominent colonial Philadelphian. "A Record of the Inscriptions on the Tablets and Gravestones of Christ Church, Philadelphia," by Edward L. Clark (1864) on p. 550 contains the following: "XIV. To the memory of Martha Carmick Brooke, wife of Lieutenant B. E. Brooke and daughter of the late Stephen Carmick, Esq. of this city who departed this life January 13, 1835 aged 24 years. Also her Sister Elizabeth Carmick who died August 10, 1837 aged 27 years." Page 553 contains this inscription: "XXIII, Stephen Carmick, son of Stephen and Anna Carmick, died April 6, 1820, aged 51 years." Minerva Cones wrote Louis Carmick (father of Thomas G. Carmick) a letter on May 6, 1886 from New Orleans expressing sorrow at hearing of her cousin S. Carmick's death." On March 7, 1827 Marine Corps Headquarters Exchange Fund forwarded a check for two hundred dollars to New Orleans for the purpose of making repairs to the tomb of Major Carmick. A hundred dollars was appropriated by this Exchange for the bronze tablet that was placed on the tomb; Daniel Carmick testified at John Hall trial he had "sailed with Capt. Dale, in the Ganges; with Capt. Talbot, in the Constitution; with Capt. Morris, in the Chesapeake; * * *" (Barron's Trial, 469)

46. Nat. Intell., 5 Dec. 1816.

47. M. C. Arch. Freeman to Wharton, Dec. 3, 1816; Sterrett to Freeman, 6 Nov. 1816; Bellevue to Wharton, 7 Nov. 1816

47. Continued.
and 21 Dec. 1816; The M. C. Gaz., March, 1923 contains information of the military career of Major Carmick while M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923 describes the gallant part he played at the Battle of New Orleans.
48. Muster Rolls for New Orleans, December, 1816, Bellevue to Wharton, Dec. 21, 1816; Wharton to Sterne, Feb. 9, 1817; on April 30, 1817, 1st Lt. Francis Barbin de Bellevue reported to the Commandant that Commodore Patterson had "assumed command of the Marines" at New Orleans; See Let. Dec. 4, 1816, Sec. of Navy to Commandant directing that a "competent officer" be sent to New Orleans to command Marines on account of Carmick's death. (Nav. Let. Bk., MAR. Off. 1, 263); Sterne signed muster rolls for Dec. 1816, Jan. and Feb. 1817, muster rolls for March and April, 1817 are missing.
49. Wharton to Bellevue, 30 April 1817, M. C. Arch.; On April 30, 1817 Bellevue sent Wharton a copy of Commodore Patterson's order assuming "the Command of the Marines attached" to the New Orleans Station. (M. C. Arch.); On June 13, 1817, Major Gale, was still at Philadelphia; on May 23, 1817, Lt. Bellevue wrote Wharton that Captain Sterne and Lt. Mantague and Grandpre had received official information "of their being disbanded." Also that Commodore Patterson had recalled the order whereby he had assumed command of the Marines at New Orleans and would consider Bellevue as their commander. (M. C. Arch.); In 1817 there were stationed at New Orleans the felucca Bulldog, Gunboats No. 149, No. 154, No. 155, two barges and two launches. (Navy Reg. 1817, 40); Francis Barbin de Bellevue signed the muster roll for May, 1817 while muster rolls for July and August are missing.
50. 1st Lt. Lyman Kellogg was also at New Orleans at this time; 2nd Lt. William Brown was ordered to New Orleans on Sept. 8, 1817; on March 30, 1818, the Commandant wrote Captain Bellevue stating "Having no knowledge of Major Gale leaving the command at New Orleans it will be impossible for me at this time to say anything in regards to your communication of the 18th;" On April 29, 1818, the Commandant wrote Major Gale, who with Lt. Brown and with a sergeant's guard had taken station at "Tchefoncti", leaving Bellevue in charge at New Orleans, to immediately return to New Orleans and take charge; on July 19, 1818, the Commandant informed Major Gale that he would immediately order to New Orleans an officer to replace Lieut. Brown, who had died on June 19, 1818, and on July 28th, ordered Second Lieut. Charles K. Porter for this duty; Major Gale was still at New Orleans on October 31, 1818.
51. M. C. Arch.; Bvt. Major Gale signed the muster rolls for September to December, 1817 and January to November, 1818. On Sept. 2, 1818, Major Gale at New Orleans wrote Major Samuel Miller: "I have been latterly a perfect drudge both night and day. It is actually necessary that four subalterns should be attached to this station as the climate will occasionally dispatch some of them. The

51. Continued.

fever is now raging with fury but not so bad as last summer, I have so far escaped and I hope that I will steer clear, as I am tolerably well inured to the climate." (Gale at New Orleans to Samuel Miller, 2 Sept. 1818, M. C. Arch.)

52. 2d Lt. Charles K. Porter signed muster roll for December 1818; he was relieved by 1st Lt. F. B. de Bellevue in Jan. of 1819. (De Bellevue to Henderson, 18 Jan. 1819); Lt. E. J. Weed to Henderson, 10 Jan. 1819, M. C. Arch.; C. Freeman, Auditor to Commandant, 24 June 1819, M. C. Arch.; Bellevue to Gale, 28 Aug. 1819, M. C. Arch.

53. On Nov. 20, 1818, Captain Bellevue, then in Washington, was ordered by the Commandant to proceed to New Orleans and relieve Major Gale in command of the station; A letter from the Commandant to Captain Bellevue dated April 6, 1819 shows Bellevue had arrived and assumed command at New Orleans, probably some time previous. See also M. C. Gaz.; Bellevue signed muster rolls for January to July, 1819 (rolls for Aug, Sept. and October are missing). On April 6, 1820 Lt. Thomas B. Barton at New Orleans wrote Gale that news arrived in New Orleans that day "that a war with Spain is inevitable." Henderson and Weed were both expecting war. (Barton to Gale, 6 April 1820, M. C. Arch.) Bellevue wrote Sec. Thompson on Oct. 5, 1820 he had arrived at New Orleans (Misc. Let. VI, Navy Arch); Henderson left New Orleans in Nov. of 1820 leaving De Bellevue in command; Bellevue signed muster roll for November, 1820; Bellevue reported to Sec. Thompson on Nov. 13, 1820 that Henderson had left New Orleans on Nov. 11, 1820 and he was in command. (Misc. Let. V, Navy Arch).

54. Muster rolls of New Orleans, Nov. and Dec. 1819 are signed by Weed.

55. On Nov. 6, 1819, the Commandant ordered Captain Archibald Henderson, then at Washington, to New Orleans to command the post and stated that in addition to 1st Lt. Elijah J. Weed then there, another officer from Headquarters would be ordered as soon as practicable; Letter of Henderson to Gale, 8 Nov. 1819 refers to route he would take to Washington (M. C. Arch); On January 20, 1820 Henderson reported his arrival at New Orleans. (Henderson to Gale, 24 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch); On Oct. 25, 1820 Major Henderson was directed to immediately return to Washington to assume command of the Corps as Commandant. On Nov. 5, 1820 Surgeon R. C. Randolph, U. S. Navy recommended to Henderson that his physical condition was such that he should go North and on Nov. 10, 1820 Henderson wrote Sec. Thompson that in consequence of his physical condition he would proceed to Washington leaving Bellevue in command (Misc. Let., VI, Navy Arch); Henderson left New Orleans on November 11, 1820; (M. C. Arch.; and M. C. Gaz.)

56. Report of Morgan, Duncan, Saul and Duplessis, to Patterson, 19 Jan. 1816, and report of Shepherd, Husson and McNeill to Patterson, 22 Jan. 1816 and Patterson to Sec.

56. Continued.
Navy, 25 Jan. 1816, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. I, Navy Arch.
57. On Sept. 15, 1816 Commodore Patterson wrote Sec. Navy that "the apparent situation of our relations with Spain leading me to suppose a War with that Power not far distant." (Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. III, 1816, Navy Arch.); "A meeting of the Spaniards has very recently been held here [at New Orleans] at which the Spanish Priests attended when it was stated, that an attack was meditated by Spain on this city, that she was to be aided in the recovery of Louisiana by Great Britain, Austria and Prussia. The unprovoked attack on the Fire Brand proves most conclusively to my mind that the information received was correct and I am induced to believe that the destruction of the [Negro] Fort, Arms and Stores on the Apalachicola and their being unable to provide other means, has alone prevented the long meditated attempt upon this country." (Commodore D.T. Patterson to Sec. Navy, 16 Nov. 1816, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. IV, Navy Arch.)
58. Col. Jesup received information of Spain's "ulterior object" from Col. Croghan. Information of "hostile designs of Spain" was received from General Jackson dated August 1, an attack was meditated on New Orleans via Barataria and on Mobile. (Patterson to Sec. Navy, 16 Nov. 1816, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. IV, Navy Arch.; Thomas S. Jesup to Patterson, 19 Aug. 1816, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. III, Navy Arch.)
59. Barton to Gale, 6 April 1820, M. C. Arch.; The possibility of military operations in taking over Florida caused Brevet Major Archibald Henderson, at New Orleans to volunteer for active duty. Just prior to his leaving Philadelphia for New Orleans where he was to command, he wrote to Secretary of the Navy Smith Thompson that "should the situation of our national affairs render it necessary that the troops, on the Southern Frontier of our Country should be actively employed, I have to request that those under my command may not be excluded from a participation in it." He hoped to arrive at New Orleans on New Years Day (Henderson to Thompson, 29 November 1819, Mis. Let., VI, Navy Arch; see Note 53 this Chapter); On April 12, 1820 Brevet Major Henderson wrote to Secretary Thompson that without waiting for his permission he had "written to General Jackson and volunteered" his "services should there be a forcible occupation of the Floridas." Henderson wrote that he "was apprehensive, if an immediate campaign were ordered" he "should not have time to leave from Washington in season to join in it" and that he "should regret very much not being allowed to do so." Henderson explained that his command at New Orleans was "extremely small" and that it could "without the smallest injury to the Service be left with either of the Subalterns," and that "would therefore hope that the step" he had "taken will not be disapproved of by you." (Henderson to Thompson, 12 April 1820, Mis. Let. Bk., V, Navy Arch. See Note 53 this Chapter). But Florida, which had

59. Continued.

been purchased from Spain in 1819 (See Chapter IV, Vol. II this History) and taken over in 1821 by the United States did not call for the force Henderson anticipated. (See Chapter IV, Vol. II this History)

60. Hist. U. S., Hildredth, VI, 627; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923; MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 32-34; See also Perkins, Hist. Sketches, 92-94; Nav. Inst. Proc., Dec. 1911, 1204-1210; Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 5-16; Captain Charles Morris of the frigate Congress then off the Balize in May of 1817 directed the Firebrand (Cunningham) to proceed to Vera Cruz and secure William Wyatt the murderer of Capt. Cornelius Driscoll of the American sloop Fox. Governor Jas. Vallero of Vera Cruz had requested that Wyatt be sent for. (Morris to Sec. Navy, 29 May 1817, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. II, Navy Arch.)
61. "The unsettled state of the Spanish South American provinces afforded favorable opportunities for the turbulent and adventurous to engage in desperate enterprizes. Of this description was [Luis] Aury, a West Indian of French extraction" (Samuel Perkins, Hist. Sketches of the U.S., 93; Nav. Inst. Proc. Sept.-Oct. 1916, 1482-1483); "The establishment was recently made there by a Commodore Aury with a few small schooners from Aux Cayes manned in great measure with refugees from Barataria and Mulattoes" (Beverly Chew to Crawford, Aug. 1, 1817, in Allen's West Indian Pirates, 5-16).
62. M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923; Laffite's men had their headquarters at Galveston Island where Galveston now is. (Life of Gen. Wm. Selby Harney by L. U. Reavis, 49 with picture of Laffite on p. 52); In August, 1817 the U. S. Boxer sent into New Orleans two small schooners with thirty slaves on board (Am. St. Pap., IV, 135; Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept.-Oct., 1916, 1483); For information about Laffite at Galveston see: Yale Review Autumn, 1928; King, New Orleans, 187-210; Cable, The Creoles of Louisiana, 161-209; W.B. in the United Service Magazine; United States Magazine and Democratic Review, July, 1839; Gayarre in American Magazine of History, Oct-Nov, 1883; Walker, Jackson and New Orleans, 31-61; New York Sun, 25 June 1893; Outing, May, 1914; Stockton, Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coasts, 277-290; Powell, Gentlemen Rovers, 91-124; American Mercury, February, 1926; Atlantic, June, 1903; Harper's Magazine, December, 1911; Louisiana Historical Quarterly, July, 1925; Hooten, St. Louis Isle (an early name for Galveston Island) or Texiana, 125-131; Thrasher's Early History of Galveston in Galveston Directory; Elite Magazine, February, 1907, 13-15; Galveston News, April 11, 1917; four articles by Frost in New Orleans States, August 19, 26, September 2, 9, 1928; Banks, Black Ivory, a novel; Perry, The Defenders, a novel; the Dyer Scrap-Book, compiled by the Rosenberg Library of Galveston, Texas, has forty-four articles from the Galveston News on Laffite; The Ben Stuart Scrap-Book in Rosenberg Library of Galveston, Texas

62. Continued.
also has considerable matter on Laffite; "The Rosenberg Library spells Laffit's name with two f's and one t."
63. Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXVII, 1205; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923;
see also Fortier, Louisiana, III, 25; Am. St. Pap., For. Rela., IV, 132.
64. Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXVII, 1205; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923;
see also Fortier, Louisiana, III, 25.
65. Nav. Inst. Proc. Nov.-Dec., 1916, p. 1924.
66. Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 5-16.
67. Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 5-16.
68. "Democratic Review" of July, 1839 contains an account of meeting of officers of Enterprize with Laffite at Galveston in 1819 (Nav. Inst. Proc. Sept.-Oct., 1916, 1469); the Lynx on Oct. 24, 1819 captured two schooners and two boats in the Gulf and a boat in Galveston Bay on November 5, 1819 all part of Laffite's squadron (Nov. Inst. Proc. Nov.-Dec., 1916, p. 1933)
69. Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXVII, 1205; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923;
see also Fortier, Louisiana, III, 25.
70. Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 5-16; Navy Arch.
71. Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 5-16; Nav. Inst. Proc., Nov.-Dec., 1916, p. 1933; M. C. Muster Rolls for New Orleans carries the names of Marines Stationed on the schooners Firebrand, Nonsuch, Lynx and ketch Surprise.
72. Capt. Let. Bk., 1820, Navy Arch; Nav. Inst. Proc., Nov.-Dec., 1916, p. 1937.
73. Laffite Brothers (who led the buccancers of Barataria prior to 1815) were commended for their assistance during the battles around New Orleans in Jan. 1815, and President Madison complied with General Jackson's covenant with them by issuing a general pardon for the men of Barataria. However, Commodore Patterson had considerable difficulty with individuals in New Orleans who cooperated with the pirates of Barataria and Galveston; "The envious, jealous and malignant form a considerable portion of this community, and the Navy has many secret enemies here who would resort to any means however base and unprincipled to injure its reputation, that of its officers and effect a removal entirely of a naval force from this station, for it interferes most materially with their designs and entirely subverts their plans of smuggling and piracy and the destruction of the Barataria Association by which so great a portion of the community were deprived of a highly lucrative commerce is deemed a crime never to be forgiven. Of the extent of that connection and the number of persons bearing to appearances respectable standing in society a judgement may be formed from the memorial of John Laffite to the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury; and it cannot be supposed that persons who would connect themselves with pirates and smugglers would hesitate at employing any means however vile to accomplish the removal or affect the character of those who

73. Continued.

have suppressed both. Threats innumerable have been made against me principally as the head, and also against those under my command particularly Lieut. Cunningham who has been fortunate in capturing most of them. Him and myself were attacked in the street at dusk when walking with my family by three men of that connection and who renewed their attack three several times till they were disabled. Lieut. Cunningham was a short time since attacked by three men, received three lounches of a dirk or stiletto thro the sleeve and breast of his coat on the left side. Being without arms he dealt a blow to one of them, when they all made off and mingled in a crowd opposite the door of the theatre, near which the attack was made". (Patterson to Sec. Navy, 18 April, 1816, Navy Arch.); see also Chapter XXV of Vol. I this history.

74. Fortier, Louisiana, III, 25; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923.

75. Kearney's report, of his visit to Galveston is dated March 7, 1820 on board Enterprize off Tortugas, to Sec. Navy (Officers' Let. Bk., Let. No. 109, Navy Arch); Kearney acknowledged receipt of orders to proceed to the Balize and report to Commodore Patterson. (Kearney to Sec. Navy, 23 December 1819, Let. No. 157, Off. Let. Bk., Navy Arch); for information of Lynx (Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXVII, 1205; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923; see also Fortier, Louisiana, III, 25); The Lynx "arrived off Galveston" on June 19, 1820, and found "that place had been some weeks abandoned by Laffite (sic) and the houses burnt. The only vessel in the harbor was a felucca called the Constitution with a valuable cargo, a prize to the schooner Minerva, one of Laffite's cruisers. She had been run on shore and abandoned and part of her cargo landed and buried in the sand by some of the Privateer's crew, five of which are found and now in custody." (Lt. J. R. Madison to Patterson, 10, July 1820, Capt. Let. III, Navy Arch; see also Patterson (who spells name "Laffite") to Sec. Navy 12 July 1820, Capt. Let. Bk., III, Navy Arch); Commodore Patterson let Laffite withdraw from Galveston and the Enterprize reported the withdrawl. (Nav. Inst. Proc., Nov.-Dec., 1916, p. 1936).

76. Nav. Inst. Proc., Nov.-Dec., 1916, p. 1939.

77. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 10-11.

78. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 11-12.

79. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 14.

80. "A revolutionary party took possession of Amelia Island, and raised a soi-disant flag at Fernandina." (Fairbanks, Hist. St. Augustine, 174-176); MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 14-20.

81. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 16-27.

82. Elton to Sec. Navy Crowninshield, 3 Sept. 1817, Master Com. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.; On July 16, 1817, the Secretary of the Navy Crowninshield, ordered Captain John H.

82. Continued.

- Elton in the brig Saranac to proceed to the river St. Mary's in Georgia, with the information that "the recent occupation of Amelia Island by an officer in the service of the Spanish revolutionists, occasions just apprehensions" - attempts to introduce slaves - stop it. (M. C. Gaz., March, 1924, 82).
83. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 27-28; Niles Reg., 8 Nov. 1817 reported the Saranac was closely watching the proceedings at Amelia Island; Elton to Homans, 3 July 1817, Master Comdt. Let., Bk., Navy Arch.; Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 5-16.
84. Muster Roll; Private William Snell "was wounded on board the U. S. brig Saranac" and "lost the use of his left hand." (Smith to Wharton, 28 June 1816, M. C. Arch.); Snell had enlisted at N. Y. June 7, 1815 and was discharged in July, 1816.
85. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 28-32; Captain Elton described this battle stating General MacGregor witnessed it, in his letter of Sept. 13, 1817 to Dept. in Master Comdt. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.
86. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 34-35; Perkin's Hist. Sketches, 91-97; Fairbanks Hist. St. Augustine, 174-176; Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 5-16.
87. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 34-41.
88. Monroe to Congress, 13 Jan. 1818; Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 5-16; MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 41, 65; Hildreth, Hist., U.S., Vol. VI, 627.
89. Perkins Hist. Sketches, 94-97; MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 41-43.
90. Perkins Hist. Sketches, 94-97; MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 43-44; M. C. Gaz.
91. M. C. Muster Rolls Nov. 26 to Dec. 26, 1817 and Dec. 26, 1817 to Jan. 26, 1818, John Adams, "off the Island of Amelia;" M. C. Muster Roll, U. S. brig Prometheus, Aug. 14, 1815 to Jan. 17, 1816 shows Cpl. George Boshart in charge of ten Privates.
92. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 45-50.
93. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 51.
94. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 51-52.
95. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 52.
96. M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 82; MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 52-55.
97. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 55-56; Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 5-16; Am. St. Pap., For. Rel., Vol. IV, 139-144; Nav. Inst. Proc., 1210-1216; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 82; see also Harpers, XCVII, 622.
98. Navy Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 83; Occupation of

98. Continued.
Amelia Island defended by Sec. State J. Q. Adams. (Adams to Minister of Spain, Don Luis de Onis, 12 March 1818); Am. St. Pap., For. Rela., IV, 478.
99. Am. St. Pap., For. Rela., IV, 142; In a letter to Sec. Navy dated Dec. 24, 1817 Henley mentioned "the black troops of General Aury (id., 143).
100. Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 5-16; George C. Read C.O. of Hornet at Old Providence, 13 Nov. 1820, Misc. Let., VII, Navy Arch.
101. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 67; Fairbanks, in his Hist. St. Augustine, 174-176 wrote that "negotiations for the cession put a stop to further hostilities."
102. MacGregor's Invasion of Florida, T. Frederick Davis, 67; 2d Lt. William Dulany of the Marine Corps was serving at Fernandina aboard the U.S.S. John Adams in July of 1818. (Dulany at Fernandina, Amelia Island, to Sec. Navy Crowninshield, July 7, 1818, Misc. Let. Vol. IV, Navy Arch.)
103. Charges preferred on July 7, 1818 against Lt. Dulany by Lt. Robert Lyman, 7th U.S. Infantry at Fernandina, Amelia Island, shows that Fernandina was "under martial law and subject to the military authority there" in that month. (Dulany to Sec. Navy, 7 July 1818, Let. No. 76 and Let. No. 77 forwarding charges, all in Misc. Let. Vol. IV, Navy Arch.; At the time Lt. Dulany was under a Court-martial sentence of "censured and suspended from duty for three months," from May 27, 1818. GCM Index and GCM Case No. 306, Navy Arch.)
104. Thomas Crawford, at Georgetown Union Tavern, to Wharton, Dec. 20, 1816, M. C. Arch.
105. Nat. Intell., Jan. 2, 1817; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923.
106. Nat. Intell., Jan. 2, 1817; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923.
107. M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923.
108. Nat. Intell., Feb. 7, 8, 17, 1817; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923.
109. John Ott to Wharton, 3 Feb. 1817, M. C. Arch.
110. Alfred Grayson was one of the twelve Managers. (Nat. Intell., Nov. 16, 1816, Crawford to Wharton, Dec. 20, 1816); M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923.
111. Nat. Intell., Feb. 15, 1817; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923.
112. Nat. Intell., Feb. 15, 1817; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923.
113. Nat. Intell., March 1, 3, 5, 1817; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923, 291-292.
114. Nat. Intell., March 5, 1817; M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923, 292.
115. M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1923, 292.
116. Sec. of State Bk., 1798-1824, 43, in Navy Arch.; Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXIII, 625; see also Kingsford, Hist. Canada, IX, 83-85. James T. Leonard, at White Hall, Lake Champlain, on November 23, 1816 acknowledged receipt of Crowninshield's orders of Nov. 7, 1816 with reference to the ships on the Lakes. (Leonard to Crowninshield, 23 Nov. 1816, Captains Letter IV, Navy Arch).
117. Privates Eli Lobbett and Thomas Smith were found guilty at Washington of "desertion" by a general court-martial on March 27, 1817 and sentenced "To be shot to death."

117. Continued.

Several other deserters were tried by the same court on same date. The court was composed of Brevet Captain Alfred Grayson, 1st Lts. Benjamin Richardson, Thomas A. Linton, Charles Lord and Robert M. Desha, members and Mr. E. W. Duval, judge advocate. (GCM Index and Case No. 260, Navy Arch.)

118. "The proceedings of a General Court Martial held at the Marine Barracks, City of Washington, on the 27th day of March last, are approved; and you are hereby ordered to have the several sentences carried into execution. The sentence pronounced against Thomas Smith and Eli Lobbitt, to be shot to death for desertion, you will have carried into execution, on Thursday the twelfth day of June next; and you will, in the intermediate time, afford to the said Prisoners, suitable occasions to prepare for the awful fate that awaits them." (Crowninshield to Wharton, 3 May 1817, M. C. Arch.); Private Jonathan Boyington was found guilty of Theft and Murder on Jan. 6, 1817 and sentenced "To be hung." (GCM Index and Case No. 252, Navy Arch.)

119. "The President of the United States having confirmed the sentence of death, passed by the General Court Martial, assembled the 29th of March last, on Privates Eli Lobbett, & Thomas Smith, you will consider this a sufficient warrant, & authority, in requiring you and all others, concerned, to carry the sentence on each of the above named Prisoners, into execution by having them carried tomorrow being the twelfth day of June, between the hours of 8 & 12 o'clock in the morning, to, or near to, the Burial Ground on the Hospital Square of this City, & causing them, then and there, to be shot to death." (Wharton to Major Samuel Miller, 11 June 1817, M. C. Order Bk., M. C. Arch.)

120. "Eli Lobbitt has again deserted" and "he is not consequently within my control. If he were, & orders should issue by the Government to cause his delivery, they will be promptly executed. Without them, I should not consider myself authorized so to act, however desirous I might be to promote your wishes for his return. The earliest opportunity shall be taken to consult the Department under which I serve in regard to the views of the Government." (Wharton to Roth, 30 June 1817, M. C. Arch.)

121. Grayson to Wharton, 17 July 1817, M. C. Arch.

122. Wharton to Crowninshield, 15 Oct. 1817, M. C. Arch.

123. Crowninshield to Wharton, 14 Nov. 1817, M. C. Arch.;

Private William Bausman was found guilty of desertion on Sept. 29, 1819 and sentenced "To be shot". The Commandant forwarded the case to the Secretary of the Navy with a letter dated Sept. 30, 1819 stating: "Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you the proceeding of a Court Martial held on several prisoners. William Bausman has been sentenced to be shot by the Court which it is necessary to submit to His Excellency the President of the United States." (Gale to Homans, 30 Sept. 1819, Misc. Let., Vol. V, Navy Arch.); President James Monroe mitigated the sentence to twelve months, hard labor, with ball and chain

123. Continued.

and at the expiration of which to be drummed out of the Corps as a disgrace to it. (GCM Index and Case No. 345 in Navy Arch.; Sec. Navy to Gale, 20 Jan. 1820 and order of Gale, 21 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch.); "The President of the United States having been pleased to grant a pardon for Private Isaac Newton, under orders for execution agreeably to sentence, I hasten to make the communication to you by Capt. Grayson, requesting you to act accordingly." (Wharton to Major Daniel Carmick, 25 June 1816, M. C. Arch.)

124. 1st Lt. Joseph L. Kuhn fought a duel with a foreign officer in the Mediterranean, and survived despite newspaper stories to the contrary. And see the Heath-Perry and White-Finch duels described in this chapter.

125. John Hall to Sec. Navy, April 27, 1817, Misc. Let. Vol. III, Navy Arch.

126. Nat. Intell., July 7, 1817; M. C. Gaz., March, 1924, 71.

127. M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 71; The Army had "two six-pounders at Greenleaf Point with ammunition" but "no men to fire them" so "in his dilemma" Benj. G. Orr applied to Marines "for aid". (Orr to Wharton, 4 July 1817, M. C. Arch.)

128. On Aug. 2, 1817, Sgt. Peter Steel was ordered to relieve Sgt. John Robinson in command of the Guard at the Naval Magazine, Washington, D.C.; M. C. Arch.; Navy Arch.

129. On Oct. 10, 1817 the Sec. Navy directed the Commandant to furnish the "Marshal of this District, a corporal's Guard for the protection of the Jail" in Washington City. (Homans to Wharton, 10 Oct. 1817, M. C. Arch.); The day before the Marshal had requested Lt.-Col. Commandant Franklin Wharton to furnish this guard. It seems that "the jail being not very substantial", and "seven seamen" who had given themselves up at the Navy Yard "in an open boat with small arms," had been placed in it, the jailer was apprehensive. (Boyd to Wharton, 9 Oct. 1817, M. C. Arch.); On May 27, 1818 Sec. Navy B. W. Crowninshield directed Wharton to "detach a Guard of Marines" of "not less than twenty, under the command of a competent officer with orders to report immediately to the Marshal of the District." (Crowninshield to Wharton, 27 May 1818, M. C. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, Navy Arch.); On May 27, 1818 the Navy Department wrote Bvt. Major Samuel Miller, "Commanding Marines, Headquarters", that the above order was "issued at the express direction of the President of the United States, for the security of certain persons confined in the Gaol of Washington County." The Marshal explained the exact nature of the duty to be performed. (Homans to Miller, 27 May 1818, M. C. Arch.)

130. "Sergeant Cook, having been appointed Superintendent of the Armorers and Carpenters, they will receive all instructions for work from him. No Armorer or Carpenter, will be permitted to leave Barracks, without his pass in writing which at noon and retreat must be approved by the Officer-of-the-Day. All other periods must be sanctioned

130. Continued.

by the Commanding Officer. The Sergeant of the Armorers will report all neglects, absences, and acts of insubordination, to the Commanding Officer, that an immediate remedy may be applied. The Armory and Work Shops will be locked at retreat beating by the Superintending Sergeant and the keys kept in his possession." (Order signed by "Samuel Miller, Major Commanding, 13 July 1818, M. C. Order Book, M. C. Archives); Private Webster served as Master-at-Arms (Brevet Major Samuel Miller to Brevet Major Richard Smith at New York, 31 May 1819, M. C. Arch).

131. Hildroth, Hist. U.S., VI, 622-623.

132. Nat. Intell., Sept. 19, 1817; President Monroe visited Kennebunk, Maine, where the address of welcome was made by George Washington Wallingford, descendant of Lieutenant Wallingford of Marines, killed on Ranger in 1778. (Niles Reg., XII, 361; See also Note 52 Chapter VI, Vol. I, this history); By the Act of July 11, 1798 the Corps was placed under the direct orders of the President of the United States. This law provided, among other things, that: the "said Corps may be formed into as many companys or detachments, as the President of the United States shall direct;" the "pay and subsistence" "shall be fixed by the President of the United States;" "the President" is "authorized to continue the enlistment of the Marines" and "to appoint the commissioned officers;" Marine are "subject to be discharged by the President;" Marines may "be ordered by the President to do duty on shore," and "to act on board the frigates;" the Marine Corps shall "be liable to do duty in the forts and garrisons of the United States, on the seacoast, or any other duty on shore, as the President, at his discretion, shall direct." (See Chap. X, Vol. I, this History; And see the Revised Statutes carrying most of these provisions into the present law); "Acting as I am in behalf and under the full authority of the Chief of the Corps you must be sensible I can receive no orders except from the President of the United States and the Honorable Secretary of the Navy." (Brevet Major Samuel Miller, Commanding, to Brevet Major Richard Smith, Commanding Marines New York, 31 May 1819, M. C. Arch).

133. Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, Navy Arch.

134. Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, 297, Navy Arch.

135. Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, 296, Navy Arch.

136. M. C. Arch.

137. Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, 298, Navy Arch.

138. Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, 299, Navy Arch.

139. Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, 299, Navy Arch.

140. Navy Arch.; M. C. Arch.

141. Homans to Headquarters, 19 Aug. 1817, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, 301, Navy Arch.

142. GCM Rec. No. 269, Navy Arch; Nat. Intell.

143. GCM Rec. No. 269, Navy Arch; Nat. Intell., Aug. 28, 1817, 2.

144. Henderson to Sec. Navy, 26 Aug. 1817, Misc. Let., Vol. V, Navy Arch.

145. Nat. Intell., Aug. 29, 1817, 3; Navy Arch.
146. Opinion dated 11 Sept. 1817, Navy Arch.
147. Navy Arch.
148. GCM Rec. No. 269, Navy Arch.; Nat. Intell., 22 Sept. 1817.
149. GCM Rec. No. 269, Navy Arch.; Mar. Off. Let. Bk., 310-312, Navy Arch.; Nat. Intell., Sept. 22, 1817.
150. Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, 310-312, Navy Arch.; GCM Index and GCM Case No. 269, Navy Arch. shows Wharton was "Honorably acquitted" ; for this trial see I Amer. State Papers, 504; Lt. Wm. Nicoll on the frigate Congress at Norfolk on Oct. 10, 1817 congratulated his Commandant on the "full and honorable acquittal." (M. C. Arch.); Lt. Benjamin Richardson, on the U.S.S. Franklin, off Bombay Hook, on 28 Oct. 1817, wrote Wharton; Congratulating him on his honorable acquittal. (Richardson to Wharton, 28 Oct. 1817, M. C. Arch.)
151. Statutes at Large.
152. M. C. Gazette.
153. M. C. Gazette.
154. Niles Reg., XII, 224; M. C. Gaz., March, 1924, 69.
155. Niles Reg., XII, 224.
156. Hildreth Hist. of U.S., Vol. 6, 626-627; See also M. C. Gaz., March, 1924, p. 69 for Congress at Haiti. Nicoll reported his arrival off Balize, near New Orleans on Dec. 12, 1816, his guard consisting of 46 Marines; on May 24, 1817 at "off the Chandeliers," near New Orleans Lt. Nicoll reported that he had exchanged 7 Marines with the U.S. Brig. Tom Bowline.
157. M. C. Arch.
158. Hildreth, Hist. U.S., Vol. VI, 626-627; Navy Arch.
159. Navy Arch.
160. Navy Arch.
161. Hildreth Hist. U.S., VI, 626-627; The Norfolk Herald was quoted in the Nat. Intell., Oct. 1, 1817, as follows: "during her late cruise she visited Port-au-Prince and Cape Francois, at both of which places every attention was shown by the officers of the government and supplies readily furnished."
162. Nat. Intell., Oct. 1, 1817; On Sept. 24, 1817 Captain Morris on the Congress at Lynnhaven Bay reported to the Sec. Navy the results of his calls at Pampatar on the Island of Margaritta, Barcelona, LaGuayra, and Caracas. (Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. IV, Navy Arch.)
163. Morris to Sec. Navy, 24 Sept. 1817, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. IV, Navy Arch.; The Congress anchored above Crancy Island, near Norfolk, on the evening of Sept. 25, 1817. The Norfolk Herald announced her arrival. (Nat. Intell., Oct. 1, 1817); The Congress arrived back at Norfolk late in September, 1817. After leaving Cape Henry, Haiti, she cruised "along the main" touching at Margaritta, Cumana, Barcelona, and at Laguayra, from whence she sailed for the United States. (Nat. Intell., Sept. 30, 1817)
164. Laws of the Corporation of Washington, I, 647, Chap. 24; H. C. Gauss to Major McClellan, 25 Sept. 1930, M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., Nov. 1931, 32.

165. On the urgent request of Capt. John Dandridge Henley of Oct. 26, 1818, 1st Lt. William Nicoll had been retained as Marine Officer on the Congress, and he afterwards died on board that vessel on March 24, 1821, at Rio de Janeiro. (M. C. Arch.); Henley was a nephew of Mrs. Martha Washington (Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXVI, 446); On Oct. 21, 1818 J.D. Henley wrote Henderson and urged that Lt. Nicoll be allowed to remain on the Congress as he was "going on a long cruise which renders it particularly desirable" that he "should be supplied with an officer that is perfectly acquainted with the duties on board ship, exclusive of this, sir, I am very desirous that Lieut. Nicolls, should command the guard on board the Congress." (M. C. Arch.); On Nov. 25 Sec. Navy Crowninshield directed the Commandant to "place a Sergeant of Marines and six privates on board the ship Congress" to fill her complement. (Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, Navy Arch.); Early in Dec., 1818, the U.S.S. Schooner Despatch carried 25 Marines from Washington to Norfolk for the Congress. (Navy Arch.; Nat. Intell., Dec. 5, 1818); Major Archibald Henderson to Benj. Homans, 24 Nov. 1818, Misc. Let., VII, Navy Arch.; Homans to Henderson, 25 Nov. 1818, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., Vol. I, Navy Arch.
166. On Feb. 6, 1818 the Marines and others of the Congress witnessed the solemnization of the coronation of the Prince Regent as King John VI of Portugal. The Congress fired three salutes. Probably sailed from Rio on Feb. 9. (Nat. Intell., May 5, 1818)
167. Nat. Intell., May 5, 1818.
168. Brackenridge, Voyage to South America, I, II; see also Analectic Mag., March, 1820.
169. Niles Reg. XIII, 98; Nat. Intell., May 5, 1818; M. C. Gaz., March 1924; Quar. Oregon Hist. Soc. III, Sept. 1902, 310; John Bartow Prevost's instructions directed him to "embark as soon as practicable, in the Ontario, Captain Biddle, now in New York, * * * he will proceed * * * to the River Columbia, with a view to assert there the claim of sovereignty * * * but no force is to be employed by Captain Biddle." (Art. by T.C.Elliott in Quar. Oregon Hist. Soc., XIX, 272-273 citing Letters of J.B.Prevost, 1817-1825 in State Dept.)
170. M. C. Arch.; Lt. John Harris on March 9, 1817 reported his "arrival in America" at Annapolis Bay "with the detachment of Marines under my command." (M. C. Arch.); Crowninshield ordered Wharton, on May 1, 1817, to furnish the Ontario with a "Lieutenant and a Guard of Marines." (M. C. Arch.); see also Smith to Wharton, May 25, 26, 1817.
171. M. C. Muster Rolls; McFadian was a Sergeant-Major in the 23rd U. S. Infantry during the War of 1812. (Let. Feb. 15, 1817, M. C. Arch.)
172. Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. II, 99, Navy Arch.; see also Smith to Wharton May 27, and June 3, 1817. (M. C. Arch.)
173. Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. II, 99, Navy Arch.
174. Dec. 7, 1819, Capt. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.

175. May 29, 1818, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. II, Navy Arch.; Biddle to Sec. Navy June 12, 1818, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. II, 1818, Navy Arch.; Nat. Intell., July 2, 1818, 1; Miles Reg., XV, 79; Nat. Intell., Oct. 6, 1818; See also letter of Capt. Biddle May 29, and June 12, 1818, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. II, Navy Arch.; Miles Reg. XVI, 143; Autobiography of Charles Biddle, 401; "Cruises of U.S.S. Ontario," etc., 1818, in Navy Arch.
176. Nat. Intell., Oct. 6, 1818 and see also Nat. Intell., July 2, 1818.
177. Dec. 7, 1819, Capt. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.
178. Letters of Capt. Biddle, June 1, 12, 1818, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. II, Navy Arch.
179. Biddle to Sec. Navy, June 12, 1818, Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. II, Navy Arch.; See Biddle to Sec. Navy, March 10, 1819 for movements of Biddle and sale of flour to Mr. James Keith of Northwest Company. (Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. I, 83, Navy Arch.); John Quincy Adams, Sec. of State, on September 29, 1817 wrote President Monroe that "a question was started by Mr. Brent whether it had not been your intention to associate Captain (James) Biddle with that gentleman (Prevost), in the authority to assert the claim of territorial possession at the mouth of the Columbia River! That Biddle was a joint-commissioner with Prevost is shown by Prevost's letter of June 20, 1818 that the Ontario had sailed "to the Northwest Coast, where Captain Biddle will have to perform the office contemplated by the President to have been joint." (J.Q.Adams, VI, 205). (T.C.Elliott, Oregon Hist. Soc. Quar., XIX, 273-274).
180. Bancroft, Northwest Coast, I, 339; id II, 292.
181. Capt. Let. Bk., Vol. I, 1819, 83, Navy Arch; Biddle to Sec. Navy, 12 June 1818, Captains Letters, II, Navy Arch.
182. M. C. Muster Rolls.
183. Biddle to Sec. Navy, 19 August 1818, Captains Letter Book, III, 115, Navy Arch; M. C. Gaz., March 1924; Nav. Inst. Proc. June, 1911, 244; Oregon Hist. Soc. Quar., III, Sept., 1902, 311; see also Frost Pict. Hist. Amer. Navy, 334; A. C. Laut, Vikings of the Pacific; MacLay Hist. Navy, II, 216; "The Ontario, Capt. Biddle, we suppose may by this time have taken possession of the mouth of the Columbia River," (Nat. Intell., Aug. 15, 1818).
184. Oregon Hist. Soc. Quar., III, Sept., 1902, 308-311; M. C. Gaz., March, 1924; Pictorial Hist. Amer. Navy, Frost, 111; MacLay, Hist. of Navy, II, 216; Nav. Inst. Proc. June, 1911, 244; Nat. Intell., Aug. 15, 1818, 2; Bancroft, Northwest Coast, I, 339 and II, 344-354; Bancroft, California, II, 291; Portland Oregonian, April 13, 1928; Oregon Hist. Soc. Quar., III, 181-187 Article by T.C. Elliott and XIX, 271-282 (article by T.C.Elliott); Am. St. Pap., For. Aff., IV, 851; On Nov. 11, 1818 J.B.Prevost at Monte Rey, New California wrote Sec. of State of "subsiding the apprehension excited by the abrupt visit of the Ontario." (Am. St. Pap., For. Aff., IV, 854); "Leaving his vessel at anchor outside the bar Captain Biddle" proceeded in with three boats well armed and

manned with more than fifty officers and seamen." The party landed inside Cape Disappointment on the quiet shore of Baker's Bay near where the buildings of Fort Canby are now located, and there went through the ceremonies of waving and saluting the American flag (with three cheers), of turning up a sod of earth and nailing a leaden tablet to a tree. Meantime the guns of the sloop roared in salute, a few Chinook Indians who happened to be present looked on in wonder, and the fur traders at Fort George fifteen miles away were suddenly awakened from the monotony of their secluded life. Immediately afterward the boats proceeded up along the north side of the river to Chinook Point where Captain Biddle called briefly upon Comcomly, the one-eyed chief of the Chinook Indians who was inseparable from anything of importance that took place along the lower Columbia during those days; then crossed the four mile width of river to Fort George (Astoria) for a call upon Chief Factor James Keith of the North-West Company; then proceeded down the south shore to Point George (Smith Point, Astoria), and repeated the ceremonies of taking formal possession; and then returned to Chinook Point to spend the night. The next morning the party returned on board the Ontario and the anchor was raised and her course laid to the southward again. * * * The caution of Captain Biddle in anchoring outside the bar was quite indicative of a good naval officer; not to unnecessarily endanger his vessel when on a distant coast. It will be remembered that Captain George Vancouver in 1792 declined to take his vessel into the Columbia but anchored four or five miles at sea. Evidently the Ontario was anchored closer in since her guns at proper moment took part in the ceremonies. And evidently August 19, 1818, was one of those beautiful summer days such as present day visitors at Cape Disappointment keenly enjoy. Another account of the occurrences of this 19th day of August, 1818, has not yet been printed on the Pacific Coast. It is found in a journal kept by one of the officers of the Ontario, Lieutenant John H. Aulick, and gives us a glimpse of the physical conditions at Astoria at that time. 'At 9 A.M. the 1st and 2nd cutters and the jolly-boat were hoisted out and manned with fifty men well armed; Capt. Biddle and Dr. Hoffman in the first, myself in the second, and Lieutenant Voorhees in the last, set off for the river for the purpose of taking possession of the country that bounds it, in the name of our country.' After mentioning their inability to land on the outer shore of Cape Disappointment because of the reefs and heavy seas and their passage in by the channel, the journal continues: 'And with the usual forms took possession of the country in the name and on the behalf of the United States of America. The ship about this time fired a national salute. We nailed up a piece of lead to a tree, on which was inscribed an account of what we had done; gave three cheers

184. Continued.

and drank success to the new enterprise.' Here is given a description of the Chinook Indians. 'From the Chennook village we stood across the river for the establishment founded here by Mr. Astor of New York, and now in the possession of the English N. W. Company. As we approached it I had the mortification to see the British flag run up, and to know that Captain Biddle was not authorized by his instructions to haul it down and place in its stead the American standard. The establishment consists of one large two story and four or five small dwelling houses, two or three stores, and other out-houses, round the whole of which there is a strong and high picket. There is at this time but three guns mounted, although they have five or six more without carriages. Twenty-five whites, and the same number of Sandwich Islanders, constitute the present force of the settlement. The place is commanded by James Keith a Scotchman. On our way back we landed at Point George and took formal possession of the country on that side of the river in the name and on behalf of the United States, nailed up a board, on the one side of which was painted the American coat of arms, and on the other an inscription, the same as that on the lead^{up} at Cape Disappointment.' (See Amer. Hist. Record, III, 292-3.) This description of Fort George (Astoria) is of interest in connection with the statement made by Mr. W. A. Slacum, who as official representative of the United States government spent about six weeks in Oregon during the winter of 1836-7. He wrote: 'Soon after the departure of the United States Ship Ontario, Captain Biddle, the buildings at Fort George were destroyed by fire.' (See Or. Hist. Quar., XIII, 184). The correctness of this tale to Mr. Slacum is somewhat doubtful; no other document of that period mentions such an event, as far as now known to the writer. The establishment was certainly intact in October, 1818, when Mr. J. B. Prevost and Captain Hickey were there in H. M. S. Blossom. The contiguous location of so many wooden buildings inside a wooden stockade would naturally have occasioned a general conflagration had any occurred, and such disaster would probably have been mentioned by others. The caution of Captain Biddle in not attempting to lower the British flag is also of interest, as it would have been quite in keeping with his reputation for boldness and firmness to have done just that thing." (Article by T. C. Elliott in Oregon Hist. Soc. Quar., Vol. XIX, No. 3, Sept., 1918, 181-184)

185. Bancroft, Northwest Coast, I, 359; see also Moss. and Pap, 1822, April 15, 17, etc.; "When the Ontario sailed from New York she also carried as joint special commissioner to represent the United States at this surrender, John Barton Prevost, appointee of the State Department. Upon arrival in South American waters it was found that no officer of the British naval forces had received instructions in this matters and so Mr. Prevost deemed it wise

185. Continued.

to delay a little and disembarked from the Ontario at Lima or Valparaiso. At this very date, August 19th, 1818, however, he was sailing north in a British naval vessel, the Blossom, as guest of a British officer also designated to proceed to the Columbia on this errand. Possibly a difference of opinion existed between Captain Biddle and Mr. Prevost, but that concerns more properly an account of the acts of Mr. Prevost. The instructions were to assert the claim "in a friendly and peaceable manner, and without the employment of force." The Ontario was the first United States naval vessel that ever visited this Columbia River Country or the Northwest Coast of America and her despatch to this region was in reality the first official act of the United States Government in asserting her title to Oregon." [↑] The Portland Oregonian, 13 April 1928 states Ontario was first U. S. naval vessel to enter the Columbia River and that Captain Black commanded her, thus making two errors of fact. (article by T. C. Elliott in Oregon Hist. Soc. Quar., Vol. XIX, No. 3, Sept. 1918, 184); For an excellent statement of the visit of Prevost and Hickey in the Blossom see article by T. C. Elliott in Quar. Oregon Hist. Soc., XIX, 271-282 that, among other things, shows that "26 natives of Owhyhee" (Hawaii) were present.

186. Act of April 4, 1818; Representative Wendover, of New York, on Dec. 9, 1816 had offered a resolution directing that a commissioner be appointed to consider the expediency of "altering the flag of the United States". (Annals of Cong., 1816-1817, 253, 268-269, 408-409)

187. Annals of Cong., 1818, II, 1460.

188. Niles Reg. XIII, XIV, 29-30, XV, 140, 152; Am. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 453-455; Nat. Intell., Oct. 24, 1818; Sabine Notes on Duels and Duelling, 214; Sparks, Amer. Biog., 2nd Ser. II, 303-304; Heath to Wharton, March 3, 1817; Wharton to Heath, March 16, 1817; M. C. Gaz., March 1824; Anthony "Decatur", 281-285; "It was not until the close of the year [1817] that measures were taken by Capt. Heath to bring his difficulty with Capt. Perry to the only issue that would satisfy the feelings of his Corps, or was, indeed, likely to restore Capt. Perry to his former favorable station in public opinion." (Mackenzic's Life of Perry, 155); Heath presented a memorial to President James Monroe in 1819. (Misc. Let. Bk., Vol. III, No. 60, Navy Arch.)

189. See Chap. I of Vol. II, this history.

190. Act of April 18, 1817.

191. See letter of Mary F. McAdoo to Major Horatio B. Lowry, 27 May 1895, reading as follows: "By this mail I send you a photograph of my father General Charles R. Floyd. I have selected this as wearing the dress of an officer and as having been pictured nearer the period when he served in the Marine Corps. No date is affixed to this but another sketch like it, except the addition of a military hat, bears date 1834 and I presume this photograph, a

191. Continued.

copy of an ivory miniature, to have been made near the same time. I have other likenesses much more distinctive and indicative of greater individuality but at this cannot reach them. I also have sketches of Marine officers similar to the one you have. Trusting that I shall add to and not destroy the romance of the picture, and remembering with sincere pleasure the courtesy shown me by you and Mr. Carter. I am sincerely, Mary F. McAdoo." (In 1932 this letter was framed and hanging on the wall of the Quartermaster's Office at Headquarters.); See letter of W. G. McAdoo to Brigadier General Charles L. McCawley, Jan. 6, 1919, reading as follows: "Please accept my warm thanks for your kindness in letting me see the very interesting portrait of my grandfather, General Charles Floyd, which you tell me has been hanging in your office for many years. This picture is very interesting to me and I should like to know its history if you have it. My grandfather was a very remarkable amateur artist, and the picture looks very much to me it were a photograph he made of himself. He was very clever about such things. I am drawing the inference that he may have been the artist of this picture because it looks so much like some of his other paintings which I have seen. He died in 1846, just before the Mexican War, and was one of the most distinguished and remarkable men in the State of Georgia, as was also his father before him, Major-General John Floyd who was an admirer and intimate friend of General Andrew Jackson." (William G. McAdoo to Brig. Gen. Charles L. McCawley, 6 Jan. 1919, M. C. Arch.; In 1932 this letter was framed and hanging on the wall of the Quartermaster's Office at Headquarters); See also Wm. G. McAdoo to Commandant, 25 July, 1930 and General B. H. Fuller to William G. McAdoo, 4 Aug. 1930, M. C. Arch.; There are three names given for this officer: "Christopher Floyd" (M. C. Arch. in letters), "Charles C. Floyd" (An. Reg., 1848, Navy Lib.), and "Charles Rinaldo Floyd." (See Order Book, 13 April 1819, M. C. Arch.).

192. C. Floyd to Sec. Navy, 25 Oct. 1817, M. C. Arch.

193. Brevet Major Samuel Miller to Sec. Navy Crowninshield, 28 Oct. 1817, M. C. Arch; Floyd feared that "leaving West Point" would prevent his appointment from being confirmed. (Floyd to William H. Crawford, 19 Feb. 1818, M. C. Arch.).

194. Mr. Floyd to Benjamin Homans, 10 May 1818, M. C. Arch.

195. Homans to Miller, 9 Sept. 1818 and Homans to Sec. of Treasury Wm. H. Crawford, M. C. Arch.

196. Nat. Intell., Jan. 2, 1818.

197. M. C. Arch.

198. M. C. Arch.

199. Nat. Intell., Mar. 3, 1818; M. C. Gaz., March 1924.

200. M. C. Gaz., March 1924, p.-

201. Nat. Intell., May 12, 1818; M. C. Gaz., March 1924.

202. M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 73; See also Nat. Intell., July 7, 1818; The "Band is with much pleasure granted," for "the celebration of our National Independence." (Miller to Grayson, 23 June, 1818, M. C. Arch.)

203. Nat. Intell., Aug. 27, 1818. The Capitol of the United States was built 1793-1827. The corner stone was laid in 1793.
204. M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 69-70.
205. Nat. Intell., Feb. 16, 1818.
206. Lt. Hall, on Dec. 3, 1818, reported to the Commandant that the Hornet arrived at Boston on Dec. 2, 1818 and requested he be detached from her and ordered to New York or Boston. (M. C. Arch.); J. C. Calhoun, "Acting Secretary of the Navy" wrote Brevet Major Henderson on Dec. 12, 1818, enclosing "an order detaching Lieut. Hall of Marines from the U. S. Ship Hornet." (Calhoun to Henderson, 12 Dec. 1818, M. C. Arch.)
207. M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 70.
208. Niles, Reg. XII, 398; Niles, Reg. XIV, 263, 271; In a letter dated May 6th, 1818, at Port-au-Prince, by an officer of the Hornet, it was learned that President Boyer, the successor of Pétion had received Commodore Lewis as the accredited agent of the United States. (Nat. Intell., May 30, 1818); See also Niles, Reg. XIV, 271.
209. Niles, Reg. XV, 52, 42.; "Colonel Wharton is so dangerously ill; that the Physician, has given up all ideas, of his recovering. I set up with him last night; he is insensible, and has no recollection of anyone. He must die, I think in 24 hours, unless a change takes place within a few hours. Mr. Robert Wharton, is sent for; Doct. Marshall and myself think it would be advisable to send, Clifton, or, as soon as possible, start him in the mail stage and direct him to find my quarters." (Brevet Major Smith to Headquarters, 1 Sept., 1818, M. C. Arch.) Col- lum and Hammersley incorrectly give date of death as Sept. 1.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 75; See letter of Miss Amelia C. Wharton (daughter of Edward Clifton Wharton, son of Franklin Wharton, who for years was a writing editor of the New Orleans Daily Picayune) to "Old Records Div.," 20 Jan. 1932, in M. C. Arch., referring to Mrs. Amanda Wharton Gibson living at the "Scripp House", Altadena, Cal. who is a daughter of Major Wm. Lewis Wharton (son of Franklin Wharton). Miss Wharton possesses a likeness, in colors, of Franklin Wharton in the full uniform of 1818. For career and death of Colonel Clifton Wharton, son of Franklin Wharton, see Nat. Intell., Sept. 6, 1848, quoting the Pittsburg Commercial Journal, Aug. 31, 1848. A son of Colonel Clifton Wharton named John Quincy Adams Wharton died at Pittsburg. (Nat. Intell., Sept. 28, 1849); Franklin Wharton was a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Washington. (see M. C. Arch., Feb. and May, 1817); Franklin Wharton and Major Daniel Carmick jointly owned lots in Washington. (John Sergeant to Franklin Wharton, 4 April 1816, M. C. Arch.); Bvt. Major Samuel Miller was trustee of Franklin Wharton's estate. (Nat. Intell., May 1 and 19, 1824); See also Pa. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., No. 1 of Vol. II, 1878, 50-57; Wharton Family Book published in 1880 by Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton of Philadelphia.; during the absence

209. Continued.
of the Commandant from Washington, while he was ill before his death, Bvt. Major Miller signed "By Order of the Lieut. Col. Commandant" (Order Book, 18 July 1818, M. C. Arch.)
210. Nat. Intell., Sept. 5, 1818; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 75.
211. New York Gaz., Sept. 3, 1818, quoted in Nat. Intell., Sept. 8, 1818; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 75; Seven months before his death Wharton received a letter from Joseph Delaplaine asking his influence in Congress to support his "National Gallery of the Portraits of Distinguished Americans." (Delaplaine to Wharton, 12 Feb. 1818, M. C. Arch.).
212. Smith to Crowninshield, 2 Sept. 1818, Misc. Let., V, Navy Arch.
213. Miller to Sec. Navy, 4 Sept. 1818, Misc. Let., V, Navy Arch.
214. Sec. Navy to Miller, 4 Sept. 1818; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 75-76.
215. Nat. Intell., Sept. 8, 1818, 3; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 76.
216. M. C. Arch.
217. Miller to Seven M. C. Barracks, 9 Sept. 1818, M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924.
218. "Until the pleasure of the President be known, or the appointment of a Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant takes place, I beg leave to suggest the propriety of conducting the duties of the Corps, through the Adjutant and Inspector's Office, as the most proper organ of the Department."
(Miller to Sec. Navy, 6 Sept. 1818, Misc. Let. Bk., V, Navy Arch.); On Sept. 9, 1818 Benjamin Homans, "By Order of the President U. States," wrote Brevet Major Samuel Miller that "until an appointment shall be made of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps, you are authorized to perform the duties of Commanding Officer at Headquarters and those of Adjutant and Inspector, as you had formerly done under Colonel Wharton, and give notice to this effect in General Orders." (Order Book, 9 Sept. 1818, M. C. Arch.); M. C. Gaz., March 1924; On Sept. 9, 1818 at New York, Bvt. Major Richard Smith wrote the Department: "I wish to be informed, how and in what way are the duties of the Marine Corps, hereafter to be conducted? Am I, to address the Honorable Secretary of the Navy; or am I, as heretofore, to view Major Miller, as the Organ of communication; acting under the immediate orders of the Department." (Smith to Sec. Navy, 9 Sept. 1818, Misc. Let., V, Navy Arch.); On Sept. 9, 1818 at York, Penna., Samuel Bacon, late Captain and Quartermaster of the U.S. Marine Corps, wrote President James Monroe, recommending Miller for Commandant. (Bacon to Sec. Navy, 9 Sept. 1818, Misc. Let. V, Navy Arch.); Joseph Desha of Mason County, Kentucky, recommended Brevet Major Miller for Commandant. (Desha to President James Monroe, 4 Oct. 1818, Misc. Let. VI, Navy Arch.); W. Eustis wrote Miller on 14 Nov. 1818 recommending him for Commandant. (Eustis to Miller, 14 Nov. 1818, Misc. Let. VII, Navy Arch.);

218. Continued.

J. D. Henley recommended Bvt. Major Richard Smith for Commandant. (Henley to Smith, 18 Nov. 1818, reply to Smith's letter of 4 Nov. 1818, Misc. Let. VII, Navy Arch.) Bvt. Major Henderson put in a strong letter to President James Monroe on 18 Nov. 1818 supporting his right to be Commandant. He admitted he was junior to Anthony Gale but invoked the principle of selection. (Henderson to President Monroe, 18 Nov. 1818, Misc. Let., VII, Navy Arch.)

219. Henderson to Crowninshield, 16 Sept. 1818, Misc. Let., VI, Navy Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924; "In consequence of the death of Lieut. Col. Commdt. Franklin Wharton of the U.S. Marine Corps you are ordered to proceed to the Head Quarters Washington, & there report yourself to the Navy Department to attend to the duty of the Corps." (Sec. Navy Crowninshield, to Henderson, 7 Sept. 1818, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.)

220. M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924.

221. Miller to Crowninshield, 16 Sept. 1818, Misc. Let., VI, Navy Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924.; Miller on Nov. 14, 1818 asked for a "continuation" of his "present leave of absence for a few weeks." (Miller to Sec. Navy, 14 Nov. 1818, Misc. Let., VII, Navy Arch.)

222. Nat. Intell., Sept. 17, 1818, 3; Henderson to Crowninshield, 16 Sept. 1818, Misc. Let., VI, Navy Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924; On Sept. 24, 1818, Brevet Major Archibald Henderson wrote to Benjamin Homans acting for the Secretary of the Navy stating that he had presented to him his orders signed by the Secretary of the Navy, "to repair to the Headquarters of the Marine Corps to attend to its duties", and was informed by Mr. Homans that "that order was full authority" for Major Henderson to take on himself "the discharge of those duties." Major Henderson requested Mr. Homans to inform him "whether any order from a higher authority be in existence, and whether it" became the Major's "duty to surrender the command which" he then held "to any other officer." If it be so, Major Henderson stated that he held himself "in readiness to give it up whenever" he was "directed so to do." (Henderson to Homans, 24 Sept. 1818, Misc. Let., VI, Navy Arch.); M. C. Gaz., March 1924; Bvt Major Henderson had been ordered on Sept. 7, 1818, from Portsmouth, N.H. to Washington for the purpose of relieving Bvt. Major Miller. (M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924); Mr. Homans was Chief Clerk of the Navy Department and at times signed as "Acting Secretary."

223. Nat. Intell., March 6, 9, 1819; M. C. Gaz., March 1924.

224. M. C. Arch.

225. Thompson to Gale, 5 March 1819, M. C. Arch. and Navy Arch.

226. M. C. Arch.; Navy Arch.; Nat. Intell., March 9, 1819 states Gale assumed office on March 8, 1819 and published orders of Major Miller, Adjutant and Inspector dated March 8, 1819. Gale's orders dated March 5, 1819, signed by Smith Thompson read as follows: The President of the United States having by and with the advice of the Senate,

226. Continued.

appointed you Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, I have the pleasure to transmit to you, herewith, your commission, dated the third instant. You will immediately assume command of the Marine Corps at Headquarters, appoint the staff officers and make all necessary arrangement for the benefit of the service, of which you will give due notice to this Department. It will also be your duty to report, from time to time, such measures as you shall deem expedient to promote the discipline and organization of the Corps.

227. M. C. Arch.

228. M. C. Arch.; See "The Irish in America," by Stephen O'Byrne. In 1790 a James Gale lived in Lancaster, Pa., a Cornelius Gale in Luzerne Co., Pa., and a John and Isaac Gale in Bucks Co. Pa. (Lt. Lt. Col. C. L. McCawley to John W. Jordan, 21 Nov. 1912, M. C. Arch.); For efforts to secure a likeness of Anthony Gale, see letters in M. C. Arch., A. R. Peale jr. to Maj. Gen. Comdt. George Barnett, 12 Jan. 1920 suggesting a letter be sent to J. Joseph Murphy a collateral descendent of Gale, Brig. Gen. C. L. McCawley to J. Joseph Murphy, 20 and 27 Jan. 1920, and J. Joseph Murphy to McCawley, 28 Feb. 1920.

229. Henderson to Thompson, 15 March 1819, Misc. Let., II, Navy Arch.

230. From Rules, Regulations, and Instructions for the Naval Service of the United States, prepared by the Board of Navy Commissioners of the United States with the consent of the Honourable Secretary of the Navy; in Obedience to an Act of Congress passed Seventh February, 1815, published in 1818, pages 58-60; Fifty copies of these Regulations were sent to Headquarters on Oct. 28, 1818 for distribution to the Marine Officers. (Hornans to Henderson, 28 Oct. 1818, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); On Nov. 11, 1818, J. C. Calhoun, Acting Sec. of the Navy forwarded to Headquarters a copy of that part of the Regulations for the Gov. of the U.S. Navy Yards relating to the Marines stationed in Navy Yards to go into effect 11 Nov. 1818. (Calhoun to Henderson, 11 Nov. 1818, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); Navy Regulations, 1821, 66-68; See also Niles Reg., XVIII, 185; An extract from the Orderly Bk. of the U.S.S. Columbus in 1819 reads: "The Marines when on post, on guard or parade are under the direction of the Marine Officer but at all other times, must be considered like the other parts of the crew under the direction of the officers of the ship who are required to treat the Marines, if deserving with proper indulgence and to consider them if their conduct should merit it as a valuable division on board the ship." (M. C. Arch.) "I find the only regulation that militates against existing laws is the 14th Article which gives to the Navy Officers the Power to try Marines stationed at Navy Yards. This article is contrary to the law passed on the 11th July, 1798 which runs thus that 'the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, privates and Musicians aforesaid shall take the

230. Continued.

same oath and shall be governed by the same rules and articles as are prescribed for the Military of the United States, & by the rules for the regulation of the Navy heretofore, on which shall be established by Law according to the nature of the service in which they shall be according to their respective ranks as are granted by the act to ascertain & fix the military establishment of the United States.'" (Gale to Homans, Acting Secretary of the Navy, 16 Sept. 1819, M. C. Arch.) "I feel as sensibly as you do the mortifying situation in which the late regulations have placed the Corps but I could not but obey the order of the Secretary of the Navy. The detail duties of the Corps are to go on as usual, all Staff Reports are to be made as heretofore and also those to the Commanding Officer of the Corps. The only change I can conceive necessary to be made in consequence of the late regulations is that the Guard is under Naval Regulations and that the Commanding Marine Officer is to receive instructions from the Commandant of the Yard in relation to the placing of sentries and that the Men are to be tried and punished under Naval laws." (Henderson to Smith, at New York, 25 November, 1818, M. C. Arch.)

231. The 14th Section of these Regulations were severely criticized by many Marine Officers. On Sept. 16, 1818 Brevet Major Anthony Gale, at Philadelphia, was critical in his letter to Henderson. (M. C. Arch.); On Nov. 13, 1818, Major Henderson reported to the Sec. of the Navy that his order of Nov. 11, 1818, "places the whole Marine Corps with the single exception of the Command at Headquarters, under the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Navy." (M. C. Arch.); On Nov. 19, 1818, Major Smith, commanding New York Barracks, wrote to Henderson that "the word Amphibious, may now, very justly be applied to us," and this was but a minor expression of his disgust. The regulations seemed to conflict with the Acts of 1798 and 1799. (M. C. Arch.); Major John Marshall Gamble at Philadelphia wrote very critically of these Regulations on Nov. 13, 1818 and Nov. 20, 1818. (M. C. Arch.); Captain Robert D. Wainwright at Boston, on Nov. 20, 1818, expressed similar sentiments. (M. C. Arch.); On Sept. 14, 1819, the Sec. Navy forwarded to Lt. Col. Comdt. Gale, a copy of the Rules, Regulations and Instructions for the Naval Service of the U.S. for him to examine and report on such parts, "as shall be found to militate against existing Laws." (M. C. Arch.)

232. This is probably the reason for the prohibition that Marines shall not command Navy Yards or Stations.

233. Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXIII, 625.

234. M. C. Arch; see also Chap. I, Vol. II, this History.

235. Nat. Intell., Nov. 20, 1817 which also states Lt. de Vaissseau Perrong of French Navy was a gun room passenger on Franklin to learn of American Navy. He secured this privilege through Lafayette; a guard was ordered on June 21, 1817 (M. C. Arch.); Lt. Benjamin Richardson wrote

235. Continued.

- Wharton from the Franklin off Chester, Pa., on Oct. 17, 1817 that "Lt. Clements has just joined me. His strength was 4 sgts., 2 cpls., 4 Music and 50 privates." See also Richardson to Wharton, Nov. 8, 1817, (M. C. Arch.)
236. Richardson to Wharton, Oct. 28, 1817, M. C. Arch.
237. Nat. Intell., Nov. 20, 1817; Frost, Pict. Hist. Amer. Navy, 398; Benjamin Rush, Richard Rush, Residence at the Court of London, 1 in which Richard Rush wrote that "the anchors were weighed to the sound of music."
238. Kuhn to Wharton, 4 Nov. 1817, M. C. Arch.
239. Homans to Wharton, 23 April 1818, M. C. Arch. and Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.
240. Miller to Sec. Navy, 31 May 1818, Misc. Let., IV, Navy Arch.
241. Muster rolls.
242. On Dec. 12, 1818, J. C. Calhoun (^{Act}Sec. Navy) detached 2d. Lt. Joseph C. Hall from the Hornet. (M. C. Arch.)
243. U.S. Navy Med. Bulletin, XVII, 14.
244. Navy Arch.; Sergeant George Boshart was in charge of the Marines of the Hornet in July, 1819. (Muster Rolls)
245. Hall to Miller, 11 March 1818, M. C. Arch.; Hall to Henderson, 4 March 1819, M. C. Arch.; That Hall was relieved see Henderson to Calhoun, 10 Dec. 1818, Misc. Let., VII, Navy Arch.
246. M. C. Arch.
247. Nat. Intell., Nov. 10, Dec. 17, 1818; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 78-79.
248. Nat. Intell., Jan. 2, 1819; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 79.
249. Nat. Intell., Feb. 16, 23, 1819; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 79.
250. M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 79.
251. Nat. Intell., March 2, 1819; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 79. "The number of officers required for a 74-gun ship by order of the Department is one Captain, one First Lieutenant and one Second Lieutenant," wrote Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Anthony Gale to Acting Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Homans. (Gale to Homans, 9 Nov. 1819, Misc. Let. VI, Navy Arch) "One of the seventy-fours, the Ohio, was built at New York," and "was launched May 30, 1820." Her "complement of officers and enlisted men, including Marines, was nine hundred and twenty." She "had a Captain and two lieutenants of Marines, with three sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and forty-five privates." (Papers of Isaac Hull, edited by Gardner W. Allen, 84-85); there are no muster rolls in M. C. Archives for the Ohio in 1820; The Department ordered "such proportion of the Guard of Marines, of the United States Ship Columbus, as the Captain of that ship shall require, to report for duty, forth with, to Commodore Thomas Tingey, Commandant U.S. Navy Yard, Washington". (Homans to Gale, 23 Nov. 1819, M. C. Arch. and M. C. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch); "There is required for the protection of the U. S. Ship Columbus, an additional Guard of Marines, to consist of twelve Marines." (John H. Elton to Gale, 7 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch); the muster roll of Columbus, 74, for March,

251. Continued.

1820 showed First Lieutenant Thomas Stanhope English, Second Lieutenant John M. Clements, two sergeants, three corporals, one fifer, one drummer and 54 privates on board; however, many muster rolls are missing from the Archives. Commander John H. Elton requested the "whole guard" be sent to U.S. ship Columbus 74 and that he would return one private "in consequence of his not understanding English". (Elton at St. Mary's to Gale, 28 January 1820, M. C. Arch); 2d Lt. James M. Clements with a small Marine Guard for the U. S. Columbus 74, traveled by merchant vessel from Washington to Mount Vernon where he joined that ship (Clements "off Mount Vernon" to Gale, 16 Feb. 1820, M. C. Arch); "The departure of the Gun Boat this morning for Washington gave me an opportunity of announcing to you my arrival on board this ship late last night. * * * I had the honor of reporting my arrival at Mount Vernon where we were detained by strong head winds." Clements made Joseph Collins "an Acting Corporal of the Guard." (Clements to Gale, 18 Feb. 1820, M. C. Arch); While the "Guard is thirty-six Privates" he was ordered "to turn out an Officer's Guard for the Commodore which Guard including sentinels amounted to twenty-eight and was ordered to be continued daily." His Marines were short of uniforms and he requested "some white pantaloons and addition to my command. This vessel is, I believe sir, the first in the service which mounted a daily honorary Guard whilst fitting out" (2d Lt. James M. Clements (his signature was "J.M.Clements") on board U.S. 74 Columbus to Commandant, 19 Feb. 1820, M. C. Arch).

252. Nat. Intell., March 16, 17, 22, 23, 1819.

253. Nat. Intell., March 16, 17, 22, 23, 1819.

254. Nat. Intell., June 7, 1819; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 84; "The Marine Corps paraded, under the command of Major Miller" and escorted the Orator-of-th-Day and others to the "Representatives Chamber." (Nat. Intell., July 7, 1819.)

255. Nat. Intell., June 25, July 7, 1819; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 84.

256. Gale to Homans, 30 March 1819, Misc. Let., II, Navy Arch.

257. Homans to Gale, 31 March 1819, M. C. Arch.; Gale to Homans, 3 April 1819, Misc. Let., II, Navy Arch.

258. Linton to Gale, 21, 23, April 1819, M. C. Arch.

259. Navy Arch; Nav. Inst. Proc., Vol. XXXVI, 447.

260. Nav. Inst. Proc., Vol. XXXVI, 447.

261. M. C. Arch.

262. Nav. Inst. Proc., Vol. XXXVI, 447.

263. On Sept. 22, 1819 Nicoll wrote to Gale: "I have again the honor of informing you of my arrival at this place after a pleasant passage of sixty-six days from Rio Janeiro and one hundred and twenty-seven from the U. States. The Guard under my command remains the same as when I last addressed you. Tomorrow we proceed on our voyage to Canton where we expect to arrive about the first of October, should we not be prevented by the Easterly Monsoon." (M. C. Arch).

264. Nav. Inst. Proc., Vol. XXXVI, 447
265. Nicoll to Gale, 8 Nov. 1819, M. C. Arch.
266. Nav. Inst. Proc., Vol. XXXVI, 447; "One of the most interesting books of American voyages, 'The History of a Voyage to the China Sea,' by Lieutenant John White, U.S.N., records a Salem adventure in the brig Franklin, which sailed up-river to Saigon in 1819, and opened Cochinchina to American commerce." (Morison, Mar. Hist. Mass., 219)
267. Nicoll to Commandant, 8 Nov. 1819, M. C. Arch.
268. Capt. Let. Bk., LXV, 90, Navy Arch.; Nav. Inst. Proc., Vol. XXXVI, 451; see also N.Y. Gaz., quoted in Nat. Intell., March 30, 1821.
269. Nat. Intell., May 17, 1820; see also Nav. Inst. Proc., Vol. XXXVI, 453; Henley to Sec. Navy, 22 Jan. 1820, Navy Arch.; Nat. Intell., July 29, 1820; "After a pleasant passage of five days we arrived and anchored off this place on the 19th inst. The Governor has manifested the most friendly disposition towards us, and expresses his willingness in complying with our wishes for any thing we may be in the want of. This exercise of friendship has been peculiarly pleasing after experiencing the inhospitality of the Chinese." (Nicoll on Congress at Manila Bay, 23 January 1820, to Gale, M. C. Arch).
270. Lt. Nicoll sent in his Muster Roll on Feb. 27, 1820, from "Manila Bay, Island of Luconia." (Nicoll to Gale, 27 Feb. 1820, M. C. Arch).
271. Nat. Intell., July 29, 1820.
272. Nav. Inst. Proc., Vol. XXXVI, 453-455.
273. M. C. Arch.
274. "I have to report to you the sudden death of Lieut. Francis B. White of my command. His body was brought in a Boat to the Navy Yard a few moments since and is now deposited in the left wing of the Barracks, and a Coroner been sent for." (Capt. R. D. Wainwright at Marine Depot, Charlestown, Mass. to Gale, 25 Sept. 1819, M. C. Arch.); Gale wrote the Department on Oct. 1, 1819 that he had "received official information from Capt. Wainwright of the death of Lt. White." (Gale to Homans, 1 Oct. 1819, M. C. Arch.); On Sept. 17, 1819 Lt. White wrote Lt. Finch that "an opportunity has never before occurred, for demanding of you satisfaction for the many indignities you were pleased to offer me when, on board the Independence, in 1815." So White challenged Finch. On Sept. 19 Finch replied that "the indignities alluded to are imaginary," etc. On Sept. 20, 1819, White replied and enclosed a list of the indignities such as "undertaking to reprimand me on the quarterdeck of the Independence in the presence of the crew," etc.; "for flogging two Marines, on a certain occasion without my consent;" "for general ungentlemanly deportment towards me;" "for saying to Lieut. Legge, that I was ignorant of my duty," etc. On Sept. 20, Finch replied accepting the challenge. (Sabine, Duels and Duelling, 309-310); M. C. Gaz., March 1924; Paullin in Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXVI, 457.

275. Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 17-21.
276. Muster Roll of John Adams for May and Sept., 1819.
277. New Orleans Muster Roll, Jan., 1819 shows Marines on the Nonsuch; the New Orleans Muster Roll for Feb., 1819 shows Sergeant Samuel Townsend and six privates on the Nonsuch.
278. Navy Arch.; Mackenzie's Life of Perry, 224-244; Samuel Perkins, Hist. Sketches, 215; see also Maclay, Hist. U.S. Navy, 106-109; A Resolution of the House of Representatives of May 18, 1826 directed the remains of Oliver Hazard Perry be removed from the Island of Trinidad to Rhode Island. The Lexington sailed on Oct. 12, 1826 and reached Newport, R.I., on Nov. 27, 1826. The Marine Guard of the Lexington was commanded by Lt. John G. Reynolds. (Muster Rolls) In a report to Sec. of Navy on Nov. 27, 1826, Commodore Shubrick stated "The remains were received on board under a salute from the Marine Guard." (Navy Arch.) Perry's remains were re-interred at Newport, R.I. (Navy Arch.; Samuel Perkins, Hist. Sketches, 215); In the presence of ten thousand persons, a memorial gate in honor of Commodore Perry was dedicated at Port of Spain at the entrance of Lapcyrouse Cemetery on April 13, 1925. The golden key to the gate was handed to Captain H. H. Lackey of the U. S. cruiser Memphis. A landing party and a detachment of the local British forces took part in the exercises. (Washington Star, 13 April 1925; See Nav. Inst. Proc. for photographs of tablet at Lapcyrouse Cemetery.)
279. M. C. Arch.
280. Order to "wear crape for thirty days" for O. H. Perry. (Order Book, 28 September 1819, M. C. Arch).
281. "Omoah, a small, fortified town in the Spanish Main, at the bottom of the Bay of Honduras." (Jedidiah Morse, American Gazetteer (1797), I)
282. George Coggeshall's Voyages, II, 135-143, 148; Coggeshall's Thirty-Six Voyages, 293; Kearney reported his arrival at New York with the "mate and one man" of the Retrieve on board and having turned them over to civil authorities. (Kearney to Sec. Navy, July 1819, Off. Let. Bk., IV, Let. No. 11, Navy Arch.)
283. The Marine Guard of the Enterprize in Nov., 1819 was in charge of Sergeant Thomas McGurgan. (Enterprize muster roll, M. C. Arch.) That Marines served on the Enterprize in May, June, July and August, 1819 see Smith at New York to Gale, 25 March 1819, 20 May 1819, and 28 May 1819, M. C. Arch.
284. Printed Circular dated at New York, Jan. 1, 1820, M. C. Arch.
285. M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 87.
286. M. C. Arch.
287. Printed Circular dated Feb. 9, 1820, M. C. Arch.
288. Nat. Intell., May 2, 1820; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 86-87; In Dec., 1820, Col. Archibald Henderson was chosen director to serve one year from Jan. 1, 1821. Among the officers elected in the U.S. Naval Fraternal Association for the year 1823, was Col. Comdt. Archibald Henderson, Vice President. (M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 87)

289. Nat. Intell., March 24, 25, 1820; Thomas Wyatt's, "Commanders", 227; Waldo, Life of Decatur, 324-326; Irvin Anthony's "Decatur", 294-295; Mackenzie's, Life of Decatur, 317, M. C. Gaz., March 1924, p. 86; Irvin Anthony on pp. 294-295 of his "Stephen Decatur" wrote that arrangements for duel were made on the U. S. S. Columbus that had dropped down to St. Mary's on the Potomac. The Marine officers of the Columbus were 1st Lt. Thomas Stanhope English and 2d Lt. James M. Clements; "Crape to be worn" (Order Book, March 24, 1820, M. C. Arch); Stephen Decatur's "wife, a beautiful and accomplished woman, was the natural daughter of a Mr. Wheeler, a merchant of Norfolk, Va., who offered Commodore Decatur a handsome property as a marriage portion when the engagement was announced, which he with chivalry declined." (Records of the Columbia Hist. Soc., Vol. 28, p. 138 - article by Blair, "Lafayette Square."); Stephen Decatur had no children but the void thus left in his affections was filled by the children of his sister, Mrs. McKnight, the widow of Captain James McKnight of the Marines. (Sparks, Amer. Biog., 2d Ser., II, 302-303); The daughters of Capt. McKnight "nieces and adopted children who were living with "Decatur" at the time of his death," shared in the "relief of the heirs of Commodore Decatur" afforded by Congress. One was the widow of Major Twiggs killed in Mexico. (Nat. Intell., Feb. 2, 1849); In 1931 the grave of Susan, wife of Stephen Decatur was found on Georgetown University Grounds. (Washington Herald, Feb. 20, 1931); The Marine Corps was unusually interested in Stephen Decatur. Captain James McKnight (who married the sister of Stephen Decatur) was killed in a duel by a Naval officer in 1802. In Nov., 1823, 1st Lt. Levi Twiggs was married to Priscilla D. McKnight, daughter of the late Captain McKnight and niece of the late Commodore Decatur. (M. C. Gaz., March 1926, 86; see Chapter XV, Vol. I, this history); Decatur's remains were removed to St. Peter's, at 3rd and Pine Streets, Philadelphia on Oct. 29, 1846. The Marines assisted in this ceremony. (Scharff and Westcott, Hist. of Phila., I, 681-682); Thomas Wyatt, Wyatt's Commanders, 227, M. C. Gaz., March 1926, 86.
290. Homans to Gale, 23 March 1820, M. C. Arch.
291. Thompson to Gale, 24 March 1820, M. C. Arch.
292. Diary of J. Q. Adams, 235.
293. Kearney to Sec. Navy, 4 May 1820, Off. Let. Bk., II, Let. No. 84, Navy Arch.; Snow to Kearney, 21 Jan. 1820, Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.; Kearney to President Boyer, 22 Jan. 1820, Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.; President Boyer to Kearney, 24 Jan. 1820, Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.; Kearney to Sec. Navy, 26 Jan. 1820, Off. Let. Bk., I, Let. No. 39, Navy Arch.
294. Kearney to Sec. Navy, 26 Jan. 1820, Off. Let. Bk., I, Let. No. 39, Navy Arch.
295. Kearney to Sec. Navy, 20 Aug. 1820, Off. Let. Bk., Let. No. 176, Navy Arch.

296. Nat. Intell., June 24, 27, 28, July 4, 8, 1820.
297. Nat. Intell., July 12, 1820.
298. Nat. Intell., Aug. 19, 1820; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 88.
299. Nat. Intell., Dec. 28, 1820.
300. Johnston to Miller, 26 June 1813, M. C. Arch; Johnston had resided in Chile over two years before becoming a Marine officer on the Essex in 1814 while serving at Erie in 1816 he published a volume entitled "Letters from Chili." (Nat. Intell., 1 Oct. 1816).
301. Jones, Joshua Tattnall, 23-28; Navy Arch.
302. Johnston to Henderson, 14 Oct. 1818, M. C. Arch; Lt. Samuel Johnston, commanding Guard of Macedonian, reported from Panama on January 7, 1820 "two deaths (Secone and Owens) the rest have been, and still remain, remarkably healthy" (Johnston to Gale, 7 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch).
303. Niles Reg., XIX, 371.
304. He resigned from M. C. in Nov., 1816 "and joined General Carrera." (Nat. Intell., June 28, 1821.)
305. M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 74; Bond resigned "and joined General Carrera" (Nat. Intell., 28 June 1821).
306. M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 74.
307. G.C.M. Index in Navy Arch.; G.C.M. Record No. 364, Navy Arch.; Nat. Intell., Oct. 18, 1820; Order Bk., U.S.M.C., 18 Oct. 1820, M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 87; Miller ordered by Homans to relieve Gale from duty, place him under arrest and act as Prosecutor. (Homans to Miller, 29 Aug. 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.); On Oct. 17, 1820 Homans wrote Miller that the President had approved the sentence. (Homans to Miller, 17 Oct. 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.); In connection with the trial see Gale to Sec. Navy, 8 Aug. 1820, M. C. Arch.; Miller to Watson, 30 Aug. 1820, M. C. Arch.; Miller to Sec. Navy, 2 Sept. 1820, M. C. Arch.; and Misc. Let., VI, Navy Arch.; Miller to Gale, 11 Sept. 1820, M. C. Arch.; Homans to Watson, 21 Sept., 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.; Gale to Department, 22 Sept. 1820, Misc. Let. VI, Navy Arch.; one of the charges referred to the question of Gale threatening Lt. Robert M. Desha (Paymaster) if he would not "immediately challenge and fight him." (Miller to Gale, 11 Sept. 1820, Navy Arch.; M. C. Order Bk.); Homans to Gale, 22 Sept. 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.; Gale had had a Court of Inquiry on March 19, 1816 and "charges not sustained." (G.C.M. Index, Navy Arch.; Case No. 237, Navy Arch.); Gale had had another Court of Inquiry on May 29, 1817 and "charges not sustained." (G.C.M. Index, Navy Arch.; Case No. 264, Navy Arch.); Gale had had a third Court of Inquiry on Feb. 30, 1819. (Sec. Navy Smith Thompson to Capt. Robert D. Wainwright, 16 Feb. 1819, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); Thompson to Gale, 16 Feb. 1819 stating Col. Jacob Hindman, U.S. Army would be President of the Court which would meet at Strother's Hotel. (Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); Thompson to Henderson, Miller, Gamble, Purser Thomas Shields, and Desha, 19 Feb. 1819, informing them they were witnesses. (Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); Brevet

307. Continued.

- Major Samuel Miller on Feb. 7, 1821 answered the charges of certain officers that he had not taken notice of Gale's misconduct at the proper time and Miller informed Sec. Navy he had made a verbal report to him in April or May, 1819. (Miller to Sec. Navy, 7 Feb. 1821, Misc. Let., I, Navy Arch.; see also Miller to Sec. Navy, 10 Jan. 1821, Misc. Let., I, Navy Arch., in which he demands a Court of Inquiry and referring to the "act of limitations"; Henderson to Sec. Navy, 24 Jan. 1821, 5 Feb. 1821, Misc. Let., I, Navy Arch.; Miller to Henderson, 5 Feb. 1821, Misc. Let., I, Navy Arch.); On Feb. 25, 1821 Sec. Navy furnished Miller with a copy of his Court of Inquiry. (Thompson to Miller, 23 Feb. 1821, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.). For resume of Gale's courts of inquiry etc., including those of March, 1816, May, 1817, etc., see Henderson to Sec. Navy, 1 Feb. 1819, M. C. Arch; for settlement of Gale's accounts with Government see Gale to President Monroe, 13 June 1821 and Gale to Secretary Thompson, 19 June 1821, Misc. Let., III, Navy Arch.
308. General Order, 7 Sept. 1820 signed by D. Parker, Adj. and Insp. General in Order Bk., U.S.M.C.; Am. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 743.
309. M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1824, 87; see also Miller to Watson, 30 Aug. 1820, M. C. Arch.
310. M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1824, 87.
311. M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1824, 87; "In compliance with instructions from the Navy Depart." Oct. 18, 1820, Bvt. Maj. Miller was detailed "Commanding Officer at Headquarters." (Order Book, M. C. Arch.)
312. M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1824, 87.
313. Thompson to Wainwright, 10 Nov. 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.
314. Thompson to Henderson, 2 Jan. 1821, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, 14, Navy Arch.; Nat. Intell., 5 Jan. 1821 carried this news. Henderson signed his first letter as Commandant on Dec. 15, 1820. (M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1824; There was no legislation setting a fixed term of years for the tour of a Commandant. The first Commandant resigned, the second died in office, the third was cashiered by general court-martial and Archibald Henderson died in office on Jan. 6, 1859, after being Commandant for over thirty-eight years, at the age of 76 years; Archibald Henderson, U.S.M.C., born 1783, died 1859. He married Oct. 16, 1822, Anne Maria Cazenove, who was born 1803 and died 1859. They had six children including Charlotte Shepherd Henderson, 1835-1877, who married in 1858 Elcuthere Irenee duPont, 1829-1877, the son of the founder of the duPont Powder Company (of the same name), from both of whom my wife is descended. (Reginald S. Huidekoper to Major McClellan, 13 Feb. 1931, M. C. Arch.); Following three sons of Archibald Henderson are buried with their Father and Mother in the Congressional Cemetery, Wash., D.C.: Charles A., born 1828, died July 25, 1865; Richard H., born August 27, 1831, died May 3, 1880; Octavius Cazenove, born Feb. 15, 1839, died Sept. 2, 1897, after serving as Captain Commanding, First

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Virginia Regulars, C.S.A. in Civil War:

315. Thompson to Miller, 21 Dec. 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.
316. Miller to Henderson, 31 Dec. 1820, M. C. Arch; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 91.
317. Miller to Thompson, 31 Dec. 1820, Misc. Let., VII, Navy Arch.; On January 1, 1821 it was ordered "that First Lieutenant Parke G. Howle be considered in future the Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps in place of (Brevet) Major Samuel Miller who has this day tendered his resignation," etc. (Order Book, M. C. Arch).
318. M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 84-85.
319. Nat. Intell., Feb. 17, 21, 24, 1820; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 85.
320. Printed circular, next to Let. No. 30, Misc. Let., 1820, IV, Navy Arch.
321. G.M. Dallas, Judge Advocate, to Sec. Navy Smith Thompson, 15 Jan. 1821, Misc. Let., I, Navy Arch.
322. Thompson to Miller, 11 Nov. 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.
323. M. C. Arch.; The Marine Barracks was one of the show buildings of the Capital City that visitors were all anxious to see. A contemporaneous and brief description of these barracks is as follows: The Barracks, constructed of brick, are six hundred feet in length, fifty in breadth, and twenty in height. At the head of the Barrack-yard is the Colonel's House, which is neat and commodious. (Warden, Description of the D. of C., 37); "In answer to your letter of the 9th Instant, I agree to your placing the Walls of the Barracks at such distance from the original line designated as will avoid disturbing the remains of the dead, deposited in the Burying place, and at the same time keeping as nearly as possible to the former limits." (Sec. Navy Crowninshield to Wharton, 15 May 1818, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); "The Troop in future will beat at nine o'clock, and Tattoo at eight, until further Orders." (Order Bk., 30, Sept. 1818, M. C. Arch.)
324. M. C. Arch.
325. M. C. Arch.; strangely enough there are no muster rolls in the Archives for Headquarters or for the Washington Navy Yard Marine Guard.
326. M. C. Arch.; On April 27, 1818, Major Samuel Miller wrote to the Commandant stating that the Sergeant of the Navy Yard guard had informed him that it was the Commandant's orders that the Sergeant should not attend the summons from the command for the Inspection of Arms and Church on Sundays, and Field Parades, and that as the order for this duty originated in the Navy Department, Major Miller must still consider it in force (M. C. Arch); On April 23, 1817 Commodore Thomas Tingey, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard wrote Wharton that in order to carry out the following extract from Instructions of the Board of Navy Commissioners by the Board's Circular Letter of

Refers to Norfolk
Wex Washington

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April 18, 1817, he considered it necessary that an Orderly Sergeant or Corporal be stationed at the Main Gate. Extract. "No person except officers of Government and members of Congress, and those attached to the Yard, or laboring in it, is to be permitted to enter, without reference being had to the commanding officer, who will decide whether the business of the applicant for admission, is such as to entitle him to entrance. For this purpose a Sergeant or Corporal of Marines, is to be stationed at the Gate of the Yard, whose duty it shall be to apply to the Commanding Officer." (M. C. Arch.)

327. Henderson to Sec. Navy Smith Thompson, 5 July 1823, M. C. Arch.; The first Marines to be stationed at Washington City, except recruiters, were those at the Washington Navy Yard and they arrived under Sergeant Jonathan Meredith on March 31, 1800. (Ch. XIV, Vol. I, this History).

328. Crowninshield to McKee, 5 Feb. 1817, Navy and M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., Sept. 1826, 199; see also McKee to Crowninshield, 8 Feb. 1817, Navy and M. C. Arch.; "The late regulation has made it doubtful whether the Head of the Corps can order any officer from any of the detached Guards of Marines, from one station to another without a special authority from the Secretary of the Navy." (Henderson to Acting Sec. Navy Calhoun, 10 Dec. 1818, Misc. Let., VII, Navy Arch.); Authority of Commandant set forth in letter of Commandant to Sec. of the Navy, 8 Aug. 1820.

329. Gale to Sec. Navy, 8 Aug, 1820, Let. No. 24, M. C. Arch.

330. "The Adjutant, Paymaster and Quartermaster cannot be dispensed with. Their duties are essential for the preservation of it, and I have no hesitation in saying are as arduous as any ever performed by any Staff." (Wharton to Crowninshield, 17 April, 1816); In a letter dated April 18, 1816, the Sec. Navy informed the House Naval Committee that: "Marine Corps has never been organized into regiments or companies; the guards requisite for the protection of the public property on shore, or the performance of duty on board the vessels of war, are considered as detachments, and vary in the number of officers and men, according to the nature of the service on which they are employed." In this letter the Secretary recommended that the Staff be selected from the Captains and that the Non-commissioned Staff, Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, "Drum and Fife Majors," be retained, "with one Sergeant or two Corporals for the superintendence of the armory." (M. C. Gaz., March 1824, 90); The Act approved March 3, 1817, provided for "one Adjutant and Inspector, one Paymaster, and one Quartermaster, to be taken from the said Captain and Lieutenants." (M. C. Gaz., March 1824, 90); On April 22, 1817 the Secretary of the Navy directed Lt.Col. Wharton to "suspend any arrangements in relation to the selection of the Staff Officers of the Marine Corps until further orders from this

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Department." (Crowninshield to Wharton, 22 April 1817, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); On April 24, 1817, Sec. Navy Crowninshield directed Lt. Col. Comdt. Franklin Wharton: "You will please to appoint from the Captains and Lieutenants of the U. S. Marine Corps under your command, one Adjutant and Inspector, one Paymaster, and one Quartermaster and inform this Department of the appointment which you shall make in pursuance of this order."

A post-script stated: "It will be proper to require from the Paymaster 'good and sufficient Bonds,' conformably to the 6th Section of an 'Act for organizing the general Staff, etc.,' passed on the 24th day of April, 1816."

(Crowninshield to Wharton, 24 April 1817, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.; M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1824, 90.) A clash between Line and Staff came in 1819. Bvt.

Major Richard Smith, commanding the New York Barracks, was senior to Bvt. Major Samuel Miller (Adjutant and Inspector). "Yours of the 28th Instant has been received and I know not if you intended it as an order to me, but acting as I am, in behalf, and under the full authority of the Chief of the Corps, you must be sensible I can receive no orders, except from the President of the United States, & the Honourable Secretary of the Navy.

A departure from this principle, would not only essentially derange the Business of the Corps, but be productive of the most ruinous consequences. The Colonel of the Corps, or his immediate representative is the legitimate organ of communication upon all business connected with its detail duties, if this is not the fact, a Colonel is less than useless. But you yourself, must be sensible in a military point of view of the propriety and absolute necessity of receiving all orders through him, or by his authority. The Honourable Secretary of the Navy can depart from this military principle whenever he may think proper, because he has the power. But I am convinced no Military Man can, after serious reflection, sanction the most trifling deviation from it. Your application to the Honourable Secretary of the Navy (now absent from the Department at New York) for the discharge of Webster a few days after your letter to the Colonel upon the same subject had been received have given rise to these remarks. I trust you will be among one of the last to prostrate the dignity of the Corps, or to compromise the portion of power essential to its existence, but if we, from any motive whatever permit ourselves to pass over the head of one, who, by all the sanction of law, is made our Chief, then I say the period is not far distant when we shall have to apply to the Naval Officers for Military instructions. From the foregoing remarks, you will readily perceive that I do not feel myself authorized to register and forward a discharge for Webster, without authority from the Department. If you feel yourself warranted to do so, enclosed you have the requested Date of pay, namely to 31st March 1819. There

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is no evidence within my reach, which shows any title to any back pay. He was not entitled to pay while acting as Master at Arms." (Bvt. Major Samuel Miller to Bvt. Major Richard Smith, New York, 31st May, 1819, M. C. Arch.) On June 4, 1819 Smith wrote Miller that he did not know by "what authority or custom" the "Chief of the Corps" had or "could place his immediate functions in the hands of another, junior to myself, and whose duties are exclusively attached to the Staff." Smith wrote that: "not knowing of the absence of the Colonel from duty; either from himself, or from the Hon. Secretary of the Navy; I resorted to the latter for instructions on the subject in question; who accordingly directed me to act as I have done; which course, I consider, as correct and military; in passing through me to the Commandt. as an order from him, through you, to me; therefore placed, as you say you are, acting for, and in behalf, of the Chief of the Corps; and that too, without his having given me any knowledge of such a fact, I shall under such circumstances, always resort to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, for instructions on points of duty, which may be distinct from your duties, as Adjutant and Inspector of the Corps; in that situation your communications in all cases will be attended to. The Honble. Secretary of the Navy, knows too well his duty, to depart from any Military principles or custom which may tend to the disadvantage of the Corps; and the discharge of Webster from the service (by substitute) was directed by him, and which I think is as legal and correct, in a military point of view, as though it had been authorized by the Colonel, through you, to me. The Secretary of the Navy, if you are not aware of the fact; although absent from the department is recognized in his official character; and does, whenever resorted to, issue orders on all matters of service which may be referred to him. Webster, will this day be discharged from the Corps, and erased from my books. I wish to be distinctly understood, that in making these remarks, and in acting as I have done in this affair, it is not from any hostility, either officially, or individually to the Head of the Corps, and that as my Chief, he shall always receive the respect and attention, due from a junior to a senior officer." (Smith to Miller, 4 June 1819, M. C. Arch.); "When the Staff of the Marine Corps was, in 1814, augmented to a Brigade Staff, it was then decided by the President of the United States, that they could not be either appointed, or reduced without his approbation and consent thro' the honorable Secretary of the Navy." (Miller to Sec. Navy Smith Thompson, 20 Dec. 1820, Misc. Lot. VII, Navy Arch.); Richard D. Wallace, on April 26, 1817, wrote Lt. Col. Commandant Franklin Wharton that: "My ill state of health for some time past having rendered me unfit not only for Military Duty but for the performance of those Official Duties which were assigned me in the honorable station of Clerk to the Commandant of

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the U. States Marines Corps" to "grant my discharge." I have the Honor to present you an extract of a letter received from Captain Robert D. Wainwright, Viz: "Layton has a discharge from the U. S. Naval Service Signed by the Purser of the Ship. Knowing of no Regulations other than those long in use respecting Marines afloat, I consider any discharge not coming from the Commandant of the Corps as illegal, I request Sir, you will be pleased to stop such a practice." (Gale to Sec. Navy, 4 May 1820, Misc. Let. III, Navy Arch).

331. Brevet Major Samuel Miller from May 15, 1809 to April 30, 1817 when he was appointed Adjutant and Inspector, serving as such until Dec. 31, 1820.

332. Bvt. Major Samuel Miller was first Adjutant Inspector, serving from April 30, 1817 to Dec. 31, 1820; The Marine Corps Order Book contains an order dated January 1, 1821, to the effect that First "Lieutenant Parke G. Howle be considered in future the Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps in place of Major Samuel Miller who has this date tendered his resignation." The National Intelligencer on the following day published this information. (Nat. Intell., Jan. 2, 1821; M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 91); On January 13, 1821, "Adjutant and Inspector" Howle was authorized by the Commandant not to "attend any parades" which may be commanded by an officer of rank less than a captain. (M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 91); On March 30, 1822, Major Miller and Lieutenant Howle were ordered to be "restored to their respective duties." (M. C. Order Bk., 30 March 1822, M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 91) But this subject will be treated fully in the next Chapter, but it does not appear that Major Miller was restored as Adjutant and Inspector; an officer was detailed to perform his duties. On February 23, 1818, First Lieutenant James Edelin signed as "Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant and Inspector." (M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 91); The Army had an Adjutant and Inspector General.

333. Second Lieutenant Joseph Woodson was appointed Quartermaster in March, 1811; Lieutenant Woodson was succeeded by Paymaster John Crabb, and he acted as Quartermaster until September 1, 1813, when First Lieutenant Samuel Bacon was appointed Quartermaster. Lieutenant Bacon was succeeded by First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Alfred Grayson who served from May 1, 1815 to March 4, 1820 when he was succeeded by First Lieutenant Benjamin Richardson. (M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 92); Grayson at Bardstown, Kentucky on "furlough" on August 12, 1819 wrote Gale, "at the end of this month I tender you a resignation of my Staff appointment or as soon thereafter as you may be able to select an officer to fill it." (M. C. Arch.); "It does not appear from the records of this office, that there is any precedent for the claim set up by Colonel Gale for compensation, for the duties performed by him of Quarter Master of the Marine Corps in Phil-

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adelphia. If Col. Gale had disbursed any money for this service, there would be, according to the usage of the Army, a precedent for his claim, but he does not stand charged on the Books with any sum whatever for this purpose." (Freeman, Auditor, to Sec. Navy Thompson, 30 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); "I am compelled by duty to inform you that Capt. Grayson had been absent without leave upwards of three months, notwithstanding I wrote to him several times to return to Head Quarters." (Gale to Sec. Navy Thompson, 24 Jan. 1820, Capt. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); Lieut. Benjamin Richardson having this day been appointed Quarter Master of the Corps, all returns connected with that Department will be addressed to him, under cover to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy. (Nat. Intell., March 7, 1820); On March 9, 1820 Sec. Navy wrote Gale "whether (Bvt.) Captain Grayson as Quarter Master of Marines gave bond, and if so, to what amount and who are the Sureties." (Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, 369, Navy Arch.); Gale replied on March 10, 1820 to Sec. Navy that Bvt. "Captain Alfred Grayson has not given any bond as Quarter Master of the Marine Corps." (Gale to Thompson, 10 March 1820, Misc. Let., II, Navy Arch.); Since my letter of resignation I addressed you a letter (date not now recollected) which I hope you have received, and hope also that my presence in Wash: can be dispensed with until the time expressed in that letter. Absence from home at this moment would be extremely detrimental to my interests; and I will also add that the situation of family at this time makes me desirous to be with them a short time longer. I am anxious that neither of the above excuses are sufficient when my government calls - but as I trust no injury will result to it I permit my self to hope to be indulged. (Grayson to Sec. Navy Thompson, 12 April 1820, Misc. Let. III, Navy Arch.)

334. First Lieutenant Robert Greenleaf on January 1, 1807, was appointed Paymaster to succeed Lieutenant Thompson. Illness causing Lieutenant Greenleaf to take a "furlough" First Lieutenant John Crabb was appointed "Acting Paymaster" on December 16, 1809. Upon the return to duty of Lieutenant Greenleaf, Lieutenant Crabb was appointed "Assistant Paymaster" to Paymaster Greenleaf on February 13, 1810. Then upon the promotion of First Lieutenant Greenleaf to captain, thus making him legally ineligible to serve as Paymaster, Lieutenant Crabb, on March 11, 1811, was appointed Paymaster and continued in the office until April 28, 1817 when under the Peace Establishment Act he ceased to be an officer. As the relief of Lieutenant Crabb, First Lieutenant Robert M. Desha was appointed Paymaster pro tem on April 30, 1817, and later, on February 13, 1818, was made Paymaster. He served until November 1821. On April 24, 1817, the Secretary of the Navy informed the Commandant that it would be proper to require from the Paymaster the bond referred to in the Act of April 24, 1816. With reference to the bonding of

334. Continued.

the Paymaster, the Commandant wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, on March 3, 1820, that it was not until the appointment of Lieutenant Desha as Paymaster that bonds were required either by law or the order of the Navy Department. On April 2, 1819 the Commandant wrote the Department that he had "furloughed the Pay Master [Desha] for the purpose of visiting his friends," and that, "Major Miller will transact his business during his absence. Fifteen thousand dollars will be required during the time he is furloughed." (Gale to Homans, 2 April 1819, Misc. Let., II, Navy Arch.); "Agreeably to your request, under date of the 2nd Instant, I have the honor to reply that, since the organization of the Corps, the respective pay masters have been appointed by the Commandant, and that until the appointment of Lieut. Robert M. Desha, as Pay Master, no bonds were required either by law, or the orders of the Department. The bonds of the present Pay Master have been deposited in the Department." (Gale to Sec. Navy Thompson, 3 March 1820, Misc. Let., II, Navy Arch.); John Crabb wrote to Sec. Navy on 27 Nov. 1820 regarding the settlement of his accounts. (Misc. Let. Bk., VII, Navy Arch.); On Nov. 21, 1821, the Commandant reported to the Secretary of the Navy that Lieutenant Desha had resigned as Paymaster and that on November 20, 1821, he had appointed First Lieutenant Joseph L. Kuhn as Paymaster. Lieutenant Desha was ill and on furlough when he resigned as Paymaster. On Dec. 8, 1821, the Commandant transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy the "bond obtained by Lieutenant Joseph L. Kuhn, Paymaster." (M. C. Arch.) see M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 92.

335. Statutes at Large.

336. M. C. Arch.; and see Note 332 this Chapter.

337. M. C. Arch.; Industrious research has not been rewarded with sufficient information to give a complete list of the names and dates of service of those enlisted men who served as Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Drum Major, and Fife Major. (M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 92.)

338. Archibald Summers was appointed Sergeant Major on Jan. 1, 1801, and discharged under that rank on June 1, 1802. Alexander Forrest is shown on the Headquarters Muster Roll of August, 1804, as Sergeant Major, and again on May 24, 1805, though performing recruiting duty in Baltimore on the latter date. He was born at Tweeddale, Scotland, and served as Sergeant Major until the date of his death. The National Intelligencer of March 14, 1832, carries the following notice of his death: "Near the Navy Yard in this city, on Sunday morning last, aged seventy, Alexander Forrest, Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, highly esteemed by all who knew him." Forrest was succeeded by Venerando Pulizzi. (M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 92); On Aug. 28, 1816 Sergeant John McKim wrote to the Commandant from Boston that "having heard from Washington that the situation of Sergeant Major in the Corps is about to become vacant" he desired to be considered "if it should be

338. Continued.
resigned by Sergeant Major Forrest." (M. C. Arch.)
339. Sergeant James McKim, Sr., was promoted Quartermaster Sergeant on April 1, 1814. James Kelley signed a letter as Q. M. Sergt. on May 21, 1816. Sergeant James Ennis was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant July 11, 1819. Sergeant John Duffy was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant on March 3, 1820, "Ennis wishing to relinquish the duties." Sergeant Augustine Wheeler was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant November 25, 1820, "Duffy wishing to relinquish the duties." Wheeler was discharged on February 6, 1823, and on February 27, 1823, John A. French was enlisted as Quartermaster Sergeant. French was reduced to Sergeant on January 1, 1824, and attached to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector. John M. Mosart was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant on January 1, 1824. John Devlin was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant April 1, 1825, and re-enlisted as such on December 15, 1828. (M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 93).
340. William Farr from January 21, 1799 (or earlier) to November 22, 1804; Charles Ashworth from November 24, 1804 to October 16, 1816; John Powley from December 5, 1816 to February 18, 1818; and Venerando Pulizzi from July 14, 1824 to September 2, 1827. (M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 93).
341. Neal Gillis from June 1, 1800 (or earlier) to June 1803 (or later); Antoine Duplessis from August, 1804 (or earlier) to an unknown date; Neal Gillis from September 15, 1805 to December 6, 1805; Antoine Duplessis from January 1, 1806 to an unknown date; Francisco Pulizzi from October 1, 1806 to an unknown date; Antoine Duplessis from May 26, 1807 to May 20, 1809; Francisco Pulizzi from June 1, 1809 to June 8, 1812; Venerando Pulizzi from June 10, 1812 to July 13, 1824. (M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 93)
342. Drum Major William Farr from January 21, 1799 (or earlier) to November 22, 1804; Drum Major Charles S. Ashworth from November 24, 1804 to October 16, 1816; Fife Major Venerando Pulizzi from October 17, 1816 to December 9, 1816; Drum Major John Powley from December 10, 1816 to February 18, 1818; Fife Major Venerando Pulizzi from February 9, 1818 to July 13, 1824; Drum Major Venerando Pulizzi from July 14, 1824 to September 3, 1827. (M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1924, 93); The enlistment of Drum Major Charles S. Ashworth expired on October 16, 1816, and after a long and successful career of twelve years as Leader of the Marine Band he decided to leave the Marine Corps. "The late Drum Major, Ashworth, having declined longer service in the Corps, I shall have to obtain some other person. I wish you therefore to Advertize for one & after receiving all the recommendations of the Applicants report them - but make no agreement with anyone - I must, having required enquiry to be made at other places, reserve to myself the right of selecting. The pay is \$12. per month & \$2 per Boy taught - with the advantages of

342. Continued.

the post, which you know are and have been good." (Wharton to Gale, 30 Oct. 1816, M. C. Arch.); The Commandant also directs Major Richard Smith, in New York, to advertise for a successor to Ashworth. On November 7, 1816, Major Smith informed the Commandant that since his "advertisement for a Drum Major, several applications" had been made to him "for that situation; but none of them as respects qualification and character," would answer "except John Powley, whose papers and letter of recommendation were forwarded to the Commandant." Major Smith was of the opinion that "from the genteel appearance of Powley," he would satisfy the Commandant. Powley visited Washington in order that the Commandant might look him over, and was accepted. He returned to New York, fell ill, and it was not until April 10, 1817, that he arrived in Washington to assume the duties of leading the Marine Band. On February 10, 1817, Major Smith informed the Commandant that Powley had reported to him the day before "but in consequence of the navigation being closed, he will not be able to proceed to Headquarters until the ice opens." (Smith to Wharton, 10 Feb. 1817, M. C. Arch.); Powley was born in Germany and was 55 years of age when enlisting. In the meantime Fife Major Venerando Pulizzi acted as Leader of the Band. (M. C. Gaz., Dec. 1823; M. C. Arch.); When Drum Major Powley voluntarily gave up that position on February 18, 1818, Fife Major Venerando Pulizzi led the Band until September 3, 1827, being appointed Drum Major, however, on July 14, 1834. On March 24, 1819, the following advertisement was published in the National Intelligencer of Washington. "Wanted. For the Marine Corps of the United States, a sober, steady man, in the capacity of Drum Major. He must be a master of his profession, and capable of performing well on the Clarionet. His situation will be made highly eligible, if he merits it." Applicants for this position were instructed to apply in person at the Marine Barracks, or if by letter, to accompany it with suitable testimonials, embracing the above requisites. (Nat. Intell., 24 March 1819; M. C. Gaz., March 1824, 84); For the breaking of band instruments see Musician Oliver Martin to Wharton, 18 Dec. 1816, M. C. Arch.); For "Musical instruments" sent from New York to Washington see R. Smith to Henderson, 14 Nov. 1818, M. C. Arch.

343. See early part of this Chapter.

344. Be pleased to report to this Department, the information requested, by the following interrogations propounded by the Hon. Chairman of the Committee, on Naval Expenditures, of the House of Representatives, viz. What is the number of officers & Privates of the Marine Corps? Could the number of this Corps be with propriety diminished? (Sec. Navy Thompson to Gale, 14 Jan. 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); On January 29, 1820 Gale reported to Sec. Navy that "the Corps is now full." (Gale to Thompson, 29 Jan. 1820, Misc. Let., I, Navy Arch.)

345. M. C. Arch.; On Feb. 9, 1818 William Hendricks recommended John McClure for 2d Lieut. in Corps enclosing recommendatory letter dated Jan. 10, 1818 of Governor Jonathan Jennings of Indiana the letter stating that McClure was "at present a member of the Legislature of this State," and a veteran "in our late Indian War." (Hendricks to Crowinshield, 9 Feb. 1818 and Jennings to Crowinshield, 10 Jan 1818, M. C. Arch); But McClure was not appointed being appointed to Navy, (Hendricks to Sec. Navy, 20 Dec. 1820, M. C. Arch).
346. William W. Whetcroft was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Marines on February 19, 1817 while at West Point. (Homans to Wharton, 11 Oct. 1817, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); but this letter gives the date as June 10, 1817. (Navy Reg.); 2d Lt. A. L. Rounfort had "been a Cadet at West Point" (Rounfort to Wharton, 5 May 1817, M. C. Arch.); "Mr. Ambrose Madison at West Point" was appointed a 2d Lt. on June 10, 1817. (Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); William Dulany, appointed June 10, 1817, "was formerly" at West Point, (C. Floyd to Wm. H. Crawford, M. C. Arch); Ward Marston, 2d Lt. March 3, 1819 had been a Cadet at West Point. (John Marston to Navy Dept., 26 Nov. 1817, M. C. Arch.; John Marston April 21, 1818, Sec. Navy, M. C. Arch.); Lt. Wm. Wright having received an appointment in the Corps of Artillery, U.S. Army resigned May 8, 1818. (Wright to Miller, 8 May 1818, M. C. Arch.; Crowinshield to Wharton, 9 May 1818, M. C. Arch.; Misc. Let. III, 1818, Navy Arch.); Charles Rinaldo Floyd had been a cadet at West Point. (See note 193 and p. 45, this Chapter.)
347. According to the Constitution and laws; The importance attached to commissions is illustrated by the following letter from 2d Lt. Ward Marston to the Navy Dept: "I have had the misfortune of losing my commission as a Second Lieutenant of Marines. On examining my trunk this morning was the first of my missing it and I cannot think how it was lost for when I left Washington it was then in my trunk. As I am now under orders for the Mediterranean I think that I couldnot with safety sail without one the reason of my writing is to ask you to forward either a commission or some document that I could show in case of necessity." (Marston on Peacock at Gosport to Homans, Misc. Let., V, Navy Arch.)
348. The following officers resigned during this period: 2d Lt. Francis A. Bond (Nov. 1816), 2d Lt. Abraham Britton (1818), 1st Lt. Edmund Brooke (Feb. 3, 1817), 2d Lt. John H. Duncan (Aug. 11, 1817), 2d Lt. Singleton Duval (Oct. 1813), 2d Lt. George Bethune English (1817), 1st Lt. Christopher Ford (June 13, 1819), Captain Lyman Kollegg (Feb. 9, 1820), 2d Lt. H. W. Kennedy (Nov. 9, 1816), 1st Lt. Thomas Legge (1816), 2d Lt. Erastus Loomis (July 15, 1816), 2d Lt. Ambrose Madison (July 21, 1818), 1st Lt. James J. Mills (Sept. 12, 1817), 2d Lt. E. B. Newton (Jan. 1, 1819), 2d Lt. Augustus A. Nicholson (July 10, 1817 and reappointed March 28, 1820), 1st Lt. Charles K. Porter (Aug. 12, 1819), 2d Lt. Stephen Henry (March 20, 1816), Captain

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William Strong (Oct. 23, 1818), 2d Lt. W. W. Wheteroift (Aug. 3, 1820), 3d Lt. Wm. Wright (May 8, 1818), and 2d Lt. Thomas Y. Yates (Aug. 17, 1817). Lt. A. A. Nicholson offered his resignation on May 5, 1817 and two days later withdrew it. (Nicholson to Wharton, 5 and 7 May, 1817, M. C. Arch.); "In reply to your letter of this date, I inform you that no record of your resignation exists in this Department and your name appears as a Brevet Major in the Marine Corps in the service of the United States." (Homans to Alexander Sevier, 11 July 1816, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); On May 8, 1818, 2d Lt. Wm. Wright wrote Major Miller that "Having received a commission in the Corps of Artillery", he begged leave "to resign the one" he then held in the Marine Corps. On May 9, 1818 Sec. Navy, Crowninshield wrote Wharton that "the resignation of Lieut. William Wright of the U.S. Marine Corps may be accepted."; The Act of August 3, 1861 provided "that any Commissioned officer of the Army, or of the Marine Corps, who shall have served as such for forty consecutive years, may, upon his own application to the President of the United States, be placed upon the list of retired officers, with the pay and emoluments allowed by this act." (U.S. Statutes at Large, XII, 289); 2d Lt. A. Devereux was retired on March 31, 1864 and 2d Lt. E. R. Miller on October 12, 1869. (T.H.S. Hamersly's Gen. Reg. U.S. Navy and Marine Corps for One Hundred Years).

349. "Leave of absence to Marine Officers must not be granted for a longer period than sixty days and any Officer absenting himself beyond that time, will be considered on furlough and entitled only to half-pay." (Thompson to Gale, 5 May 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.); "How far my authority extends in granting furloughs beyond the United States may be doubtful." (Wharton to Lt. Wm. L. Brownlow, 8 Oct. 1816, M. C. Arch.); "Furloughs and leaves of absence will I presume be given as heretofore by the Commandant of the Corps." (Bvt. Major Henderson to Bvt. Major Smith, 25 Nov. 1818, M. C. Arch.); See note 334 for furlough of Paymaster on account of illness; On April 24, 1819 an Army officer granted leave of absence to a Marine Officer but the Commandant stopped it.; "You have leave of absence from Philadelphia to visit N. York for four weeks." (Thompson to Gamble, 12 Aug. 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.); "the Secretary of the Navy has granted leave of absence, for four weeks from the 12th inst. to Captain John M. Gamble, Commanding Officer of Marines at Philadelphia" (John Boyle to Gale, 16 Aug. 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.).

350. See T. H. S. Hamersly's Gen. Reg. U.S. Navy and Marine Corps for One Hundred Years for Marine Officers brevetted.; "I herewith enclose Brevet Commissions for Captains Archibald Henderson and John M. Gamble of the Marine Corps, which you will please to transmit to them." (Crowninshield to Wharton, 22 April, 1816, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); "By direction of the President of the

350. Continued.

United States I have the pleasure to enclose you a Commission conferring on you the Brevet rank of Major." (Crowninshield to Henderson, 22 April, 1816, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.; M. C. Arch.)

351. "Under the 'Act regulating the pay and emoluments of Brevet Officers,' the President of the United States directs, that Brevet Officers shall receive the pay and emoluments of their Brevet Commissions, when they exercise command equal to their brevet rank; for example, a Brevet Captain must command a company; a Brevet Major and a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel a battalion; a Brevet Colonel, a regiment; a Brevet Brigadier-General a brigade; a Brevet Major-General a division. No officer of the Corps of Engineers is entitled to the pay and emoluments of Brevet Rank, under the present arrangement, except the officer now commanding at West Point." (J. C. Calhoun, Department of War, to Robt. Brent, Pay M. Genl., 8 May 1818, M. C. Arch.; Am. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 453-454); John C. Calhoun, on May 8, 1818 sent out a Circular embodying the foregoing information (M. C. Arch.); The circular was sent on May 10, 1818 to Gale at New Orleans, Henderson at Portsmouth, N.H., Smith at N. Y. and Gamble at Phila.; "I enclose to you a Copy of the Regulations of the War Department, under the Act of Congress passed 16th of April last, regulating the Pay & Emoluments of Brevet Officers of the Army, and applicable to the Marine Corps. You will make the same known to the Paymaster of Marines, and transmit it, also, in general order to those Officers to whom it relates." (Crowninshield to Wharton, 9 May, 1818, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); "The subject of Brevet Rank in the United States Marine Corps, and of Brevet pay to Captains holding Brevet Commissions, having been submitted to the Attorney General of the United States for his opinion, it has been decided by the Attorney General, that there is no legal authority to continue the pay of Brevet Majors in the United States Marine Corps. You will, therefore, notify those Officers under your command holding Brevet Commissions as Majors, that their pay as such cannot be allowed." (Thompson to Gale, 13 March 1819, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.; M. C. Arch.; Am. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 743).

352. "Doubts having been entertained with respect to the power of the President to confer on you the brevet rank of Major, as under the present organization of the Marine Corps, there is no such grade as Major, the case was submitted to the Attorney General, for his opinion, a Copy of which you have enclosed. I should have given the President as well as myself, great pleasure to have complied with your wishes in this respect, being satisfied with your merits, would justly entitle you to it, and that its not having been done, when the Brevet rank of Major, was conferred on other Captains was through mistake, and not with the intention of showing a marked, distinction as to your relative merits." (Thompson to

352. Continued.

Wainwright, 26 April 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.)

353. "Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact, that since the establishment of this post for the Marines, there has never been, nor is not now, a Surgeon regularly attached to the Barracks; and that the attendance to the sick is a matter of courtesy on part of the Surgeon, and not from any authority or right, by which the Commanding Officer could compel his attendance. I give you this information, that the evil complained of, may be remedied in some way." (Smith at New York to Wharton, 10 Feb. 1817, M. C. Arch.); "be pleased to detach Albert Unberfield, an Invalid Marine, attached to the Corps under your Command, for duty at the Naval Hospital, under the direction of Doctor Cutbush." (Homans to Wharton, 25 June 1817, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); Gamble, at Phila., wrote Gale, on 20 Feb. 1818 forwarding a requisition of the Surgeon for supplies necessary for the comfort of the sick and explaining that Marines in Hospital were compelled to live on Government Ration and to furnish their own small stores while seamen received everything necessary for their comfort. "Dr. Harris has but recently been appointed" as "Hospital Surgeon of the Marine Department." (Gamble to Gale, 20 Feb. 1818, M. C. Arch); "The Marines are equally entitled no doubt to every comfort the Sailor can or ought to expect when in Sick Quarters or under the care of the Medical Staff and you will of course attend that in future no distinction be made among them. It is the usage of the Hospital Department I believe to stop the Rations of the sick while there subsisted on account of the Public, & to furnish for the Sick, the Food or Nutriment which the Surgeon may think proper according to their cases." (Wharton to Gamble, Phila. 26 Feb. 1818, M. C. Arch.); Dr. Harris was Surgeon at the Phila. Barracks in June of 1818. (Gamble to Miller, 11 June 1818, M. C. Arch.); Two Marine officers and the Surgeon at New York Barracks certified to physical condition of three Marines on March 11, 1818, M. C. Arch); "I enclose for your approval a requisition made by the Surgeon of the Marine Department on this Station for supplies necessary for the comfort of the sick." (Gamble at Philadelphia to Miller, 20 Feb. 1818, M. C. Arch); Thos. Harris, Surgeon, U.S. Navy, on March 8, 1818, certified that a certain "private of Marines is affected with Epilepsy which renders him unfit to perform the duties of a Soldier." His "healthy appearance at enlistment" and other things enabled him "to impose upon the Surgeon of the Station." (Letters Received, M. C. Arch); See p. 50 of this Chapter for Dr. Marshall who attended Lt. Col. Comdt. Wharton during his last illness. Dr. W. W. News at New Orleans and Dr. Abraham. (See Note 57 this Chapter); "Report yourself to Col. Anthony Gale, Commandant of Marines, for duty at the Marine Barracks." (Thompson to Tilly, 28 March 1820, M. C. Arch.; Navy Arch.); "Doctor

353. Continued.

George Bates, Naval Storekeeper" of "the Navy Yard in Charlestown, Massachusetts" referred to in a G.C.M. specification, Order Book, October 1, 1820, M. C. Arch.; R. C. Randolph, Surgeon U.S. Navy at New Orleans (Randolph to Henderson, 5 Nov. 1820, Misc. Let., VI, Navy Arch.)

354. "I have the honor to request that, the vacancies now existing in the grade of Second Lieutenants of the Corps, be filled as early as may be convenient. The limited number of Officers under the existing law and the increased demand for Second Lieutenants for Service, above what was contemplated when the reduction took place, make these appointments at this time, the more necessary. It is also absolutely important that, they be seasonably instructed in the drill, to qualify them for the correct performance of duties that will necessarily devolve on them, either at Sea, or on Shore." (Miller to Crowninshield, 9 Aug. 1818, Misc. Let., V, Navy Arch.; See also Henderson to Sec. Navy Smith Thompson, 7 Feb. 1821, Misc. Let., I, Navy Arch.)

355. On January 24, 1816 Secretary Crowninshield directed that the "Recruiting Service for the U. S. Marine Corps" be "suspended until further orders." (Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, 243, Navy Arch.); "From the small number of Men authorised by law for the Corps, and the large proportion of those which are now on foreign service I fear it will be impracticable to furnish the Guard of the Constellation as speedily as circumstances seem to require. I anticipated nearly two months since a probable demand for Men, about this time, and not only requested all the Officers on recruiting stations to use their best efforts to procure them, but ordered out three additional recruiting officers, and twenty Men only have been obtained. This difficulty in procuring Men for our Service, arises in a great measure from the number of recruiting rendezvous open for the Army, and the liberal advance which they are authorised to make to the recruit. My best exertions shall be used to fulfill the Orders of the Department of the 16th Inst. But lest those exertions should fail, I have deemed it necessary to apprise you of the probable cause of that failure." (Miller to Thompson, 17 June 1819, Misc. Let., IV, Navy Arch.); On November 29, 1819, orders were issued to Gamble (Philadelphia), Smith (New York), Kellogg (Portsmouth, N.H.), Wainwright (Boston), Anderson (Norfolk), to "immediately stop recruiting as the Corps is full."

356. Sometimes Marines were shanghaied on merchant vessels. (Gamble to Miller, 11 June 1828, M. C. Arch.)

357. "You are especially requested to give immediate orders to all the recruiting officers without your command not to enlist foreigners into the U.S. Marine Corps. Frequent complaints having been made upon this subject it has been rendered necessary to guard against the collisions which foreigners may occasion in our service." (Crowninshield to Wharton, 3 Dec. 1816, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy

357. Continued.

Arch.); "Foreigners are persons not naturalized." (Wharton to five of his Recruiting officers, 3 Dec. 1816, M. C. Arch.); On September 28, 1817, the Commandant directed Howle at Norfolk to "enlist none but able-bodied American citizens." (M. C. Arch.)

358. On June 27, 1817 Brevet Major Gamble, commanding at Philadelphia, reported that although he had sent a recruiting party out twice a day he could recruit no men. He requested authority to offer two or three months pay in advance, explaining that the Army were giving \$12.00 bounty. (Gamble to Wharton, 27 June 1817, M. C. Arch.); On July 3, 1817, the Commandant wrote to the Secretary of the Navy stating that all efforts to fill the Corps had failed and having received orders to supply a Marine Guard for the Franklin he was somewhat worried, and requested permission to advance one or two months pay to the recruits. The \$12.00 bounty given by the Army was a handicap to Marines recruiting. (M. C. Arch.); "You are authorised to make the advance of two months pay, upon proper precaution, for as many Marines as it may be necessary to enlist for the service, to supply the number to be placed on board the U.S. Ship Franklin not exceeding seventy-five privates in all." (Hornum to Wharton, 8 July 1817, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); "There is no authority for giving a bounty in our Service but you are authorise to give, in cases that you can approve of, from ten to twelve dollars in advance." (Miller to Freeman at Boston, 21 May 1818, M. C. Arch.); "Recruits shall receive an advance of one months pay, when regularly enlisted," wrote Bvt. Major Smith at New York to the Commandant on April 12, 1819. (M. C. Arch.)
359. "No advancement or bounty" will be made or given. (Wharton to Smith at N.Y., 12 Sept. 1816, M. C. Arch.)

360. M. C. Arch.

361. Minors were discharged upon proof. On Feb. 21, 1819 Lt. Francis B. White, commanding the Charlestown (Boston) Barracks, wrote Headquarters that "by a decision of Chief Justice Parker, Thomas Daniels, a private of the Corps, was yesterday discharged from the service as a minor." (White to Henderson, 21 Feb. 1819, M. C. Arch.); Lt. Parke G. Howle at Richmond, Va., on July 6, 1819, reported he had enlisted only eleven men, requested funds, and wrote he had the offer of "two or three fine looking boys from 12 to 14 years old" who could be "bound until they are 21 years old." (Howle to Miller, 6 July 1819, M. C. Arch.); Three days later Howle reported he had enlisted four more men and the entire fifteen were as "likely men as the Corps can shew." (Howle to Miller, 9 July 1819, M. C. Arch.); Wharton to Smith at New York, 12 Sept. 1816, M. C. Arch.; There is evidence of a Marine at the Phila. Barracks in Jan. of 1819 who was about seventy years of age, infirm and suffering with disease. (Gamble to Henderson, 13 Jan. 1819, M. C. Arch.)

362. Bvt. Major Smith in May had eight of the "best musicians in this country" ready to enlist but they first wanted to

362. Continued.
know the "pay and perquisites." (Smith to Gale, 29 May 1819, M. C. Arch.)
363. "The Fifer of the Post died last evening; in what way am I to be furnished with another? Will one be sent from Head Quarters; or shall I endeavor to enlist one? which I think is very doubtful." (Smith at New York to Wharton, 9 March 1818, M. C. Arch.); In April of 1818 Bvt. Major Smith at New York reported he could not enlist a fifer. (Smith to Wharton, 20 April 1818, M. C. Arch.)
364. Major Miller reported to Acting Sec. of Navy Homans that "in consequence of a part of the Music on the Portsmouth (N.H.) Station being detached on board the frigate Congress, Captain Hanna was authorized to hire (some) for the recruiting service until others could be furnished from Headquarters. (M. C. Arch.)
365. Miller to Henderson at Portsmouth, N.H., 28 Aug. 1818; Ashton at Sacketts Harbor to Henderson, 2 Jan. 1819; Sec. Thompson to Miller, 24 March 1819, all in M. C. Arch.; "Agreeably to your instructions of the 14th Ult. Thomas Stire has furnished a Substitute; I will thank you for his discharge." (Smith at New York to Gale, 5 Feb. 1820, M. C. Arch.)
366. "You know there is no recruiting without the needful" wrote Bvt. Major Gale at New Orleans, on Sept. 2, 1818, to Headquarters that had authorized the recruiting of fifteen or twenty able bodied men but had forwarded no funds. (Gale to Miller, 2 Sept. 1818, M. C. Arch.); Captain Samuel Edmiston Watson, wrote at Portsmouth, N.H., that he had "not been able to keep a rendezvous open for some time on account of being without funds, for that purpose." (Watson to Gale, 1 Sept. 1819, M. C. Arch.)
367. The subject of paying "Naval Surgeons" for examining recruits came up at New Orleans in May of 1819. Dr. W. W. News wrote Headquarters that Captain Francis Barbin de Bellevue had kept the rendezvous open, instructed Dr. News to inspect all applicants, but would not pay him the customary \$1.50 per day while attending the recruiting rendezvous. (News to Gale, 8 May 1819, M. C. Arch.); On Nov. 29, 1819 the Navy Department directed "that if the accompanying account of Doctor Abraham, amounting to thirty seven dollars, for the inspection of Recruits, and Medicine furnished to Marines, be correct, and in conformity to the usage of the service, you will approve the account, and give the necessary directions for the payment of the same." (Homans to Gale, 29 Nov. 1819, M. C. Arch.)
368. 1st. Lt. Charles R. Broom to Acting Sec. Navy Homans, 7 Oct. 1818, Misc. Let., VI, Navy Arch.; Lt. Col. Commandant Anthony Gale in Nov, of 1819 "agreed to purchase" a boy from Bvt. Major Richard Smith. (Smith to Gale, 2 Nov. 1819, M. C. Arch.); One Marine falsely claimed to "have been obliged to perform" duty as a "servant to officers." (Lt. Henry Olcott at Gosport to Capt. William Anderson, C. O. at Gosport, 28 Dec. 1820, Misc. Let., VII, Navy Arch.)

369. Four Morning Report Books of Charlestown (Boston) Mass., in M. C. Arch., shows from one to seven privates detailed as waiters between Aug. 10, 1815 and Aug. 15, 1816; between Aug. 16, 1816 and Aug. 21, 1817; between Aug. 24, 1817 and Aug. 22, 1818; and between Aug. 8, 1819 and Aug. 7, 1820; "Your charge for your waiter will no doubt be allowed." (Gale to DeBellevue at New Orleans, 18 July 1819, M. C. Arch.); Muster roll of Sacketts Harbor for July, 1820 shows two privates detailed as "waiters" and muster rolls for other stations show similar details. (M. C. Arch.); Gale referred to "the allowance asked for," for "the passage of my waiter from Philadelphia to New Orleans and from thence back to Headquarters." (Gale to Sec. Navy, 8 Aug. 1820, Misc. Let., V, Navy Arch.)
370. "I request you to furnish me as soon as convenient with a statement of the appropriation necessary for the Marine Corps for the year 1817." (Crowninshield to Wharton, 11 Nov. 1816, M. C. Arch.); "It being desirable that the General Estimates for the Service, during the ensuing year, should be prepared with as little delay as possible, I have to request, that you will furnish, as soon as convenient, those for the Marine Corps for the year 1818, predicated on the number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, and privates, authorized by the Act of Congress fixing the Peace Establishment of the Marine Corps. In your Estimates you will make provision for the Sergeants, although that Class of Non-Commissioned officers is not enumerated in the Act of Congress." (Crowninshield, to Wharton, 12 Nov. 1817, M. C. Arch.); "It being desirable that the General Estimates for the Service during the ensuing year, should be prepared with as little delay as possible, I have to request, that you will furnish, as soon as practicable, those for the Marine Corps for the year 1819, predicated on the number of Officers, Non commissioned officers, Musicians and privates, authorized by the Act of Congress fixing the Peace Establishment of the Marine Corps, and further it will be incumbent on you, to make provision for the Sergeants, although that class of Non-Commissioned Officers is not enumerated in the Act of Congress afore said." (Hornans to Henderson, 27 Oct. 1818, M. C. Arch.); "In compliance with your request I now transmit the Estimate for the Pay and Quarter-Master's Department of the Marine Corps, for 1819. I would suggest the necessity of any addition to the Contingent Fund in order to meet expenditures that will become necessary in consequence of the contract for building Barracks at Norfolk. It can be ascertained at the Department, what addition will be necessary for that purpose." (Henderson to Acting Sec. Navy John C. Calhoun, 30 Oct. 1818, Misc. Let., VI, Navy Arch.); The Committee of Naval Expenditures wrote Sec. Navy Smith Thompson on Jan. 13, 1820, to "introduce into the Department, in all its branches, a rigid economy." The "popularity won for the Navy, by the valor of our officers and seamen during the late war, can only be maintained, in time of peace,

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by exhibiting "judicious management." The Sec. Navy on Jan. 20th agreed and a wave of economy spread over the Naval service. (M. C. Arch.; Navy Arch.; M. C. Gaz., March 1824, 85); It was estimated by the Sec. Navy that the Corps would need \$222,145.45, for 1818, at a strength of one Lieut. Colonel, nine Captains, 24 First Lieutenants, 16 Second Lieutenants, 73 Sergeants, 73 Corporals, 42 Musicians, 750 Privates, a total of 938 enlisted men and 50 officers or a grand total of 988. This included Five Brevet Majors, commanding stations who got five rations extra per day.

371. The Act approved April 24, 1816 made appropriations for the Marine Corps in the amount of \$191,026.00, distributed as follows: pay and subsistence, \$141,172.00; clothing \$34,166.00; military stores \$1,188.00; contingent expenses \$14,500.00. The Act approved March 3, 1817, appropriated \$236,682.00 for the Marine Corps distributed as follows: pay and subsistence \$187,308.00; clothing \$34,166.00; military stores \$1,188.00 and contingent expenses \$14,000.00; The Act approved March 18, 1818 appropriated \$122,100.00 for the Marine Corps divided as follows: pay and subsistence, \$73,000.00; clothing, \$32,000.00; military stores, \$1,100.00; contingent expenses \$16,000.00; and in addition "for the purchase of medals and swords, directed by different resolutions of Congress, \$15,000.00; The Act approved February 16, 1819, appropriated \$144,615.60 for the Marine Corps, distributed as follows: pay and subsistence \$122,898.00; clothing, \$2,030.10; military stores, \$1,087.50; contingent expenses, \$18,600.00; Funds which had heretofore been included in the Marine Corps appropriation for medical stores were included in the Navy Appropriation this year for the first time and this procedure has followed ever since. The Act approved March 17, 1820, appropriated for the Marine Corps \$225,433.00, divided as follows: pay and subsistence \$177,228.00; clothing \$27,205.00; military stores, \$1,000.00; and for contingent expenses \$20,000.00; The Marine Corps medicines, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick were included in appropriations for these subjects in the Navy Appropriation.

372. "Proceed to Annapolis for the purpose of making such arrangements with Commodore Chauncey as may be necessary for the payment and supplies of the Marines employed on the Mediterranean Service under his command." (Crowninshield to Wharton, 27 May 1816, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.); "As to the funds placed in the hands of the Pay Master by the Government, I have nothing to do with them. He alone is accountable for their use. Whenever I undertake to direct it, my own accountability shall relieve him therefrom. At present it will not be done by me." (Wharton to Lt. Brownlow, 8 Oct. 1816, M. C. Arch.); A Committee of Congress on Jan. 24, 1817 was instructed to "inquire into the expediency of equalizing the pay and emoluments." (M.C.Arch.; see also page 3 of this Chapter);

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The Act of February 22, 1817 repealed the second section of "An Act Concerning the Pay of the Officers, Seamen and Marines in the Navy of the United States" approved April 18, 1814. "I was most sensibly mortified a few days since, in meeting with an unexpected refusal to authorise the Pay Master to settle my account agreeably to my private Commission as Commissary Officer of the Navy Yard and Magazine Guard. I most assuredly should not have mentioned the fact to Mr. Homans or could he have dictated the letter which was presented to you, but that Mr. Desha informed me that you had stated to him your favourable decision on the case. Under the impression of that fact, the letter became a mere matter of form. I trust I am one of the last that would trouble the department in a case that did not merit this consideration: or ask one favour that was not founded in strict justice. In the discharge of my military duty, I have sustained considerable losses, the fruits of my economy, and not one cent remuneration have I received, and in one instance while in the performance of duties connected with the State and Navy Department I was compelled to appropriate eighteen months of my pay and emoluments. This to society is a mere trifle, but with an Officer on Small Pay, half of which he is compelled to apply to the furnishing an expensive uniform, it operates peculiarly hard, even under the most refined system of economy." (Miller to Crowninshield, 28 Jan. 1818, Misc. Letts., I, Navy Arch.); "Sometime last autumn I transmitted the pay roll of the Marine Guard, at New Orleans and a draft for \$6,000 for the payment of that Guard, to the Navy Agent. Not having heard from him on that subject and there being at this time nearly nine months pay due them, I have to request that you will please direct the Navy Agent to furnish me with a transcript of those rolls which will enable me to make out a correct pay roll up to the present date." (Desha to Homans, 1 July 1818, Misc. Let., IV, Navy Arch.); "On the 31st July last, I transmitted to Major Gale at New Orleans Four thousand dollars for the payment of the troops under his command, since which I have not heard from him. Please inform me if I am to be accountable for that amount as I have been credibly informed by an officer under his command that he did not apply the money for the purpose for which it was remitted. I forwarded it agreeable to the regulation of my Office." (Desha to Calhoun, 10 Dec. 1818, Misc. Let., VII, Navy Arch.); "The Pay Master, who is now at Philadelphia, will no doubt explain to you why it is thought advisable not to pay the Soldiers of Our Corps for a month or two after their pay is due. It is to prevent Desertion, and I should presume as effectual a way to prevent it as any other that could be adopted; besides it will only be on the first payment that the Men will be put to inconvenience, as they will be paid thereafter regularly every three months, still keeping them in debt to the Government two months pay. The regu-

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lation of the Department is that a Muster Roll should be sent with each Pay Roll for the examination of the Staff Officer before he sends on the amount of the Pay Roll. If the men are paid before this examination take places, that regulation is violated. It should therefore only be in extreme cases that men should be paid without observing this form. I think, on consideration that Guards ordered on the Sea Service might require their pay and should consequently be among the extreme cases. I will give instructions to the Pay Master on this head when he returns." (Bvt. Major Henderson to Bvt. Major Gamble, Philadelphia, 17 Oct. 1818, M. C. Arch.); See page 57 of this Chapter for Pay of Marines at Sea.; "Under the severe indisposition of the Col. who is confined to his bed, and consequently not on duty, I have the honour to request that instructions be given to the Purser of the United States ship Franklin for the quarterly payment of the Officers & Marines attached to her guard. Previous to the sailing of the ship, I gave instructions to the Paymaster to furnish the P. Mr. with suitable returns for his government." (Miller to Crowninshield, 8 Dec. 1817, Misc. Let., VII, Navy Arch.); "Be pleased to inform the Paymaster of Marines that Detachments of Marines, serving on board public vessels of War, whether in the ports of the United States, or on foreign service, are to be paid by the Pursers of the respective Vessels, to which they may be attached; and it will be the duty of the Pay Master, in every instance, when a Detachment shall be ordered to any ship or Vessel, to furnish the Purser with a regular Pay Roll, showing the exact situation of each man's account." (Thompson to Gale, 8 March 1819, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., I, Navy Arch.; M. C. Arch.); "The new Rules and Regulations for the government of the Navy, prescribe that Marines doing duty on board of Ship, are to be paid by the Purser of the Ship. If it is intended that that part of the said Regulations are to be carried into effect I respectfully request your orders to the Pay Master of the Marine Corps directing him to furnish Mr. William L. Rogers, Purser of the Ship Independence, with a Pay Roll of the Marines attached to that ship." (Bainbridge to Thompson, 31 March 1819, M. C. Arch.); "The extract of a letter from Capt. Wainwright contained in yours of yesterday's date, omits the name of the Purser, who undertook to discharge a Marine from the Naval Service of the U.S. When that shall be furnished measures will be taken, to prevent a repetition of such irregularities." (Thompson to Gale, 5 May 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.); "During my stay in Norfolk I had a conversation with the purser of the U.S. Frigate Guerrriere respecting the payment of the men on board that ship; he informed me he had instructions from the Captain of the Ship not to Pay the Guard, that, that duty was to be performed by the Pay Master of the Corps. Several of the men's enlistments have expired and they only wait for their pay. Agreeable

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to the recent Naval Regulations I do not feel authorized to pay the Guard unless specially ordered so to do." (Desha to Miller, 23 Oct. 1820, Misc. Let., VI, Navy Arch.); "Be pleased to inform me from whom you learned that Captain Warrington of the U.S. Ship Guerriere had directed the Purser of that Ship to withhold payment from the detachment of Marines on board the Guerriere." (Thompson to Miller, 4 Nov. 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.) Pay young officers not same Army Navy (See Note 378)

373. "I beg leave also, Sir, to trouble you, relative to my travelling expences. I was ordered on the 20th of November last at Washington City, by Major Henderson to proceed to New Orleans, either by land, or by sea. I preferred the former way of travelling, and came by land. As from the tenor of my orders it was as much my duty to come by land, as by sea, I think it but just that I should be allowed my travelling expences by land, from Washington City to this place; at the rate of ten cents per mile." (DeBellevue to Gale, 21 June 1819, M. C. Arch.); "I think also that you ought to be allowed your travelling expences as you by your orders had the choice to go what way you thought proper, but the usual way of charging is 2½ cts. per mile and stage hire. The number of miles you can find out at the post office. Your passage in the steam boat will of course be a separate charge." (Lt. Col. Commt. Gale, to Capt. DeBellevue, New Orleans, 18 July 1819, M. C. Arch.); "Should an opportunity not offer immediately for Boston you will take charge of the Detachment for New York through the Steam Boat rout without delay." (Major Miller to Lt. Desha, Paymaster of Marine Corps, 30 Aug. 1818, M. C. Arch.)

374. Scaled Proposals will be received until the 10th day of April next, for supplying the Marine Corps at this place with Rations. (Notice of Franklin Wharton at Head Quarters of Marines, Washington, 24 March 1817, Nat. Intell., March 26, 1817, 3); "Your order, dated yesterday, in relation to the supplies necessary for the Quarter Master's Department of the Marine Corps, during the current year, has been received, and you are hereby authorized to direct the same to be procured through the Navy Agents and the Quarter Master in the usual manner." (Sec. Navy to Wharton, 26 March 1818, M. C. Arch.); "Your order of the 11th Inst. places the whole Marine Corps, with the single exception of the Command at Head Quarters, under the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Navy, it follows necessarily, I should suppose, Sir, that the Naval ration should be allowed to the Corps and if so, it will be necessary that an alteration should take place in the Estimate lately sent to the Department in which the ration was calculated at 20/100 instead of 25/100 which is the Navy ration. I should hope in justice to our neglected and harrassed establishment, we shall be allowed the little advantages that may arise from this unexpected change!" (Henderson to Calhoun, 13 Nov. 1818, Misc. Let., VII, Navy

Arch.); "You are hereby authorized to have proposals published for supplying the necessary Rations to the detachments of Marines, upon the several stations for the year 1821." (Thompson to Miller, Headquarters Marines, 8 Dec. 1820, Mar. Off. Let. Bk., II, Navy Arch.); "I have for this last month had much difficulty in obtaining a regular supply of rations for the Marine Guard at this Post, and from inquiry find that no regular contract has been made; fresh meat has been refused for a month past, in consequence of the extreme high price demanded for it, and it is probable it will not be lower during the summer. 20 cents is now given for the ration, and the contractor demands an additional sum of two cents, if he furnishes the usual supply of fresh provisions, which I do not feel authorised to allow without the sanction of the Commandant." (Wm. Anderson at Gosport Barracks to Wharton, 26 April 1818, M. C. Arch.); "There is no Contract (for rations) for any particular period, and that I have not been able to make one to furnish such articles as are required here at the price limited 20 cents, by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy in his letter of the 5th May 1818. Some time since I contracted with the Gentleman who furnished the soldiers on this station to supply the Marines, but there was so much complaint on account of the badness of the provision, they not being willing to receive such as were furnished the soldiers, I was compelled to purchase provisions myself, until Mr. T. B. Seymour agreed to supply them, till I could find some one to contract with, but I have not been able to find any person willing to contract at 20 cents, as the number to be supplied is so small. As provisions are now falling in price, and the Honorable Board of Navy Commissioners have contracted for all the fresh Beef required on this Station, that being the most expensive part of the ration, I hope to be able to contract for the other parts at a reduced price for the next year, if you shall think proper to direct one to be made." (Miles King at Norfolk to Gale, 22 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); John B. Kuhn at Norfolk proposed to "furnish rations for the Marines at the Barracks at Gosport" for twenty cents per ration. (Kuhn to Anderson, 29 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); "Observing your advertisement relative to furnishing the Marine Barracks of Gosport with provisions, I am willing to contract for the Ensuing year at Eighteen cents pr. ration, furnishing fresh beef three times a week & salt Pork four with the other requisites." (John Dickson at Gosport to Wm. Anderson, 30 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); "In answer to your note of today I have to observe, that for the last two years and upwards, I have furnished the Marine Guard stationed at Gosport at a price by which nothing could be made, and at which price no other person wou'd undertake the supplies, under those circumstances, and the present price which the Ration cost me (a calculation of which I have minutely made) I cannot in justice to myself and the

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guard which is to be supplied furnish for a less price than heretofore (say) 20 cents pr. Ration." (B. Scymour at Norfolk to Wm. Anderson, 1st Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch.); Thomas Graham at Philadelphia proposed to furnish the Phila. Marines with rations. Jan. 1, 1820 to Jan. 1, 1821 at seventeen cents made up as follows: 18 ounces of bread or flour, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Beef or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Pork, one Gill of Whisky and the following to each 100 rations: 4Lbs. soap, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. candles, 4 quarts vinegar and 2 quarts salt. (Graham to Gamble, 27 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); In forwarding a requisition made by the "Surgeon of the Marine Department" Philadelphia, "for supplies necessary for the comfort of the sick," Brevet Major Gamble wrote: "The Marines, who are (and I think very justly) entitled to the same fare of seamen, when sick in hospital, have heretofore on this station been necessitated either to live on the ration allowed by Government or to furnish the small stores, without which they could not be comfortable, out of their monthly pay, while the sailors are allowed, and actually receive, everything considered by the Surgeon, necessary for their comfort." (Gamble to Miller, 20 Feb. 1818, M. C. Arch.); James McLinchey proposed to supply Phila. Marines a complete ration for 16 cents with component parts as follows: 18 oz. of flour or bread (5¢), $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz of Beef or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb Pork (8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢), "one gill of good merchantable Rye Whiskey" (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢), and to every hundred rations at a total cost of one cent the following: 4 lb soap, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb candles, 4 quarts vinegar and 2 quarts salt. (McLinchey to Gamble at Phila., 27 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); John Huff, at Phila., on Dec. 29, 1819, proposed to furnish rations at 16 cents made up of 18 oz bread or flour (5¢), $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb Beef or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb Pork (8¢), "one gill of whiskey or rum" (2¢), and the following for every hundred rations (totaling one cent): 4 lb soap, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb candles, 4 qts vinegar and 2 qts salt. (M. C. Arch.); Gamble at Phila. wrote Gale on 4 Jan. 1820 that John Turner Jr. & Co. had proposed to supply complete rations at 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents each. (Gamble to Gale, 4 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch.); On December 16, 1819: Bvt. Major Smith at the New York Barracks wrote to Lieut. Col. Commandant Gale that since he had been in command of the New York Barracks he had "had nothing to do with the contracting for rations; it has always been done by the Navy Agent; and my signature is only required as to the correctness of the daily and monthly issues; the amount of which is then paid by the Agent to the Contractor." (M. C. Arch.); At New York, Major Smith secured rations for 1820 at 14 cents. (Warden, Description of the D. of C., 62-65); "Jordan Coles has the contract, and commences furnishing rations for the Guard this day at fourteen cents per ration." (Smith at New York to Gale, 11 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch.); The Navy ration was issued at Boston in 1818 at 25¢. (Freeman to Henderson, 5 Nov. 1818, M. C. Arch.); Wainwright at Boston wrote, on Dec. 18, 1819, that the Commanding Officer at Boston never had anything

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to do with contracting for or furnishing provisions for his guard. (Wainwright to Gale, 18 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); "Quarterly accounts for rations and fuel will, as usual, be paid by the Navy Agent." (Wainwright at Boston to Commandant, 15 Feb. 1820); "In conformity to what I am told has been the custom (which appears to have sanctioned it) since the establishment of this station, I have issued Navy rations to this Detachment under my command & which are valued by the purser of the station (who furnishes them) at 25cts each. Until I receive your instructions to the contrary I shall presume I am right in continuing to issue such rations to the Detachment & shall likewise conceive that I am authorised to receive my own (double rations) as established by former precedents from the same source. I also find there are rations drawn for four women, which is I believe more than are authorised for the number of men on the station. Shall I continue to allow them?" (Freeman at Sackets Harbour to Henderson, 5 Nov. 1818, M. C. Arch.); "From the manner in which the subsistence for the Marines on this station is furnished I am liable to losses in the distribution of rations, as I have to draw requisitions on the Comng. Naval Officer & receipt for the specific component parts of all subsistence furnished my men. In consequence of the neglect of my proper requisitions being comply'd with I have been obliged to substitute one part of the ration for another. I reported it to Capt. Woolsey & at the same time made a requisition on him for rations agreeable to a provision return furnished as was ever customary while I was on the Boston Station, which he refused to accept, alleging, 'that he did not feel himself authorised to establish any new precedents in furnishing the Marines with provisions'. I have now to request that Capt. Woolsey (as the Navy Agent) or some other person may be authorised to furnish me with the proper rations for my command or my requisition & provision returns as is & has been customary at other Marine posts. You must I presume see the reasonableness of my request as I wish to obviate any liability to censure on my part for irregularities that will appear in the settlements of my provision accounts with the Department in pursuing the present mode of obtaining subsistence for the Detachment." (Freeman at Sackets Harbour to Henderson, 5 March 1819, M. C. Arch.); "Agreeable to your proposals I saw in the paper I offer to Supply the Marines at the Navy Yard for one year with Rations at twenty cents per Ration to consist of Beef or one Days Pork out of Seven Days if agreeable and the other articles such as is Supplied the Soldier at the Forts and am willing to receive my pay quarterly." (Gilman Leavitt to Capt. Kellogg at Portsmouth, N.H., 30 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); William Bishop of Portsmouth, N.H., proposed to supply rations at twenty cents, "the provisions to be of as good quality as is supplied to the Troops." (Bishop to Kellogg, 31 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); "I transmit you the

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enclosed proposals and as they are both offered at one price; for the long acquaintance of Mr. Bishop with the business, and the highly respectable references he makes as well the securities for the fulfillment of the contract, induces me to recommend him to the Commandant, to supply the Guard with rations. The present price of the ration is twenty cents." (Capt. Kellogg at Portsmouth, (N.H.) to Gale, 3 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch.); "As you have advertised for proposals to furnish Rations for the Marine Core (sic) at S. Harbor we agree that we will furnish them for twelve cents pr. Ration and give you such Bail as is required this from yours Respectfully." (W. W. Symonds & Co. at Sackets Harbor to Lt. W.H. Freeman, 8 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch.); Freeman, at Sackets Harbor, wrote of offers to furnish rations at 16¢ (Freeman to Gale, 10 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch.); "Conformably to your order I have contracted with Messrs. Symonds for furnishing rations" at "15 cents each." Please "inform me by whom and at what times they will be paid" etc. "as likewise the expenses for Fuel, lights and straw etc." (Freeman at Sackets Harbor, 7 Feb. 1820, M. C. Arch.); "The contract price for the ration is eighteen cents." (Henderson at New Orleans to Gale, 31 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch.); Certain Officers received allowances of "double rations." "Charles S. Hanna, late Captain U.S. Marine Corps, is about to commence a settlement of his public accounts, you will please inform me if I am to allow him double rations while commanding Marines on the Portsmouth Station, New Hampshire." (Desha to Sec. Navy, 15 Nov. 1817, Misc. Let. VI, Navy Arch.); "You will please have the goodness to inform me if Capt. Anderson and Capt. Strong of the Marine Corps, are to be allowed double rations while commanding Marines at Sackett's Harbour, New York." (Desha to Sec. Navy Crowninshield, 20 Dec. 1817, Misc. Let. VII, Navy Arch.); "You may allow Lt. S. B. Johnston double rations for the period he commanded at Erie, Pa."

375. "The Coal has been furnished under requisition, with your signature, at the usual market price, by Mr. Frazer, who has always had the supply of that article, at \$14.00 a chaldron [a nearly obsolete English dry-measure for coal, line, etc.] The usual proportion of wood has been supplied by John Decatur." (Smith at New York to Gale, 16 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); "I have never been authorized by the Commandant to make contracts for rations or fuel, the Navy Agent claiming for himself that privilege, my requisition for wood which was lately app'd by the Commandant, was for sixty cords, which has been furnished by the agent on the requisition, the wood will be amply sufficient for the year, commencing 1st Oct. last. Having the privilege occasionally of taking chips from the yard the guard do not require their full compliment of fuel." (Anderson at Gosport, 17 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); "The Cong. Officer of this post has never had anything to do with contracting for or furnishing provisions or fuel for

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his guard. I have ever thought that it wou'd be best were it so but did not think myself authoris'd to make the remark to you, there is an order with me of the ex-Commandant Col. Wharton which places the contract under the direction of the Navy agent the last a/c for Rations was at 20/100 wood \$6-- I submit the accounts enclos'd for your approval." (Wainwright at Boston, 18 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); "On my taking the command here I found the quantity of wood on hand sufficient for the present number of the guard, to last untill October 1820. I enclose the report of Lt. Watson on whose requisition Mr. Langdon the Navy Agent furnished the quantity of wood stated. The price for which it was delivered, is \$4.75 pr. cord." (Kellogg at Portsmouth, N.H., 20 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); "Upon my requisition the Navy Agent, H. S. Langdon Esq., contracted for eighty three cords of wood in September last, for the use of this Guard at 28/6 per cord, which quantity I calculated to be sufficient for the present number of men till the 1st of October 1820. At the time this quantity was delivered there was wood due the guard from 1st June; we having used the chips in the year from that time. I had twenty cords more wood laid in this fall than I had last in expectation that the guard would be increased this winter, there is now on hand about sixty five cords." (Watson, at Portsmouth, N.H., to Kellogg, 20 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.); "As to Fuel, there is sufficient on hand to last until next November." (Smith at New York to Gale, 4 Jan. 1820 and 11 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch.); Wood was purchased at Sacketts Harbor for \$1.372 cts per cord and Freeman wrote that "with no more than is allowed by law my men must and would suffer extremely with the cold in their present quarters" etc. (Freeman to Gale, 10 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch.); "No contract has been made for wood. It is furnished by the Contractor as it is wanted and the market price charged for it." (Henderson at New Orleans to Gale, 31 January 1820, M. C. Arch.); "I am surprised at the quantity of wood you make use of. You have drawn no less than 197 cords of wood all in three months; when the allowance for the time charged, does not amount to more than 12 or 15 Cords. This quantity ought I suppose last about three years, allowing five cords per month all the year, which in my opinion would be a liberal supply. The Department will be astonished to find so large a quantity drawn in so short a time." (Anthony Gale, to Freeman, Sackett's Harbour, 16 April 1820, M. C. Arch.); "A contract has been effected with Mr. William L. Kennedy, for delivering in Barracks, and at the Navy Yard, two thousand five hundred Bushels of the first quality of Grate coal at thirty three cents pr. Bushel, free from any expense. The price for the year 1820, was forty cents." (Miller to Sec. Navy Thompson, 7 Nov. 1820, Misc. Let., VI, Navy Arch.); On December 19, 1820 a Norfolk Contractor bid fuel-wood at \$3.00 a cord: coal at 28 cents a bushel. (M. C. Arch.)

376. "The Law, authorising Pensions, distinctly expresses the Widows of those, who die 'by reason of wounds received in the line of their duty.'" The former Law, granting Pensions to Officers and Seamen for disability, leaves a discretionary power to the Commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund, to extend it in certain cases, for meritorious services, but the Law of 1813 & 1814, relative to Widows, is definite and leaves no such discretion. Application to Congress, on behalf of the Widows in the case of the Epervier, is the only mode by which Pensions or relief, can be extended." (Homans to Smith at N. Y., 31 Aug. 1816, Mar. Off., I, Navy Arch.); "You will receive the Bearer, Thomas Mullen, lately of the Marine Corps, (who has from long services become incapacitated for further duty) into the Marine Barracks and furnish to him subsistence, until some provision can be made for his permanent support." (Homans to Wharton, 28 May 1817, Mar. Off., I, Navy Arch.); The Act of March 18, 1818 provides for pensions for those who served in the Revolution. A letter from The Secretary of War gives list of pensioners under this Act which includes many Marines. (M. C. Arch.); "Previous to your granting a pension to the bearer Henry Israel, it is desirable to ascertain the manner in which he constructed the disability under which he labors." Make report to the Department. (Homans to Gale, 17 Dec. 1819, Mar. Off. Let., I, Navy Arch.)
377. See chapters XVI, XVIII and XX, Volume I, this History. The information in Collum's History of the Corps, page 73 that "the uniform of the Marines for a long time and until 1839, was a green coat with white or buff facings, an undress frock of the same color, a sword with white ivory cross hilt and brass scabbard, and white leather belts," must not be accepted. Major Collum evidently accepted this information from Smith's article in the United Service Magazine, October, 1889, p. 379, quoted from Prebel, that "the uniform of the Marines for a long time and until 1839 was a green coat with white or buff facings," etc.
378. "The following shall be after the first day of June next, the full dress Uniform of the Subaltern Officers of the U.S. Marine Corps. Viz. Caps with plates, tassels and bands. Coatees, similar to those of the men, but of finer materials. Cossack pantaloons - blue for the Winter and white in the summer. Boots, or Gaiters under the Pantaloons. You will issue a General Order on this subject, in which shall be specified in detail all the appendages and decorations of the principal garment." (Smith Thompson to Col. Anthony Gale, in Officers of the Marine Corps Letter Book, 1820 to 1826, in Navy Library, dated 9 May, 1820, page 4). That undiscovered Uniform Orders exist for this period is suggested by the letter dated May 15, 1821 to Sec. Navy submitting a "full and undress uniform" for his approval and the "full dress uniform" described in Letter No. 44 of May 1821, which probably was adopted at an earlier date. (M. C. Arch). "Enclosed is copy of a Resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 23d

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day of December, 1817 and I request that you will inform me as soon as practicable, whether the Marine Corps may not, conveniently and without injury to the service, be clothed exclusively in the Manufactures of the United States." (Crowninshield to Miller, 1 January 1818, Mar. Off. Let., I, Navy Arch.); "The articles required for clothing the Marines, are Blue, Black, Scarlet and Grey cloths, White Kerseys & shirting, all of which can be furnished from American Manufacture. But from the system hitherto pursued in the Corps in purchasing Articles from those Persons only, who could furnish of the best quality and the most reduced prices, there has been a Competition between the several Merchants, which has resulted greatly to the advantage of the Government, and for the last two years, such has been the uncommon influx, of that description of goods required for clothing troops, and the prices so much reduced that no American Manufacturer could furnish the same quality of Articles without making great sacrifice. But as the particular Circumstance which cause the great reduction in price of cloths of British manufacture cannot be expected to take place again, I am fully of opinion the Marine Troops can be furnished exclusively from the American Manufacturers at a small advance above what the regular importer can supply for. I would however beg leave respectfully to suggest, that in all cases in which the difference in price and quality becomes an object of importance between the American and foreign Manufacturers that discretionary power be granted to purchase from those who will furnish most advantageously to the Public." (Miller to Sec. Navy 3 January 1818, M. C. Arch. and Misc. Let., I, Navy Arch.); "One hundred uniform caps of a new pattern made at a place called Yonkers, State of York, by Robert Dingee * * *." (Wharton to John Bullus, Navy Agent at New York, 3 April 1818, M. C. Arch.); "Be pleased to have purchased and delivered to Major John M. Gamble, on account of his Guard, one third as thick as those heretofore used, Six yards long, with a Tassel at each end, the band to be yellow. * * * Three hundred Red plumes agreeably to Pattern materials the same as the Army in every respect." (Wharton to George Harrison, Navy Agent, Philadelphia, 16 April 1818, M. C. Arch.); "Please to cause the purchase and delivery of * * * One Hundred Uniform Caps of a new Pattern made at a Place called Yonkers, State of York by Robert Dingee, who has contracted to deliver 200 to you by the first of this month at 1.50 cents each which please receive pay for and ship to this place." * * * (Lt.Col.Commt. F. Wharton to John Bullus, Navy Agent, New York, 3rd April, 1818 in M. C. Arch.); "It may be asked why the clothing is not all made at Head Quarters, and distributed hence thereby preventing these impositions? My answer is, that the nature of our service is such, that it will not allow of it being cut up into so many detachments varying their numbers every month, or oftener, and almost as often changing their station. We

the following articles, viz. Three Hundred Bands,

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are therefore compelled to accomodate our means to these exigencies reserving a part of the appropriation, to enable us to make wants hastily to be supplied and beyond our reach from this post within a given time. In such cases requisitions are always ordered to be supplied when the articles may be wanted." "I therefore most respectfully submit to your consideration, Sir, the propriety and expediency of adopting the plan of furnishing the Corps with clothing by contract, in lieu of the present made. I think Sir, that plan will effectually secure an equal dispensation of justice to all - subjecting the clothing when made, to a rigid inspection - say of three persons, two of whom shall be officers selected for the purpose by the government or the Commdt. of the Corps, and the third a citizen to be chosen by the contractor." (Grayson to Sec. Navy, 31 January 1819, Misc. Let., I, Navy Arch.); Gale wrote to the Secretary of the Navy that it be proposed "to make some little alteration in the cut of the Coat at the skirts so as to be rounding and to have the Yellow binding placed on the top of the collar and where it joins the Coat and up the front of the same. I think it will look more military if you should think proper to adopt it. The expense will not be more than it is at present. I would like your approbation also to adopt the same plan with respect to the fatigue dress, the centinels can be more easily distinguished at night which is of great importance." (Gale to Thompson, 10 March 1819, M. C. Arch.); Alfred Grayson, the Quartermaster, set forth the "component parts of each garment (of uniform) and the price of making at this post," (Headquarters), as follows: One uniform coat composed of blue cloth, scarlet cloth, cotton or linen, baize, yellow binding, twenty buttons, and thread, total cost \$6.25 $\frac{1}{2}$; One pair linen overalls composed of Russia Sheeting, eight buttons, total cost \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; One pair wollen overalls composed of white Kersey, cotton or linen, eight buttons, total cost \$2.09 $\frac{1}{2}$; One fatigue jacket and overalls composed of cloth, cotton or linen, fourteen buttons, total cost \$6.67 $\frac{1}{4}$; one pair of gaiters composed of three-eighth yard of black cloth, Russian Sheeting, twenty-two buttons, total cost \$1.78; One watch coat composed of three yards cloth, one and a quarter yards Brown Holland, one yard Baize, ten buttons, total cost \$8.08 $\frac{3}{4}$; One shirt \$1.30; One pair shoes \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; One blanket \$1.80. The following table shows the average prices at the following places:

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	Hd. Qrs.	Phila	New York	Boston
One Uniform Cap	-----	-----	1.11	1.21
One Plate	-----	.31	-----	.30
One Band	-----	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$.19 $\frac{1}{2}$.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
One Plume	-----	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$.45	.25
One Uniform Coat	6.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.50	7.75	7.25
One pr. Linen Overalls	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35	1.31	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
One pr. Woollen "	2.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.50	2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.25
One linen shirt	1.30	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.68 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00
One Stock	-----	.14	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$.19 $\frac{1}{2}$
One pair shoes	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
One Blanket	1.80	2.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.69
One Knapsack	-----	.95	1.50	1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
one pair socks	-----	.50	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$.39
one Pair Gaiters	1.78	1.45	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
One Fatigue Suit	6.67 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.50	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.25
One pair Shoulder Knots	-----	.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.50	-----
One Watch Coat	8.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.75	7.50	9.25

The "cost of clothing annually required by all the Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, & Privates of the Marine Corps, predicated on the foregoing averages," is as follows:

938 Suits at \$29.26 per suit	27,445.88
938 Uniform Caps complete at \$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ each	1,102.15
100 pair Shoulder knots at \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pair	162.50
938 Stocks at 18 2/3 cents each	175.09
938 Blankets at \$2.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ each	2,715.71
3752 pair Shoes at \$1.25 per pair	4,690.00
90 Watch Coats at \$7.65 each	688.50
	<u>\$36,979.83</u>

(Grayson to Sec. Navy, 15 May 1819, Misc. Let., I, Navy Arch.); "In explanation of my claim to compensation, for extra services in superintending the making of the greater part of the clothing of the Marine Corps for the four preceding years, together with the keeping of the necessary books, and accounts connected with the same, I have the honour to state, that to my office of Qr. Master does not belong the duty of manufacturing clothing, or superintending the same, it never was practiced before in any service and of consequence if performed by one in my situation, must be extra official and entitled to compensation in proportion to the trouble and responsibility it imposes. To enable you to judge the better in regard to the extent of compensation I may be entitled to (if you should be pleased to think me entitled to any) I have to say, that within the four years there has been made up under my superintendence about eighty thousand dollars worth of clothing. I will also remark that I am respon-

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sible for all materials that fall short; deficiencies are unavoidable yet they constitute at this time a very considerable charge against me at the Department. In regard to the trouble this system brought upon me, I will state further for your information that, I had to open a set of books with the Department complicated in their nature, for it was not only necessary for them to shew the quantity of materials and made clothes as well as clothing issued and sent to various ports, but also show what number of the different articles composing the Dress of a Soldier, from a certain quantity of materials ought to be made agreeably to a scale of proportions established for that purpose. In this you will be able to see my liability to losses. For instance, if a piece of cloth marked as measuring much in length and width be required to furnish so many garments agreeably to a certain scale of proportion and it does not do it, because of the deficiency in quantity (which is almost invariably the case, for when goods come into the store their quantity is not ascertained by actual measurement, but are taken at what the manufacturer marks them - and cloths are never as wide as they are marked because they are marked before they are milled and dressed, and this process shrinks them) I am held accountable for the deficit being charged at the Department with the quantity the manufacturers mark says is contained in the piece. I had also to open a set of accounts with the makers of this cloathing who were the poor women in the neighborhood amounting sometimes to seventy in number. Early after my coming into my present office I remonstrated against the performance of these duties without compensation, and had a conversation with the then Secretary of the Navy on the subject - he admitted my right to compensation. I have ever since expected it, and I trust through your goodness and justice I shall realise those expectations. The two soldiers who cut out the cloaths have always been allowed the extra pay of \$18 pr month. The allowance for house rent is made to all officers with families at Washington I will name Doctors Cutbush, Hamilton & Harrison and Mr. Wint the purser. I am now closing my accounts with the Department for the purpose of leaving service and will be thankful for the allowance claimed, to enable me to do so." (Grayson to Sec. Navy, May 1819, Misc. Lot., III, Navy Arch which carried the final notation "Not allowed - account taken by 4th Auditor."); "The Blue Cloth will be hard to come at" so William Calder of Georgetown, declined to propose on the blue coats but would furnish 42 Music coats (if Corps furnish scarlet cloth and buttons) for \$3.07. Calder described the "Music" coat as follows: "Coat, sheaveling and pockets, flannel lining, sewing trimming, blue cloth for Collar and Cuffs, buff binding, white facing, Scarlet Cloth and Buttons." Calder's proposal was linen shirts (\$1.18), Russian shooting pantaloons (\$1.25), white cloth pantaloons (\$2.00), (Calder to Miller, 22 Jan.

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1820, M. C. Arch.); "In consequence of the many and obvious disadvantages under which the junior officers of the U.S. Marine Corps have long laboured from the present expensive, cumbersome and unmilitary uniform, of the Corps. We the subalterns stationed at Head Quarters who from the nature of our duty experience its disadvantages most sensibly, have taken the liberty of respectfully soliciting you as the Head of the Corps to use your influence with the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, to remedy the evil of which we complain." "The present full dress of the corps is by far too expensive for the generality of young officers joining the Corps, whose pay and equipment are not in the same ratio with officers of the Army or Navy. A Second Lieutenant of Marines with less pay than any Commissioned officer in the Service of the United States is burthened with equipments double in amount to those of a Commodore in the Navy or Major General in the Army; The consequence of which is, unless he is assisted by his friends, he is compelled to draw several months pay in advance which is not only liable to render his situation extremely unpleasant but will eventually destroy the finest feelings and first principles of a Soldier. These sir, are minor considerations when compared with the disadvantages experienced by Officers serving on Ship Board. This we shall merely observe that our Chapeaus long Coats, and tight pantaloons are much too inconvenient and too liable to be soiled in the hurry and bustle of a ship." "We beg leave to recommend Coatees in the same form as those of the privates, Caps and plumes and pantaloons to be worn over the boots." "Licut. Col. Commandant. Captains - Coats, Chapeaux, Lieutenants Coatees - Caps." (Eight Lieutenants to Commandant, 1820, Misc. Let., IV, Navy Arch.); "The allowance of the following articles to each Non-Commissioned Officer, Musician and Private of Marines shall after the first day of July next, be as is herein specified, Viz. One Leather Uniform Cap, every five years; Three American Manufactured Blankets, during the same period; Three Pr. of shoes of good quality, Annually, and two Knapsacks, every Five Years." (Sec. Navy to Gale, 9 May 1820, Mar. Off. Let., II, Navy Arch.); "The uniform is a coatee and similar to the present one trimmed in the same manner with strap, and sword in the same kind of plain boots or gaiters as optional - Cap plate with two tassels of gold; the plate will be of the same as the men's." (Gale to Wainwright at Boston, 31 May 1820, Misc. Let. IV, Navy Arch.); "Your letter of the 28 Ult. has been duly received and I enclose for your information, Copy of the order given to Col. Gale, in relation to the Uniform of the Marine Corps" (Homans to Wainwright 17 July 1820, Mar. Off. Let., II, Navy Arch.); On October 27, 1820 Lieutenant J. L. Kuhn wrote the Commandant from Port Mahon in the Mediterranean stating that the "Officers of the Corps" on that station recommended that "alterations should take place in our

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present uniform". "The Grey pantaloons are intended as the winter dress, for which white linen or duck is to be a substitute in summer. The sash has been dispensed with in the drawing but is considered as a part of the Uniform! All officers above the rank of Captain should wear the "same uniform as at present, but if performing field duty to be then allowed to wear short coats with cocked hats and plumes."

379. "Major Smith informs me he is much in want of linen pantaloons & shoes. They are amongst the articles to be sent from Hd. Quarters as early as possible. He is desirous to know whether or not you will allow him to have them made at New York. He requires 300 prs. of each." (Grayson at Baltimore to Wharton, 20 May 1816, M. C. Arch.); "As respects the Clothing of Saml. W. Hughes lately joined from Norfolk, I have to report, that it appears from the Clothing returns of Capt. Swift & from Hughes' own acknowledgment, that he has received the regular allowance of Clothing for one year, with the exception of One Shirt & one pair of Shoes, and that he has been in the Marine Corps, but eight months today - He has produced, for my inspection, the following articles of public Clothing: One Uniform Coat much worn & in bad order, two pair Woolen Overalls unfit for Service, two shirts in bad order; One pair Linen Overalls & one pair Gaiters in good order. One pair Shoes in bad order. he has not an article composing the fatigue dress of the Marine Corps, and appears to be entirely incapable of appearing in the character of a Soldier or that of a citizen." (Q.M.Sgt. James Kelley to Wharton, 21 May 1816, M. C. Arch.); "12 swords complete, with white belts, one half for men, the other for Music boys" (Wharton to Gale, Phila, 22 May 1816, M. C. Arch.); "The Guard for the Peacock has been regularly equipped, and present a respectable Detachment. I should not have required of the Navy Agent, Linen Pantaloons for them, had I recd. a supply from Head Quarters, those that were shipped by the Quarter Master on the 16th Inst, have not yet arrived, and the haste with which the Peacock was preparing for Sea, induced me to have her Guard complected & supplied with Clothing; according to your order of the 13th inst. The Clothing ordered by you thro' the Navy Agent, is preparing for me, and will be accounted for in my returns at the close of the month. - In compliance with your request I have advanced Lieut. English Sixty Dollars, his receipt for the same shall be forwarded to the Pay Master, - My only view in applying to the Agent for Pantaloons, for the Peacock's Guard, was in my opinion, an anticipation of your wishes." (Smith, New York to Wharton, 29 May 1816, M. C. Arch.); "I have a large quantity of Clothing on hand, with the exception of Uniform Coats, Linen and fatigue overalls, and small plates for cartridge boxes." (Johnston on U.S. brig Niagara at Eric, to Wharton, 15 July 1816, M. C. Arch.); "I have no shirts, but a few woolen pantaloons," wrote Gale at Phila to Wharton on

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Nov. 23, 1816 (M. C. Arch.); "It, is dear Sir in your power at this time to cheer our hearts with Gladness by conferring upon us another order for Marines Cloathing. We have on hand at present, some coats, also Linen by which we can furnish Shirts &c. considerably Lower than they were the Last year." (Jared Sexton & Sons, 47 South Front St., Phila. to Wharton 12 May 1817, M. C. Arch.); "Your order of the 20 inst for Shirts, Stocks, & Knots, is received & shall receive immediate attention." (Geo. Harrison, Phila., to Wharton, 22 May 1817, M. C. Arch.); "Will you be pleased to give me the number of yards of Blue, Red & White Bunting required to prevent a misconstruction of your order." (Geo. Harrison Phila. to Wharton, 23 June 1817, M. C. Arch.); "I have received by Capt. Middleton four boxes of Marine clothing," containing woollen overalls, fatigue jackets, fatigue trousers, shirts, fatigue caps, stocks, woollen overalls, knapsacks, shoes, gaiters, blankets, watch coats, uniform coats. "I regret that there were no uniform coats sent, as the Drummer (who has had a coat due him since the 1st of June last) has not one fit to appear on Parade. There is not a pair of socks on the Station." I "have not a good uniform cap on hand." (Capt. Anderson, Gosport, 23 Oct. 1817 to Grayson, Out. Let. Bk. Norfolk Barracks, M. C. Arch.); "There is wanted from Phila. for New Orleans 150 shirts, 50 stocks, 100 knapsacks, and ten pair Knotts." (Grayson at Baltimore to Wharton, 24 Oct. 1817, M. C. Arch.); New Orleans is deficient 150 shirts, fifty stocks, fifty knapsacks, ten pair shoulder Knots. (Phila. to Lt. John Harris, 27 Oct. 1817, M. C. Arch.); Captain Anderson at Gosport on Nov. 14, 1817 called for 300 shirts, 350 pr shoes, 100 U. Caps, plumes and bands, 50 pr linen pantaloons, 60 pr gaiters, 300 pr socks, 50 stocks, 50 knapsacks, 12 prs Knotts, 50 fatigue suits complete, 50 blankets, 200 yards sacking, two drums complete, twelve drum heads assorted, six drum cords, 50 muskets. (Anderson to Grayson, Out. Let. Norfolk Barracks, M. C. Arch.); Lt. Wm. Nicoll on Congress received from Anderson at Gosport on 22 Nov. 1817, 10 uniform coats, 110 shirts, 25 knapsacks, 72 pr. shoes, 65 linen overalls, 15 pr gaiters, 20 blankets, 20 fatigue caps, 4 drum heads, 30 stocks, 25 fatigue jackets and overalls. (Nicoll to Anderson, Out. Let. Norfolk Barracks, M. C. Arch.); Anderson at Gosport required "shirts, Music coats, a drum and sacking". We "have not one shirt to issue." (Anderson to Grayson, 5 Jan. 1818, Out. Let. Norfolk Barracks, M. C. Arch.); "Mr. Sexton is now employed in making five hundred shirts for Head Quarters, at \$1.30 each, ten cents lower" than last year. Shirts ready in three weeks and "payment to be received after the appropriation for the Marine Corps is made by Congress." Mr. Hainey "appears satisfied to wait until the appropriation for the present year is made." (Gamble, Phila. to Wharton, 14 March 1818, M. C. Arch.); "I have the honour to enclose you the contracts entered into between the Commandant of the Corps and Mrs. Manchin for shoes to be delivered at this post for this

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year." (Grayson to Sec. Navy, 20 April 1818, Misc. Let. III, Navy Arch.); "To prevent the unmilitary appearance of the variety of coloured Gloves, worn by some of the Officers on Parade, it is hereby ordered, that no other colors, be worn except that of Buff." (Samuel Miller, Major Commanding, Head Quarters, of Marines, Washington, July 29, 1818, Order Book, M. C. Arch.); "William Read for Geo. Harrison," at Phila., on 4 Sept. 1818 forwarded to Bvt. Maj. Miller at Washington 100 knapsacks, 214 prs socks and 100 stocks. 300 shirts and 86 pair socks shall be forwarded by first opportunity. "100 gross Navy Buttons are as Major Gamble informs me on hand ordered in your letter of 16th May last." (M. C. Arch.); "The 200 Marine caps you wish, shall be done in the best manner." Not "having any felt bodys on hand of a sufficient quality for varnishing," has caused the delay. (Robert Dingee, Yonkers, N.Y., to Miller, 24 Sept. 1818, M. C. Arch.); The box, "directed to you, contains a Hat; which the Inventor, the person, who furnished our new Uniform Caps, is desirous of substituting in the place of our common Leather Fatigue Caps. Hats of the model now sent, can be furnished at a very little more cost, than the Leather Caps, at present in use; they will certainly be much more serviceable and ornamental, for the Sea, as well as show service. Will you endeavour to have them adopted for the Corps?" (Rd. Smith, New York to Henderson, 11 Oct. 1818, M. C. Arch.); "lowest price at which I can purchase shoes at this post is \$1.75 pr pair at which price I have contracted for 32 pr." (Freeman, Sacketts Harbor, 13 January 1819, M. C. Arch.); "The man, who made the Glazed Caps, resides in a village near this place." (Smith, New York, to Gale, 24 March 1819, M. C. Arch.); "Your private coats are 75 cents over the Phila. price, fatigue jackets 12½, trousers 12½, woolen pantaloons 35 cts, linen pantaloons 12 cents, gaiters 37½, linen shirts 50 cts, etc. "The Glazed Caps I find will not answer. They crack and get so soft that they look bad. I shall get the wool again, but of a different shape from the former ones." (Gale to Smith, New York, 1 April 1819, M. C. Arch.); Smith acknowledged foregoing letter on April 6, 1819 stating: "I regret that part of the contract for clothing could not have been thrown into New York * * * in the public expenditure of money there should be no distinction made between Cities or States * * * it is well known that since the establishment of the Corps most of the articles of clothing have been furnished from Philadelphia. * * * The Glazed Caps I last received (say 125), are much better than any that has yet been furnished; and I think, were you to see them, with their military appearance to recommend them, you would be disposed to give them a preference over the Woolen Caps." (Smith, New York to Gale, 6 April 1819, M. C. Arch.); Smith at New York on April 7, 1819 continued his recommendation that New York be considered. "No person in Philadelphia can furnish, unless through

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New York samples of a better quality, and as cheap." "Duck, for Summer pantaloons" (Smith to Gale, M. C. Arch); "The Cap worn by all the Regiment, & Corps of the army is entirely of leather, and of the same fashion. It is very neat, light & durable. Its cost is one dollar & sixty two and a half cents. Two Caps, of the above trend, are furnished each soldier, during the term of his Enlistment, five years. There is found to be an ample supply after an experience of years. I am of opinion that one of these caps would be sufficient for five years service, with proper care. Henry Cressman, & Robert Redfern, of this city, are the cap contractors with this Department, the present year. The first has been longest engaged in the business, (having made caps for me for several years past) and I consider him to be the best Leather Cap maker in the United States." (Callender Irvine, Commg. Genl. M., at Phila., to Gale, 20 April 1819, M. C. Arch); "You will find enclosed a Bill of Lading for three small boxes directed to your care. No. 1, box, contains a few bottles of old Irish Whisky, No. 2, the samples of clothing." Prices are coats \$5.50, woolen pants \$2.25, fatigue jackets \$2.25, fatigue pants \$2.00, gaiters \$1.12, Duck pants \$1.00, shirts \$1.25, (Smith New York to Miller, 20 May 1819, M. C. Arch); Navy Storekeeper Robert Kennedy at Philadelphia on 20 May 1819 shipped to Washington on schooner (Joseph Hand Master), fatigue overalls, linen overalls, Sergeant's shirts, shoes, fatigue jackets and overalls, uniform coats, watch coats, linen shirts, Musician's coats, epaulets, drums. (Kennedy to Miller, M. C. Arch); "The weather is extremely warm and the men are yet in their Winter Uniform." (Smith New York to Miller, 7 June 1819, M. C. Arch); Lieuts. Twiggs and J. C. Hall, on 7 June 1819 reported to Bvt. Maj. Smith, New York, that they had "examined the Marine Cloathing received from Philadelphia" and found that the "fatigue cloathing, linen pantaloons and shirts are generally too small to be issued to the smallest sized men and in addition to this, they are badly cut and made." (M. C. Arch); "the clothing was not so objectionable as to texture, as it was to the cut and making." (Smith New York to Gale, 10 July 1819, M. C. Arch); "fourteen Sergeant's and six Music's Swords which I have purchased at five dollars each and delivered them to the Navy Store Keeper. They are of an excellent quality & considered cheap. I could not procure those for the Music as short as you directed, but if you approve, three of the number can be shortened to the length you direct either here or by your armourer." (William Road for George Harrison Philadelphia to Gale, 11 August 1819, M. C. Arch); "will forward the 14 Sergeants and 6 Musics Swords by the first opportunity." (id, 17 August 1819); "enclose a Contract made with Edgar Patterson for 1,000 blankets." Amount is \$2,750. "He has given security for double the amount." (Gale to Homans "Acting Secretary of the Navy", 21 August 1819, M. C. Arch); "Plates, Bands

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and Plumes" (Smith New York to Gale, 6 Sept. 1819, M. C. Arch); Smith New York 9 September 1819 reported to Gale he would need caps, bands, plates, plumes, coats, shirts, stocks, shoes, knapsacks, socks, gaiters, fatigue hats, fatigue jackets, fatigue overalls "for the Winter Establishment," and that "out of this, Sacketts Harbour station is to be supplied" (M. C. Arch); "You can dispose of the Old Clothing in the way you mentioned in your last letter and appropriate the proceeds to the repairs of the men's quarters." (Gale to Capt. Lyman Kellogg, Portsmouth, N.H., 15 Nov. 1819, M. C. Arch); "In your letter to Major Miller the Acting Quarter Master, acknowledging the receipt of the clothing you say 'the quality of the shirts is so bad that I shall issue none of them until I hear from you again.' As I can pretty well appreciate the motives which cause you so frequently to find fault with the public clothing, this year, I am willing for the present to pass over your objections, viewing them as evincing a disposition on your part to cast some reflections on me, who made the contract; but you will nevertheless issue the shirts, and leave me to sustain the responsibility of having done justice both to the Government and to the soldiers. Your requisition for watch coats, is unusually large, there never has been so great a number distributed on the station before, and the whole of the present contract have been already issued. You will bear in mind that watch coats can only be issued to men on posts actually exposed to the inclemency of the weather." (Gale to Smith, New York, 7 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch.) The watch coats are to be distributed "four to the Cyane, four to the Hornet, three to the Enterprize, three to the Receiving Ship, and six to the Barrack Guard" (Acting Q.M. Sergeant L. Porter, New York Barracks to Bvt. Maj. Smith New York. 11 December 1819, M. C. Arch and on the back of this letter is a list of amounts totaling \$19.01 $\frac{1}{4}$ for "Sales of Deserters Clothing 10 Dec. 1819"; Smith sent the above information to Gale on 11 December 1819 writing that the watch coats have thus "not been improperly distributed," and that "Sacketts Harbor Station remains yet to be furnished with Watch Coats." "Many good workmen are now out of employ and would be glad to have something to do." (Silas W. Sexton, Government contractor Philadelphia to Gale, 24 December 1819, M. C. Arch); Adjutant and Inspector advertised in Washington (Nat. Intell. 7 Jan. 1820) following proposals: 1,000 uniform coats blue cloth, 42 Music scarlet cloth, 1,000 white kersey pantaloons, 1,000 white linen pantaloons, 4,000 linen shirts, 4,000 pair shoes, 2,000 knit pair knit socks, 1,000 pair black kersey or cloth gaiters, 1,000 fatigue jackets and 1,000 fatigue trousers of dark mixed material. "A decided preference will be given to American manufactured cloths in every instance," etc (M. C. Arch); J. Thompson, Phila., 11 January 1820, bid on 4,000 pr shoes \$1.30; John D. Dyer proposed to furnish

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Uniform coats \$5.50, Music coats \$8.00, white kersey pantaloons \$3.35, white linen pantaloons 95 cents, white linen shirts \$1.18, shoes 95 cents, socks 33 cents, gaiters \$1.20, fatigue jackets \$3.00, fatigue trousers \$2.50 (Dyer to Miller, 14 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch); On January 17, 1820 Stephen Lester, New York submitted an estimate for 1000 "uniform coats of blue cloth" \$4.00; 42 "uniform coats of scarlet cloth for Music" \$5.00; 1000 "pair of white Kersey pantaloons" \$1.25; 1000 white "linen pantaloons" at 90 cents; 4000 white "linen shirts" 75 cents; 1000 "fatigue Jackets" of "gray mixed cloth" \$1.50; 1000 "fatigue trousers" of "gray mixed cloth" \$1.25; 1000 gaiters, of black cloth, \$1.00 per pair; and other articles. (M. C. Arch); Andrew Bachus, New York, proposed to furnish 4,000 pair shoes \$1.09 (Bachus to Fletcher, 21 January 1820, M. C. Arch). Bachus furnished samples of blue domestic and English Cloth, white kersey, Russian and Irish Linen and grey cloth in a letter dated 20 January 1820, the Colors of which can be used in preparing illustrations of the Uniform. Nathaniel Kimball of Georgetown's proposals: Blue cloth coats \$7.00, Scarlet Musician's coats \$7.75, watch coats of gray mixed cloth \$7.50, white kersey pantaloons \$2.75, white linen pantaloons \$1.25, white linen shirts \$1.25, shoes \$1.25, knit socks 62½ ¢. "Gaiters of black cloth" \$1.00, fatigue jackets of "grey mixed cloth" \$3.00, fatigue trousers of grey mixed cloth \$3.00. (Kimball to Miller, 24 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch); "The system pursued this year, will result, not only in the adoption of a large proportion of Articles of American fabric, but in a superior quality of clothing and a very considerable reduction in price." (Miller to Gale, 30 January 1820, Misc. Let. I, Navy Arch); Samuel Shaw's proposals were: Blue cloth uniform coats \$8.00, Music coats of Scarlet Cloth \$9.00, white kersey pantaloons \$3.00, linen pantaloons \$1.75, linen shirts \$1.50, shoes \$1.50, black cloth gaiters \$1.00, knit socks 35¢, fatigue jackets of dark-mixed \$4.00, fatigue trousers of dark-mixed \$3.00 (Shaw to Miller, Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch); "Having made a contract for the Year 1820, with Mr. Silas W. Sexton, of Philadelphia, for furnishing the Marines with Clothing, of a quality at least one fourth superior to any former supplies, and at an aggregate saving of near ten thousand dollars! I beg leave to suggest, in pursuance of the same system of economy, the propriety of reducing the allowance to each Non-Commissioned Officer, Musician and Private, in the following articles, and to the following number, for the time specified: - namely - Leather Uniform Caps, one during five years; American Manufactured Blankets, three during five years; Shoes of a superior quality, three pair annually; Knapsacks two during five years." (Miller to Sec. Navy, 7 May 1820, Misc. Let. III, Navy Arch) and on May 9, 1820, Sec. Navy approved. (M. C. Arch). "Mr. * * *, of this District, who contracted to deliver for the Corps, one thousand

379. Continued.

American-made Blankets" and who "obtained from the Department the whole amount in advance, has failed to complete his engagement, with the exception of fifty delivered in October last." The Commandant could not even "remedy the failure" of the contractor "by a purchase of the article, however advantageous it could be made," as the contractor was "possessed of the whole of the appropriation for that item" of blankets. (Miller to Sec. Navy, 8 November 1820; See also Miller to Edgar Patterson, Georgetown, D.C., 8 November 1820, M. C. Arch); P.L.Mills & Napier of New York proposed to furnish as follows: 938 uniform coats \$3.00; 1,876 linen overalls 92 cents, 1,876 white kersey overalls \$2.15, 3,752 linen shirts \$1.05, 938 black cloth gaiters \$1.00, 938 grey kersey fatigue jackets \$2.75, 938 grey kersey fatigue overalls \$2.05, 90 grey kersey watch coats \$5.50, a total of \$20,315.32. (Mills and Napier, New York, 16 November 1820, M. C. Arch); Gamble at Philadelphia wrote vigorously to the Secretary of the Navy regarding blankets on 7 December 1820 stating that "believing that a liberal appropriation was made by the Government for clothing the Men * * * I deem it necessary to inform you that my Men are actually suffering for the want of blankets, that I have been compelled to borrow a few for the recruits that have recently enlisted." (Misc. Let. VII, Navy Arch);

380. M. C. Arch; See Likeness of Lieut. Col. Franklin Wharton hanging in the Commandant's Office at Headquarters and at the Commandant's Quarters, though the exact year of the uniforms in the likenesses is not exactly known. See also letter of Miss Amelia C. Wharton to Major McClellan, 20 January 1932 in which she states she possesses a likeness of Lieut. Col. Commandant Franklin Wharton in the full uniform of the year 1818 which she had recently received from Mrs. Amanda Wharton Gibson daughter of Major William Lewis Wharton (son of Franklin Wharton), M. C. Arch. There is a photograph in M. C. Arch. of a Marine standing in front of Tripoli Monument when it was in Washington suggesting the uniform of this period. See p. 34 Chap XV Vol. I

381. M. C. Arch; Navy Arch.

382. M. C. Arch; On May 13, 1820, the Commandant requested permission of the Secretary of the Navy for the "Officers at Headquarters to permit them to wear wings instead of Epaulettes on the new uniform", from June 1, 1820, to save, "considerable pecuniary embarrassment" for the young officers lately appointed who would have to procure "the present uniform and in a short time be compelled to alter it". (Gale to Sec. Navy, Misc. Let. III, Navy Arch); Major Smith in acknowledging receipt on May 22, 1820, of the "Order respecting the Uniform of the Subaltern officers," asked if "the change of pantaloons" was "applicable to the Captains and Field Officers of the Corps", and that he presumed that "their coats and chapeaus" remained "as they are with the exception of the three stripes of lace above the elbow". (M. C. Arch); "I am entirely at a loss how to comply with your order just received" regarding the uni-

382. Continued.

form. "Is there any change in the dress of the Captains?" "Caps of what form and materials, plates of what materials and whether of the same stamp as the men's?" "Tassels and Bands of what materials and how put on the Cap, if any Plumes?" "No orders having been received at this post to change uniform of the Privates, "are the wings to be of gold with a strap of embroidery or of all Gold and Lace on the Coat when the binding is used for the Men? If the coat is to be made exactly like those of the Men." "If optional whether boots or gaiters what belt, whether as now over the shoulder or round the body; if the latter what plate & trimmings. Whether the sash is to be worn. What sword, whether the one now worn or another." (Wainwright at Boston to Gale, 24 May 1820, Misc. Let. IV, Navy Arch); "I hope Sir, you will favor us with an elucidating Order" for Uniforms. "I trust the necessity of uniformity in Military Dress will be my excuse for intruding on your Domestic retreat." (Wainwright, "Marine Depot, Charlestown, Mass.," to Sec. Navy, 28 June 1820, Misc. Let. IV, Navy Arch); Please send me a copy"of the Order from the Secretary of the Navy respecting the alteration of the Uniform, of the Officers of the Corps." (Smith, New York to Gale, 15 July 1820, M. C. Arch).

383. "The Officers and the Men shall commence wearing the Summer pantaloons tomorrow morning on the Parade," at Washington, D.C. (Order Book, June 10, 1820, M. C. Arch); "The troops until further orders will appear when on duty in uniform agreeably to the Winter Establishment." (Order Book Oct. 27, 1820).
384. Please send a copy of "any regulations or orders directing the length or manner in which the hair is to be worn by" Marines; and if none, please direct "that such may be made as will enforce a conformity to a reasonable equality of length and appearance, both when on, and off parade." (Freeman, Sacketts Harbor to A & I, 31 January 1820, M. C. Arch).
385. "By the U.S. ship Alert you will receive two boxes containing 45 Springfield muskets and 23 English Manufactured muskets for repairs." (Anderson, Gosport to Quartermaster Grayson, 5 December 1817).
386. See above note 385, and below note 387.
387. "Observing some Tower Muskets advertised for sale in Boston have ascertained them to be of an excellent quality and same caliber & make as those now in use in the Corps, at \$6 each if applied for immediately. There is 180 Stand. Those I have at this Post are very generally unfit for service. Many cannot retain the priming in their pans; the barrels and locks are so much worn indeed in a very short time * * * the Muskets for sale * * * were seldom to be had in America." (Wainwright to Gale, 25 Dec. 1819, M. C. Arch); "I was informed by the Ordnance Officer" that "he held in his charge 80 Stands of the Tower musket, which would soon be disposed of" and hope you request their transfer to the Corps. (Wainwright, Boston to

387. Continued.

Gale, 10 January 1820, M. C. Arch); The Corps requested the "transfer of eighty Stands of British muskets (now in Depot near Boston)". (Army Ordnance Department to Gale, 31 January 1820, M. C. Arch).

388. "The muskets we have on hand are unfit for service and it is impossible to have them made serviceable here. Shall I send them to you?" Among other things Anderson asked for 50 muskets. (Anderson, Gosport to Grayson 14 Nov. 1817, Out.Let.Norfolk Barracks, M.C. Arch); In July 1818 Gamble, Phila., forwarded to Boston "25 Stand of Arms and accoutrements complete." (Gamble to Miller 29 June 1818, M. C. Arch); three boxes that "contains the damaged arms, that require repairs," sent to Washington. (Smith, New York to Henderson, 11 Oct. 1818, M.C. Arch); "The damaged muskets I have boxed up, ready for sending off." (Watson, Portsmouth, N.H., to Gale, 26 April 1819, M. C. Arch); Watson at Portsmouth, N.H., required of the Quarter Master "twenty Stand of Arms." (Watson to Gale, 15 Sept. 1819, M. C. Arch).

389. "The enclosed letter and pattern of Black Russia Shooting is submitted to you for your consideration." Smith recommended that knapsacks be made on "the present model in use with the Army" as it "is much more military and serviceable, than ours, and of course, in the end, much cheaper." "What is the impression at Washington, as to who, is to be the Chief of the Corps. * * * Miller, and yourself, are spoken of with a half a dozen others. I hope the course adopted toward the Corps may be a just & honorable one." (Rd. Smith, New York to Henderson, 10 November 1818, M. C. Arch); "you are authorized to have the knapsacks" made "of the black Russia shooting" (Henderson to Smith, New York, 19 Nov. 1818, M. C. Arch); "I had an order to get 100 Knapsacks. They are now complete. Shall I receive them? They are of the pattern used by the Army, and have a haversack attached to them. (Smith New York to Gale, 24 March 1819, M. C. Arch); "The knapsacks, for the price, could not have been better." (Smith New York to Gale, 10 July 1819, M. C. Arch); "Two knapsacks every five years" was the allowance (Sec. Navy to Gale, 9 May 1820, M. C. Arch); "Ten Bayonet Scabbards and Belts" (Wharton to Gamble, Phila., 13 June 1818, M. C. Arch); "I have received from the Navy Store Keeper at Philadelphia * * * 100 Cartridge Box Plates." (Smith New York to Gale, 25 September 1819, M. C. Arch). "Cartouch Boxes" (Johnston to Wharton, 15 July 1816, M. C. Arch); "Cartridge box plates" (Smith to Gale, 25 Sept. 1819, M. C. Arch).

390. Archives contain many references; "enormous, unnecessary" and "wasteful expenditure of stationary" caused Headquarters in 1820 to set an annual allowance. (Miller to Sec. Navy, 31 Oct. 1820, Misc. Let. VI, Navy Arch).

391. "We are regulated some times by the Rules of Service in the Department of War (Commandant to Carnick, New Orleans, 12 Oct. 1816, M. C. Arch); Marines are a force "most necessary and useful, and which merits the fostering and pro-

391. Continued.

tecting care of the government, the Committee, on examination find that they are subject to do duty afloat and ashore, as the Executive, at his discretion, may direct; and that they are governed by the same rules and articles of war as are prescribed for the military establishment, and by the rules for the regulation of the Navy, heretofore, or which shall be established'." (Committee of Congress, Amer. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 453-454); on Oct 28, 1819 Wainwright, Boston submitted to Sec. Navy his ideas of what the Corps should be. (Misc. Let. V, Navy Arch); On 25 March 1820 Henderson, New Orleans, wrote Senator Gaillard, Pres. pro tem of Senate regarding "independent commands" and relation of Navy and Marine Corps. (Misc. Let. II, Navy Arch); "Our isolated Corps, with the Army on one side and the Navy on the other (neither friendly), has been struggling ever since its establishment, for its very existence. We have deserved hostility from neither, more especially from the Navy." This letter and the preceding one was written because of proposed legislation. (Henderson to Sec. Navy, 27 March 1820, Navy Arch, forwarding copy of his letter to Gaillard).

392. Revised Statutes; see Chap. XI, Vol. I, p. 5, Chap. XVI, Vol. I, p. 40, Chap. XVIII, Vol. I, p. 19 and other Chapters of Vols. I and II, this History.

393. Two Marine Officers sat on Army GCM that tried Sergeant of Marines at Norfolk (Sec. Navy to Wharton, 3 Dec. 1816, Mar. Off. Let. I, Navy Arch); 1st Lt. Henry E. Dix served member of Army GCM Boston which tried Marine (Brig. Gen. Miller to Wainwright, 15 Nov. 1817, M. C. Arch); Wharton served on GCM that tried Gen Wilkinson (M. C. Arch); Wainwright, Boston sat on Army GCM for trial of Army Officers (Wainwright to Wharton, 10 Feb. 1818, M. C. Arch); see also Wharten to Wainwright, 26 Feb. 1818, M. C. Arch); "Col. Brady is, by law, authorized to order you on a Court-Martial, at your Post." (Henderson to Freeman, Sacketts Harbor, 23 Dec. 1818, M. C. Arch).

394. See trials of Wharton and Gale this Chapter; see also Order Books, M. C. Archives.

395. Order Books, M. C. Arch; 2nd Lt. James G. Singletary was appointed J.A. on 1 Aug. 1815 and 2nd Lt. Henry Stephen on 12 Aug. 1815; 1st Lt. Robert M. Desha served as J.A. under orders of 26 Dec. 1820 (M. C. Arch); "An Orderly will attend" was part of the GCM precept. (Order Book, 10 June 1820, M. C. Arch).

396. Order Books, M. C. Arch; Sec. Navy ordered that Edward W. Duval would serve as J.A. on all Marine GCMs (Sec. Navy to Commandant, 8 April 1816, M. C. Arch); "On all Marine or Naval Courts Martial, where you are employed as Judge Advocate by this Department or the Commandant of the Marine Corps, your travelling expenses" are "to be defrayed by yourself." (Sec. Navy to E.W. Duval, 8 April 1816, Mar. Off. Let., I, Navy Arch); Gale disapproved GCM convened by him at New York because John W. Patterson had served as J.A. instead of James A. Hamilton, named in

396. Continued.
 precept. (Order Book, 13 March 1820, M. C. Arch); Edward W. du Val submitted to Sec. Navy "a small acct for services as Judge Advocate of sundry Marine Court Martials" (du Val to Sec. Navy, 12 July 1820, Misc. Let., V, Navy Arch); "an allowance of ten dollars a day is now made to the Judge Advocate for our Corps * * * an officers of the line of the Corps can be detailed to perform that duty at a considerable less expense." (Henderson to Sec. Navy, 19 Dec. 1820, Misc. Let., VII, Navy Arch).
397. M. C. Arch; Order Books, M. C. Arch; Navy Arch.; Index GCM, Navy Arch; GCM Records of Proceedings, Navy Arch.
398. M. C. Arch; Navy Arch.
399. "I think a Naval Court Martial have no jurisdiction over a Marine for an offense committed on shore. I hope sincerely the thing will not be allowed. It will be setting a precedent very injurious to our rights and privileges". (Swift, Norfolk, to Wharton, 4 Jan. 1817, M. C. Arch). Marines tried by Army court at Boston "to prevent delay" (Wainwright to Wharton, 10 Feb. 1818, M. C. Arch); one sergeant and 8 privates should be brought to Court Martial and "it is not probable that any Court Martial of the Army will convene here for some time" (C. R. Broom, Philadelphia, to Henderson, 25 Sept. 1818, M. C. Arch); at Sacketts Harbor (Freeman to Henderson, 10 Dec. 1818, M. C. Arch; Freeman to Gale, 23 March 1819, M. C. Arch); "Herewith I transmit you the sentences on Marines tried by a Court ordered by General Porter. I am now carrying them into effect under his approval and order." (Wainwright, Boston, to Henderson, 16 Dec. 1818, M. C. Arch); "our prisoners are tried as heretofore under the Rules and Articles of War" (Smith, New York, 27 March 1819, M. C. Arch).
400. M. C. Arch; Navy Arch; Index GCM, Navy Arch; Records of Proceedings, Navy Arch.
401. Same as above note 400.
402. Statutes; Navy Regulations; M. C. Arch; Navy Arch; Order Books, M. C. Arch.
403. "The court of which Lieut. Parke G. Howle is President is hereby dissolved" (Order Book, 15 Aug. 1820, M. C. Arch) and others in M. C. Arch.
404. See Order Book, M. C. Arch, 26 December 1820; Navy Arch; See also Note 138 this Chapter.
405. Order Books, M. C. Arch.
406. Order Books, M. C. Arch.
407. Order Books, M. C. Arch. See particularly Order Book, 20 Oct. 1820.
408. M. C. Arch; Navy Arch; See also page 72 and Note 307 this Chapter.
409. Order Books, M. C. Arch; GCM Index and GCM records of proceedings, Navy Arch.
410. Same as Note 409.
411. M. C. Arch; Statutes.
412. Order Books, M. C. Arch; GCM Index, Navy Arch.
413. Order Books, M. C. Arch especially 21 January 1820; GCM

413. Continued.

Index and Records of Proceedings, Navy Arch; President Monroe, in the case of Bausman submitted to the Department on 30 Sept. 1819, directed "that service and restraint be imposed" on him "for the space of twelve calendar months from this date (20 Jan), after which he be drummed from the Marine Corps as a disgrace to it. This commutation of the punishment, as awarded by the Court Martial, is substituted as a mitigation of the sentence of Death." (Sec. Navy to Gale, 20 January 1820, M. C. Arch).

414. Order Books, M. C. Arch; GCM Index, Navy Arch; By the Act of May 16, 1812 flogging was abolished in Army and on 6 June 1812 Sec. Navy held it abolished flogging for Marines tried under Articles of War (See Chap. XVIII, Vol. I, this History) and on 18 August 1817, Headquarters sent this information to Capt. Charles Stewart (M. C. Arch; Navy Arch) Wharton wrote Sec. Navy asking if GCM (convened under Articles of War) of Marine Officers stationed ashore may legally adjudge a sentence of "corporal punishment" on Marines attached to Navy Ships. (Wharton to Crowninshield, 9 Feb. 1816); On March 28, 1816 Attorney General Richard Rush held that it is competent for a General Court-Martial of Marine Officers stationed on shore and convened under the Articles of War to try and sentence Marines, "who have deserted the public ships," to suffer corporal punishment (flogging) despite that such punishment is forbidden by the Act of May 16, 1812 in the Army, such punishment being legal in the Navy. "It would be otherwise had the offense been committed while the Marines were employed in any service upon the land under the Act of July 11, 1798," (M. C. Arch). "You are in the practice of punishing men in violation of law, by the use of the lash. * * * It must be discontinued, if you are considered under the Articles of War." (Wharton to Wainwright, Boston, 1 May 1816, M. C. Arch); "Contrary to the law of Congress you have inflicted, and still do so, corporal punishment, on the men of your Guard. If you are under the Regulations of the Navy, the Laws allow it, * * * If under the Articles of War * * * no stripes or corporal punishment, until the laws of the Country admit their use, will be by me allowed." (Wharton to Swift, Norfolk, 9 October 1816, M. C. Arch); A private of Marines tried 14 May 1817 for "Sheep-stealing" was sentenced to "30 lashes and to pay one-half the value of the sheep." (GCM Index and Case No. 265, Navy Arch); Use of "Cat" see Life of Stockton, 28.
415. Order Books, M. C. Arch; GCM Index and Records of Proceedings, Navy Arch.
416. Same as Note 415. One Marine was sentenced to "undergo such monthly stoppage of half his pay as will reimburse the United States \$24.00" etc. (Order Book, M. C. Arch).
417. Same as Note 415; see also Note 422; "To be prohibited the usual allowance of Grog." (Order Book, 25 Sept. 1819, M. C. Arch); another sentence read, "disallowance of Grog" (M. C. Order Book); "forfeiture of his ration of liquor."

417. Continued.
(Order Book, 9 April 1820, M. C. Arch).
418. Same as Note 415; A private tried 29 Sept. 1819 was sentenced to "one month solitary confinement in cell on bread and water" (GCM Case 345, Navy Arch); to be "confined within the limits of this Garrison for two months" (Order Book, 15 August 1820, M. C. Arch).
419. Same as Note 415. See also Note 418; a deserter was sentenced to "one month's confinement to the cells on bread and water; to pay all the expenses incurred by his desertion and five dollars to Sergeant Fisher for bringing him to Headquarters, to be deducted from his monthly pay". Another deserter got "four months hard labor with ball and chain," to pay expenses as above-mentioned and five dollars to Sergeant Fisher and "then drummed out of barracks!"
420. Same as Note 415; See also Note 419; "To be drummed out of Barracks with the Rouges March." (Order Book, 17 July 1817, M. C. Arch).
421. Same as Note 415; See also Note 419; A private who deserted "was apprehended and delivered to me yesterday.* * * The usual premium for Deserters has been paid for his apprehension." (Smith, New York, 25 Feb. 1818, M. C. Arch).
422. Same as Note 415; "To walk post, under charge of a sentinel, from retreat to reveille, with twelve pounds weight on his back, for the term of thirty days, and during that period, to be deprived of his ration of Spirits, and to be confined to the Cells in the day time" (Order Book, 3 June 1819, M. C. Arch); "to walk post thirty nights from sun set to sun rise with twenty-four pounds weight on his back! etc (Order Book, 1 June 1820).
423. Same as Note 415; "to wear, for one month, an iron collar around his neck, with a six pound ball suspended by a chain, six inches long, to each end of said collar, and to walk to and fro in front of the Armory, six hours each and every day in said month," etc. (Order Book, 15 August 1820, M. C. Arch).
424. Same as Note 415;
425. Same as Note 415.
426. Same as Note 415.
427. Same as Note 415.
428. Same as Note 415; See Note 123 regarding William Bausman, and Isaac Newton (or Newson) who both received pardons, and page 31 this chapter for pardon of Eli Lobbett; Corporal Isaac Minton, a deserter from U.S.S. Ontario, was recommended for a pardon by Bvt. Maj. Miller, commanding Headquarters. (Miller to Sec. Navy, 10 June 1818, Misc. Let., IV, Navy Arch); See Note 429 for use of word "Pardon".
429. Order Books, M. C. Arch; Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton on July 10, 1817 issued an order stating in part that "at all times more desirous of causing remission rather than the infliction of Punishment, and about to leave the command for some time, I do hereby direct the release of" one corporal and five privates (names given) with a hope, that I shall have no cause to

429. Continued.

regret this indulgence toward them." (Order Book 10 July 1817, M. C. Arch). February 28, 1818 two sergeants, two corporals, forty-five Musicians and privates signed a petition to Brevet Major Gamble commanding Phila. Barracks asking "our Commanding Officer for his influence in getting said (Private) Alexander Brown extricated from his present difficulties" which was a GCM sentence. Gamble forwarded petition to Headquarters with letter recommending "remission of the remainder of the three months at hard labor with the ball and chain." (Gamble to Wharton, 3 March 1818, M. C. Arch); In consideration of the "wishes of Major John M. Gamble and the Men of his Command" I "do hereby grant to him (Brown) a Pardon, by a remission" of remainder of sentence. (Order Book, 13 March 1818, M. C. Arch); The convening authority construed the remission of a court martial sentence as "probation" in one case when in consequence of the conduct of a prisoner "subsequent to the remission of his sentence" the "same is hereby revoked and the sentence of the general court martial" will "be carried into full and complete execution" (Order Book, 14 September 1820, M. C. Arch).

430. Order Book, 15 August 1820, M. C. Arch.

431. Gamble to Miller, 29 June 1818, M. C. Arch; Order Book, 3 March 1820, 27 April 1820, M. C. Arch.

432. M. C. Arch; Navy Arch; See Case of Private William Parson at Boston (Isaac Hull to Sec. Navy, 26 Feb. 1816, and 20 March 1816, Captains Letters, II, Navy Arch; M. C. Arch); Private James Howard was taken Portsmouth, N.H., Barracks as a minor by a civil process (Henderson to Commandant, 16 July 1817, M. C. Arch); Case of Private Kuhn at New York (Wharton to Sec. Navy, 20 June 1818, Misc. Let., IV, Navy Arch).

433. Homans to Gale, 14 Sept. 1819, M. C. Arch.

434. M. C. Arch.

435. M. C. Arch; or by the Commanding Officers subject to approval by the Commandant: "Private Charles Ghguiere is hereby promoted to the rank of Sergeant" and "Commanding Officer's Clerk". (Order Book, 23 Sept. 1819, M. C. Arch). Five officers signed a letter to Headquarters on 11 March 1818 recommending Private Murphy (who had previously been "reduced to the ranks") for promotion. (M. C. Arch).

436. Order Book, 5 Oct. 1818, M. C. Arch.

437. M. C. Arch; Gamble to Gale, 2 Oct. 1819, M. C. Arch.

438. M. C. Arch; See page 76 and Notes 323, 324, 325, 326, 327. this Chapter.

439. Captain Thomas R. Swift commanded Gosport (Norfolk) Barracks from January, 1816 to March, 1817 (Muster Rolls); 1st Lt. Richard D. Green signed the Muster Rolls from April to June, inc., 1817; 1st Lt. Parke G. Howle on July 7, 1817 ordered to relieve Green (M. C. Arch); Howle signed Muster Roll for July, 1817; 1st Lt. Charles R. Broom signed August, 1817 Muster Roll and the Roll for Sept. is missing; On Oct. 23, 1817 Captain William Anderson reported he had assumed command (M. C. Arch); Anderson continued in command until some date after December

31, 1820 (M. C. Arch and M. C. Muster Rolls); "the boat belonging to the Marine Corps" used here for five years cannot be repaired, and I solicit you "to sanction me to have a boat built for the use of the Garrison" (Swift to Wharton, 21 May 1816, M. C. Arch); "the Barracks, as well as my own Quarters, are in a damp leaky & unwholesome condition," and I "petition the Commandant" to repair them (Anderson to Wharton, 6 Nov. 1817, M. C. Arch); "oblige me much by remitting three hundred dollars on account. My accounts of Contingencies, Travelling Expenses, Pay, etc, will be forwarded at the close of the year." (Anderson to Paymaster Desha, 6 Nov. 1817, M. C. Arch); Lieut. R.D.Green commanded an "Officers Guard" ordered by Commodore John Shaw "to perform the Funeral Honors due to" a Surgeon's Mate, 26 January 1818. (Anderson to Green, 25 January 1818, Out. Let. Norfolk, M. C. Arch). A Corporal in charge of a prisoner was ordered from Norfolk on brig Peggy and Pemilia to Washington with five days rations and transportation costing "four dollars per man" (Anderson to Corporal C. Freyfogle, 18 March 1818, Out. Let., Norfolk, M. C. Arch); "condition of the Quarters now occupied by the Marine Guard" and need of "some immediate arrangement for the future accomodation of the Guard;" a "permanent and suitable Barracks cannot consistently be erected within the present Boundary" of the Navy Yard. "There are a number of adjacent and eligible situations for a Barrack Yard." (Anderson to Wharton, 24 March 1818, M. C. Arch); "No buildings as Barracks for Marines have been there erected since the purchase of the property" and Wharton on 31 March 1818 suggested to Sec. Navy that Corps "build substantial Quarters as I have been instructed to do at other Yards." (M. C. Arch); Sec. Navy, on 6 April 1818 wrote Wharton that he had "determined that Barracks shall be erected" to "commence at the Southern extremity of our line on Second Street" etc (M. C. Arch); Wharton wrote Sec. Navy 9 April 1818 he "did not suppose that more than 2,500 or 3,000 dollars would be required" at present "and by the Mechanics of the Corps to later finish them. Wharton described barracks. (M. C. Arch); Sec. Navy authorized Barracks to be built (Sec. Navy to Wharton, 10 April 1818, M. C. Arch); plans changed a little so as not "to disturb the remains of the dead" (Wharton to Sec. Navy, 9 May 1818, Misc. Let. III, Navy^{above} Arch); Sec. Navy to Wharton, 15 May 1818 approving change of plans (Misc. Let., III, Navy Arch) "The rotten and wrecked condition of the Marine Boat" necessitated Anderson to request orders to acquire a new boat. (Anderson to Wharton, 20 May 1818, M. C. Arch on which Commodore John Cassin placed his approval); A long letter of Wharton to Navy Agent Miles King, Norfolk, 27 May 1818, described proposed Barracks, and King was requested to purchase a Boat (M. C. Arch); "the foundation is nearly dug out," etc (King to Wharton, 18 June 1818, M. C. Arch); funds for barracks (Henderson to Actg Sec Navy John C. Calhoun,

439. Continued.

Misc. Let., VI, Navy Arch); furniture for Officers Quarters (Anderson to Miles King, 15 May 1819, and Anderson to Gale, 2 Oct. 1819, M. C. Arch); Captain Waldron had made recommendations for a "different arrangement of the Marine Barracks," and the Commandant of the Yard on 5 June 1820 wrote Sec. Navy "that until the Laws for the Government of Marines in Navy Yard will admit their being under the same control of the Commanding Naval Officer of such Yard as they now are on board our vessels of war I do not think it is advisable to make any arrangement which should cause additional expense," etc. He submitted estimates for plan of barracks amounting to \$4,475.00. (Morris to Sec. Navy, 5 June 1820, Capt. Let. II, Navy Arch)

440. Brevet Major Anthony Gale commanded Phila. Barracks from some date prior to January 1, 1816 to May 12, 1817; Brevet Major John Marshall Gamble signed the June, 1817 Muster Roll and continued in command until June, 1818; 2d Lt. A. L. Roumfort signed the July, 1818 Muster Roll though junior to Lt. Weed; 2d Lt. Elijah J. Weed signed the August, 1818 Muster Roll; Major Gamble signed the Muster Rolls from September, 1818 to April, 1819, inc; 1st Lt. Charles R. Broom signed the May and June, 1819 Muster Rolls; Gamble signed the July, 1819 to August, 1820 Muster Rolls; Broom signed the September, 1820 Muster Roll; Gamble signed the October and November, 1820 Muster Rolls and Broom the December, 1820 Muster Rolls; "Dr. Wm. P. C. Barton has been ordered to attend exclusively to the sick of the Marines at this station" (Gale to Wharton 26 Nov. 1816, M. C. Arch); "painting the new wood work done last year and the barracks" (Gale to Wharton, 24 April 1817, M. C. Arch); on 24 May 1817 Wharton ordered Gamble as President of a Court of Enquiry (Order Book, M. C. Arch); "The boat I received" from Major Gale "is much larger than necessary for the use of the Marine Guard on this station," so suggest it be sent to Headquarters and "a smaller one" sent here (Gamble to Wharton, 4 June 1817, M. C. Arch); Lumber for Marine Barracks (Robert McMullin, 361 S. Front Street, Phila. to Wharton, 9 June 1817, M. C. Arch); Commanding Officers Quarters is "in a very shattered condition" (Gamble to Wharton, 11 June 1817, M. C. Arch); On June 23, 1817 extensive repairs were authorized for the "dwelling house of the Comd't of Marines" (M. C. Arch); requisitions for "articles necessary for the Medical Department" and "timbers etc for the making of bunks in the different barrack rooms and two sentry boxes" (Gamble to Wharton, 27 Feb. 1818, M. C. Arch); "carpenter's tools," "bunks", "half hour glasses, paints," painting "of officers quarters" and "priming and painting one sentry box" (Gamble to Miller, 12 June 1818, M. C. Arch); Broom complained that during Gamble's absence he had been under command of a junior (Broom to Henderson, 19 Sept. 1818, M. C. Arch); "completion of the Brick Wall in front of the Marine Barracks" at Phila. (Homans to Gale, 15 April 1819, M. C. Arch and Mar. Off. Let. I, Navy Arch); Gamble dir-

440. Continued.

ected "to erect the remainder of the Brick around the Navy Yard" (Gale to Homans, 16 April 1819, Misc. Let., III, Navy Arch and M. C. Arch); estimate for "running a brick wall on Front Street within the limits of the Marine Barracks," \$1,078.17 (Abraham Wartom, 4 Nov. 1818, M. C. Arch).

441. Brevet Major Richard Smith commanded New York Barracks from some date prior to January 1, 1816 until some date in 1820. (Muster Rolls); Smith signed the May, 1820 Muster Rolls and the June and July, 1820 Muster Rolls are missing; M. C. Arch shows Smith at New York in June and July, 1820; 1st Lt. Levi Twiggs signed the August, 1820 Muster Roll; Smith signed the Muster Rolls for September to December, 1820, inc; The Commandant expected "officers on separate command to decide on all the duties belonging to them and points intimately connected with them" (Wharton to Capt. Francis W. Sterne, New York, 7 Jan. 1816, M. C. Arch); "Abraham Terry is Sergeant of the detachment of Marines attached to the Receiving Ketch" (Samuel Evans to Sec. Navy, 22 Feb. 1816; "eight to ten Centinels a day" required (Smith to Wharton, 29 Feb. 1816, M. C. Arch); there was no "boat belonging to the Marine Corps" on New York Station for "public business" so Smith recommended that one be purchased and he had a "conditional bargain" for one for \$80 or \$100. (Smith to Commandant, 22 April 1816, M. C. Arch); Michael McLoughlin reported to Smith 8 July 1816 as a Private of Marines with an "unlimited furlough" received from Captain Wainwright at Boston (Smith to Wharton, 9 July 1816, M. C. Arch); A midshipman had difficulties with Centinel which resulted probably from not having the countersign (Elton of Saranac to Commander Navy Yard, 22 July 1817, Master Commandants, Navy Arch); furniture for Officers Quarters (Twiggs to Miller, 25 Sept. 1817, M. C. Arch); request for "Camp or Barrack furniture" since they had never been furnished with any (Smith to Wharton, 11 Oct. 1817, M. C. Arch); "Barrack furniture" requisition (Smith to Wharton, 18 Oct. 1817, M. C. Arch); "general repair of the Barracks" (Smith to Wharton, 20 Nov. 1817, M. C. Arch); chairs for use of subaltern officers (Smith to Miller, 26 June 1818, M. C. Arch); "necessary to repair the floorings of the whole" Barracks (Smith to Henderson, 21 September 1818, M. C. Arch); repairs authorized (Henderson to Smith, 19 Nov. 1818, and Smith to Gale, 5 April 1819, M. C. Arch); Orders received countermanning orders to repair on 30 Nov. 1818 (Smith to Gale, 5 April 1819, M. C. Arch).

442. Captain Robert D. Wainwright commanded Boston Barracks (Charlestown, Mass) from some date prior to January 1, 1816 to November, 1818 1st Lt. Francis B. White signed the December 1818 to February, 1819 Muster Rolls inc; Wainwright signed the March, 1819 to December, 1820 Muster Rolls inc; subject of jurisdiction of Naval Commandant of Navy Yard over Marines discussed in detail by Captain Isaac Hull in letter to Sec. Navy, 13 Feb. 1816, Capt. Let.

442. Continued.

I, Navy Arch; seven Officer-of-the-Day's Report Books of "Marine Depot, Charlestown, Mass.", from Nov. 21, 1816 to June 21, 1820 are in M. C. Arch; the foregoing books show "Sick List," "Black List" and "Countersign" among other things (M. C. Arch); five Morning Report Books of Officers and Marines stationed at Charlestown, Mass., from August 10, 1815 to August 7, 1820 are in M. C. Arch.; Freeman requests \$30 for "chairs & tables for use of the Mess Room in the Left Wing, or for use of Court Martial" (Freeman to Miller, 11 May 1818, M. C. Arch); bridge tolls (Miller to Freeman, 21 May 1818, M. C. Arch); "strict and careful survey" of Quarters of Officers and Men show "low and leaky condition of their roof and walls" (White, Auchmuty, Dix, T.S. English to Wainwright, 25 September 1818, M. C. Arch); the foregoing survey sent to Henderson on 26 Sept. 1818 by Wainwright stating that "the last rains" had effect upon Barracks (M. C. Arch); repairs to Barracks (Wainwright to Henderson, 14 Oct. 1818, M. C. Arch); Floors and fences need repairing (Wainwright to Gale, 25 May 1819, M. C. Arch); Bridge Tolls (Wainwright to Commandant, 15 Feb. 1820, M. C. Arch); Toll for passing and repassing Charles River Bridge from 1 Jan. 1820 to 31 March 1820, \$21.58 (M. C. Arch); Boston Marines have not been paid since 31 December 1819 (Paymaster Desha to Miller, 16 Sept. 1820, Misc. Let., VI, Navy Arch).

443. Captain William Anderson commanded the Barracks at Portsmouth, N.H. from some date prior to 1 January 1816 to June, 1816; July Muster Roll is missing; Brevet Major Archibald Henderson signed muster Rolls for August to December, 1816, inc; Roll for January, 1817 missing; 1st Lt. Samuel Edmiston Watson signed Muster Rolls for February and March, 1817; Henderson signed April Roll; Watson signed Muster Roll for May, 1817; Henderson signed June, 1817 Muster Roll; Watson signed Muster Rolls for July, September, October, 1817 inc; August Roll is signed by Watson but carries Henderson; Henderson signed Muster Rolls for November, 1817 to June, 1818, inc; March, July and August Rolls are missing; Watson signed Muster Rolls for September, 1818 to September 1819 except October, 1819 Rolls which are missing; Captain Lyman Kellogg signed Muster Rolls for November, 1819 to January, 1820, inc; 1st Lt. Watson signed Muster Rolls for February to December, 1820, inc; Commodore MacDonough has requested four additional sentries be posted but this request "cannot be executed either in whole or in part until a reinforcement" of about thirty privates arrive. (Anderson to Headquarters, 17 May 1816, M. C. Arch; Henderson on 10 Nov. 1817 reported his return to Portsmouth on 4 Nov. 1817 (M. C. Arch); By the first of May four additional sentries will be required "to guard completely the Island." Watson urged the building of a barracks as the "skeleton of a building" then being used was inadequate and the Marines were mere "occupants by courtesy of the Commandant of the Yard," of

443. Continued.

that building. "There never has been any quarters for Officers here." (Watson to Gale, 20 March 1819, M. C. Arch); Henderson, on November 10, 1817, reported his return to Portsmouth, N.H. on November 4, (Henderson to Wharton, 10 Nov. 1817, M. C. Arch. "Seven years service has created a little esprit de corps for which I trust you will not blame me," regarding the inadequate quarters. "When the Naval Department of this station are so well provided for, I think the Marine Department deserves in some proportion." (Watson to Gale, 26 April 1819, M. C. Arch); "I have not been able to keep a rendezvous open for sometime on account of being without funds for that purpose" I "made an experiment during the summer, and sent a recruiting party round to several of the adjacent towns, but without success." (Watson to Gale, 1 Sept. 1819, M. C. Arch); When I took command on 16 October 1819 I found the Guard "in excellent discipline and order * * * the Barracks * * * are nothing but shells of buildings and very open * * * There being no Quarters for me at or near the Yard I am obliged to quarter in the Town. Lt. Watson resides near the Yard." (Kellogg to Gale, 18 Oct. 1819, M. C. Arch); Kellogg resigned in February, 1820 and Watson reported that the command devolved on him. (Watson to Gale, 10 Feb. 1820, M. C. Arch); Watson invites attention to a building "on the Island" that could be "obtained at a very reduced price" "for quarters for thirty or forty men" while the "two small buildings now occupied by the detachment" could be moved and placed with it, and used for "Quarters for the Commanding Officer and his Non-Commissioned Officers". (Watson to Gale 6 May 1820, Misc. Let. IV, Navy Arch); If the "Secretary of the Navy would direct the Commandant of the Island to lay off about an acre of ground around the proposed establishment, for the exclusive use of the Marines and authorize the removal of the buildings, as afore mentioned, it would benefit the public service very much," etc "It is due to the credit of the Corps, that suitable quarters should be provided for the detachment and the Officer Commanding." (Watson to Gale, 6 May, 1820, Misc. Let., IV, Navy Arch); "appropriation for Navy Yards, this year, will not warrant the expense" for Marine Barracks and "the Marines must for the present be accommodated as they have heretofore been" (Sec. Navy to Gale, 22 June 1820, Mar. Off. Let., II, Navy Arch).

444. 1st Lt. Samuel B. Johnston commanded at Erie, Pa., from some date prior to January 1, 1816 to at least May, 1817 for he signed the Muster Rolls for that period; Johnston was still at Erie on 13 June 1818 (M. C. Arch); 1st Lt. John Harris was in command on 11 July 1818 and retained command until at least 15 September 1819 (M. C. Arch); Muster Rolls are missing after May, 1817; Harris signed the Muster Roll for May, 1818; Muster Rolls, June and July, 1818 missing; Harris signed Muster Rolls for August to November, 1818 (December, 1818 Roll missing); Harris signed Muster Rolls for July, 1819 to November, 1820, inc,

444. Continued.

(December, 1820 Muster Roll missing if there was any); Captain Daniel S. Dexter on 17 Oct. 1817 ordered Johnston (who was stationed on the Niagara) to command the Marine Guard on the Eric Station. Johnston had difficulties and requested duty at another post. (Johnston to Wharton, 23 Oct. 1817, M. C. Arch; M. C. Gaz., December, 1923); Commodore Sinclair informed Johnston ("Marine Barracks, Eric, Pa.") that he had told Wharton that a "Sergeant's Guard of Marines would be all that was required" at Eric * * * "this station will soon be broken up" with only one Gun Boat retained "Sergeant Tull" who was wounded "in an attack on Michilimackinack" is competent to perform the duties here. (Johnston to Wharton, 30 June 1815, M. C. Arch); Marines at Eric were stationed on the Niagara from 1816 to 1818 during all or part of the period while later they were ashore (Muster Rolls); "Since I last had the honor to address you, I have been ordered with my Guard on board" the Niagara * * * "the Seamen have almost all been discharged and the Marines been ordered by the Commanding Officer to do Seamen's duty. One is attached to the Schr. Ghent, one to the Porcupine, one to the Stone House and three are working as Carpenters and Blacksmiths on shore. The residue compose a boat's crew, cook, and washroom boy for this brig" (Niagara). (Johnston to Wharton, 13 June 1816, M. C. Arch); "A draft of seamen having lately arrived the Marines, with the exception of three, have returned to duty." (Johnston to Wharton, 15 July 1816, M. C. Arch); "A Lieutenant of Marines" of the name of Johnston, "now on Lake Eric, has just published at the borough of Eric, a volume entitled, Letters from Chili." (Nat. Intell., 1 October 1816); Fifth Regiment, U.S. Army "have resolved to honor to the memory of Lieut. John Brooks (son of the Governor of Mass.) late of the Marine Corps, who fell" in Battle of Lake Eric, by collecting his remains, which were buried on a remote Island, and re-interring them, over which a monument is to be erected (Nat. Intell., 21 Nov. 1817); Harris who was "about to change a life of blessed singleness for that of matrimony" requested information as to whether "the Marines from Eric & Sacketts Harbor" were ordered to New York. (Harris to Gale, 1 Sept. 1819, M. C. Arch); "I know of the intention of the Secretary to break up the Establishment at Eric, and I do not think it will soon take place. I therefore think you may venture to get spliced." (Gale to Harris, 15 Sept. 1819, M. C. Arch); A "Muster Table" U.S. brig Niagara, Lake Eric, Pa., 1 April 1820 to 30 June 1820 shows Harris in command with 2d Lt. Charles C. Tupper and eighteen enlisted Marines present. (Stations, Lake Eric, Muster & Pay Roll, 1812-1823, Navy Arch and a similar Roll for Jan-March, 1818 shows twelve enlisted Marines)

445. 1st Lt. Lyman Kellogg commanded Marines at Sacketts Harbor from some date prior to 1 January 1816 to September, 1816 (Muster Rolls); Captain William Anderson commanded from October, 1816 to September 16, 1817 (Muster Rolls); Cap-

445. Continued.

tain William Strong from September 17, 1817 to August, 1818 (Muster Rolls); 2d Lt. Richard W. Ashton September to October 19, 1818 (Muster Rolls); 1st Lt. William H. Freeman from October 20, 1818 to August, 1820 (Muster Rolls); 1st Lt. James M. Clements September and October, 1820 (Muster Rolls); and 1st Lt. Freeman from November, 1820 to some date later than December 31, 1820 (Muster Rolls); Anderson took command of Fort Tompkins, Sacketts Harbor October 1, 1816 (Kellogg to Wharton, 6 Oct. 1816, M. C. Arch); "unusually high rewards" offered for deserters (Woolsey, Sacketts Harbor to Sec. Navy, 1 May 1816, Captains Letters, II, Navy Arch); "Sergt. Odell of the Marine Corps" admitted to "U.S. Naval Hospital, Sacketts Harbor" 13 May 1814 with ailments including "an ulcerated leg" caused by a wound received at the defence of * * * (Duchanan, M.D. to C.O., 7 May 1816, Captains Letters, II, Navy Arch); orders issued on 2 Sept. 1816 for Anderson to repair to Sacketts Harbor to relieve Kellogg (Wharton to Henderson, Portsmouth, NH, 2 Sept. 1816, M. C. Arch); Kellogg at Fort Tompkins, Sacketts Harbor, on 17 June 1817, requested Wharton to relieve him. (M. C. Arch); On January 4, 1818 Strong was ordered to "make such repairs at your command with your own mechanics" etc (M. C. Arch; M. C. Gaz., March, 1924, 89); On May 28, 1818, the remains of Brig. Gen. Zebulon M. Pike were re-interred and "The Marines off duty" were in the funeral procession. (M. C. Gaz., March, 1924, 89); "U. S. Marines, in funeral order" formed part of the funeral procession of Brigadier-General Covington and two other Army officers held at Sacketts Harbor August, 1820. (Nat. Intell. 29 August 1820 citing Sackett's Harbor Gazette, 18 August 1820; M. C. Gazette, March 1924, p. 89)

446. See pages 16-17 and Notes 48-60 this Chapter; Major Daniel Carmick commanded New Orleans until his death in November 1816; Captain Francis W. Sterne succeeded Major Carmick in command (M. C. Arch); Muster Rolls for Dec. 1816 shows Sterne in command with three 1st Lts. and 85 Marines, with some Marines "On Command" and others "Afloat"; Sterne signed January and February, 1817 Muster Rolls; 1st Lt. Francis Darbin de Bellevue was next commanding officer; the May, 1817 Muster Roll signed by Bellevue shows Sgt. Richard Ricco "on command at Tchifoncta," Cpl Loftus Dowell on Louisiana, Cpl John Hemphill on ketch Surprize, Cpl Wm. Curtis "on command at Bayou St. John," and Pvt Morris Brown on U.S. brig Tom Bowline; the June, 1817 Muster Roll signed by Bellevue shows men at Marine Barracks, Tchifoncta Bayou St. John and on board the Firebrand, Louisiana, Surprize, Tom Bowline; Gale signed the Muster Rolls for September, 1817 to November, 1818 Muster Rolls; the January, 1818 Roll shows men at Tchifoncta, Bayou St. John three men at "Navy Hospital," and on board Louisiana, Surprize and Firebrand; November, 1818 Muster Roll, among other things, shows Sergeant Samuel Townsend and seven privates on U.S. brig Prometheus; December, 1818 Roll signed by

446. Continued.

2d Lt. Charles K. Porter shows Sergeant Jeremiah Franklin at "Navy Arsenal Guard" with nine privates; January, 1819 Roll, signed by Bellevue, shows men at Tchifoneta and on board Louisiana, Firebrand, Surprize and schooner Monsuch; Bellevue signed the Rolls for January to July, 1819 (August, Sept. and Oct. missing); 1st Lt. Elijah J. Wood signed Nov. 1819 Muster Roll, one man being at Barataria; Wood signed Dec. 1819 Roll; Henderson signed Muster Rolls for January, to October, 1820, inc; 4 privates were at Barataria in January; in Feb. Wood at "Marine Barracks," some at Barataria inc. Cpl James Eggman; three privates joined from brig Enterprise in April; in May, 1820 2d Lt. Thomas B. Barton of "Marine Barracks" was on "leave of absence in the country for his health"; in June, 1820 Henderson, Wood, and Barton were present with men at Barataria while four privates were transferred to Lynx; Barton was at Barataria in July, 1820 and one cpl and 5 pvts on schooner Lynx; October, 1820 Roll shows Henderson in command with Bellevue, Linton, Wood and Barton present; Bellevue signed November and December, 1820 Muster Roll; all foregoing from Muster Rolls, M. C. Arch; Henderson arrived at New Orleans on 21 January 1820 and on 24th reported "assumption of the command on the 22d * * * The Barracks are in the same condition they have been for two or three years past" and need repairs (Henderson to Gale, 24 Jan. 1820, M. C. Arch); Commodore Patterson reported the "destruction of the Navy Store" by fire on 14 May 1820 * * * "The fire commenced in a Back Building of a house of Chatres or Conde Street," directly "back of Navy Yard." (Patterson to Sec. Navy, 15 May 1820, Capt. Let., II, Navy Arch; see also Patterson to Sec. Navy, 17 May 1820, Capt. Let. II, Navy Arch. which makes a detailed report including fact that many "hand grenades" exploded); crew of the U.S. schooner Lynx "was in a partial state of mutiny on the night of the 23d" of May, 1820, reported her Commanding Officer, Lt. John R. Madison (who eventually was "lost in the Lynx"), to Commodore Patterson on 24 May 1820, "nine of her crew having joined the pirates [prisoners] to seize her and murder the officers. It was suppressed without bloodshed and the ring leader and seven of his companions secured." (Captains Letters, II, Navy Arch). New Orleans Muster Roll of June, 1820 shows that Privates James Casto, James Cox, John Jackson, and Samuel Jones, 2d, were transferred on board the Lynx while Muster Roll for July, 1820 shows Corporal James Eggman and five privates on Lynx; "Plan, executed by the City Surveyor of the Naval Arsenal" forwarded (Patterson to Sec. Navy, 31 May 1820, Misc. Let., IV, Navy Arch); See M. C. Gaz., March, 1924.

447. Sergeant Morris Palmer commanded the detachment of Marines stationed at Baltimore from some date prior to 1 January 1816 to at least June, 1817 the last Muster Roll on file signed by Sergeant Palmer; Recruiting Rendezvous maintained.

448. James T. Leonard to Sec. Navy, 21 May 1816, Capt. Let.,
II, Navy Arch.
449. See Chap. I, Vol. II, this History which covers the per-
iod 1816-1820 in the Mediterranean.

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1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the world are the historians. They are the people who study the past and write about it. They are the people who tell us what happened and why it happened. They are the people who help us to understand the world and ourselves.

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1. The first group of students, consisting of 10 students, was assigned to the control group. They were given the same assignment as the other groups, but they were not allowed to use any external resources.

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1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). The concentration of Chl *a* and Chl *b* was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

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PIRACY IN THE WEST INDIES.

1818-1830

Material and Sources
of
Chapter III, Volume II,

History of the United States Marine Corps

Major Edwin N. McClellan, U.S. Marines
Officer-in-Charge
Historical Section.

First Edition,
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RIGHT TO LIFE

11

THE RIGHT TO LIFE

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FORENOTE

This compilation is not the final manuscript of this Chapter but represents only material and sources upon which it will be based. If details concerning the participation of the Navy and Army in any operation or incident described herein do not appear, such omission occurs only because it is impracticable in a history of this character to set forth more than the work of the Marines themselves. To do more than this would extend the history beyond a practical scope and size. In many of the operations described, the Navy or the Army, or both, have been present in greater strength than the Marines, and full credit is here given for their splendid achievements.

The following form of citation is suggested if it is desired to cite, either in published works, or manuscript, any information contained herein:-

(McClellan, Hist., U.S.M.C., 1st ed., II, Ch.3, p--)

CHAPTER III
PIRACY IN THE WEST INDIES

Cleansing West Indian waters of piracy during President Monroe's administrations was a mission both important and arduous. It was a tedious and thankless task but the Navy and the Marines accomplished it with praiseworthy efficiency. The chronicle of the Marines during this period is a significant chapter of our national history. The shorter Tripolitan War, which cost far less in life and money, has been voluminously discussed and romanticized. The mangrove swamps and coral reefs of the Bahama Channel are on no lower imaginative plane than the northern margin of the Sahara Desert, and the men, who sailed with Henley, Biddle, Porter, Warrington, Grayson, Freeman and Walker had their full share of hazard and adventure as did these with Decatur, Preble, Eaton and O'Bannon. But the climate was so much more deadly than the fighting, the mortality from yellow fever so much greater than that due to the malice of the pirates, that a raid or a skirmish was a trivial matter in comparison with the hardships of a summer
1
cruise.

The rovers who sought bases for predatory operations among the islands off our southern coast were rarely professed pirates. Filibusterers they might have owned themselves to be, had that term been taken in its modern sense,
2
as describing revolutionary interlopers. Privateers they

might have preferred being called, but pirates, buccaneers, banditti or freebooters they were.

Of the many vessels engaged in piracy in West Indian waters, the most formidable were the privateers originally fitted out by the various South American republics to prey on Spanish commerce, and which had later become marine highwaymen.³ Among these were the Poloma, Panchita, Pereira,⁴ Burguera, Flor de la Mar and La Carmen.

The brigantine Pride, was the largest vessel fitted out specially for piracy. It is said that this vessel had a desperate fight with an English sloop-of-war, in which both commanders were killed, and only sixteen men left alive on the pirate. The Pride was finally carried by boarding and taken to Jamaica, where the sixteen survivors were tried and convicted. Ten of them were executed and six pardoned.⁵

The great majority of piracies were accomplished by small craft with large forces of men concealed from view of their intended prey. These boats would go alongside of merchant vessels and capture them by surprise. In many cases all the crew would be taken out of the ship and offered the choice of joining the pirates or death.⁶

The vessels captured by the pirates were carried to a Cuban port and sold, or otherwise disposed of for the benefit of the pirates and their agents. Other piratical craft

whose names have been ascertained, besides those previously mentioned, were the Cienega, Bandera de Sangre, Moscow, Catalina, Palmyra, Albert, Pilot, Tropic, Mechanic, La Cata⁵ Zaragonzana, Larch, Aristidies, Lucies, and Emmanuel.

President James Monroe, on January 1, 1821 "in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d of November last" informed the House what Naval force had "been stationed for the protection of the commerce of our citizens in the West India Islands" and

regarding the "depredations by pirates or others upon the property of citizens of the United States engaged in such commerce".

In September, 1821, the Hornet, Enterprize, Spark, Porpoise, Shark and Grampus, were ordered to cruise in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico for the protection of American trade, while several other vessels of war were stationed along the Florida and Georgia coast for the same purpose.⁶

From the fifteenth of January to the first of February 1822, the Porpoise swept the northwest coast of Cuba and captured and destroyed fourteen vessels and three establishments on shore.⁷

The brig Enterprize reached the vicinity of Cape Antonio, Cuba on March 7, 1822, from a cruise off Matanzas, Cuba. On the morning of March 7, while passing Cape Antonio, "a twelve-oared barge was discovered in pursuit,"

There are a number of interesting facts about the
history of the word "cancer" which are worth
knowing. The word "cancer" is derived from the
Latin word "cancer" which means "a crab". This
is because the shape of a cancerous tumor is
often compared to the shape of a crab. The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
breast which is called "breast cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
colon which is called "colon cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
prostate which is called "prostate cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
pancreas which is called "pancreatic cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
stomach which is called "stomach cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
esophagus which is called "esophageal cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
liver which is called "liver cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
lung which is called "lung cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
bladder which is called "bladder cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
kidney which is called "kidney cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
ovary which is called "ovarian cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
uterus which is called "uterine cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
cervix which is called "cervical cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
vagina which is called "vaginal cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
penis which is called "penile cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
testis which is called "testicular cancer". The word
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penis which is called "penile cancer". The word
"cancer" is also used to describe a disease of the
testis which is called "testicular cancer".

but soon after "he made a retreat towards Mangrove Point," followed by the boats of the Enterprize. The boats captured four boats and two launches. The Americans landed and captured these craft in a creek. Lieutenant Lawrence Kearney, commanding the Enterprize, reported that "a guard of Marines is sent to assist the party to apprehend the pirates on shore."⁸

The public heard with relief that the Macedonian, Captain James Biddle with a "contingent of 200 Marines" was to sail on a "pirate-hunting" expedition "to sweep the land as well as the sea of the pirates of Cuba". It sailed⁹ in March, 1822. In this year the West Indian Squadron under Captain Biddle, included, at sometime during 1822, Macedonian, Congress, John Adams, Hornet, Peacock, Spark, Enterprize, Alligator, Grampus, Shark, Porpoise, Gunboats Nos.¹⁰ 158 and 168.

On May 14, 1822, at Havana, on the Macedonian, Captain Biddle informed his command that they were there "for the purpose of protecting our citizens and their property against all unlawful molestation" but that "as the commercial relations of the United States with the West Indian Islands and the Spanish Main, are highly important, it is our policy to cultivate a friendly intercourse" with the different ports.¹¹

Captain Biddle, on July 24, 1822, reported to Secre-

Summary

The following is a summary of the information provided in the report. It is intended to provide a concise overview of the key findings and conclusions. The report is organized into several sections, each covering a different aspect of the study. The first section, titled "Introduction", provides a brief overview of the study's purpose and objectives. The second section, titled "Methods", describes the research design and the data collection process. The third section, titled "Results", presents the findings of the study, including the statistical analysis and the interpretation of the results. The fourth section, titled "Discussion", discusses the implications of the findings and the limitations of the study. The final section, titled "Conclusion", summarizes the main findings and provides recommendations for future research. The report is written in a clear and concise style, using simple language and avoiding technical jargon. It is intended to be accessible to a wide range of readers, including those who are not experts in the field. The report is organized into several sections, each covering a different aspect of the study. The first section, titled "Introduction", provides a brief overview of the study's purpose and objectives. The second section, titled "Methods", describes the research design and the data collection process. The third section, titled "Results", presents the findings of the study, including the statistical analysis and the interpretation of the results. The fourth section, titled "Discussion", discusses the implications of the findings and the limitations of the study. The final section, titled "Conclusion", summarizes the main findings and provides recommendations for future research. The report is written in a clear and concise style, using simple language and avoiding technical jargon. It is intended to be accessible to a wide range of readers, including those who are not experts in the field.

tary Thompson that he had "sailed from Port-au-Prince, Haiti on July 22, 1822," that 49 deaths had resulted from "malig-¹²nant fever" and there were 84 on sick list.

The Grampus fell in with the Shark on May 25 and these two vessels uniting their forces sent out expeditions of armed boats that scoured the whole northern coast of Cuba. Two piratical vessels were captured and four pirates. "One of the Marines of the Grampus had a severe contest on the land with one of the pirates that he had taken. The Marine, who was almost exhausted by fatigue and for want of food, was on the point of being overcome by the villain, but was rescued by his companions. The fellow, who thought himself sure of his victim, declared himself to be a pirate, and¹³ that he would have vengeance by killing an American."

The Grampus arrived at Charleston, S. C., with her prize the Palmyra of Porto Rico, lately the Panchita, having captured her on August 16, 1822. This capture¹⁴ caused ill feeling in Porto Rico.

The Alligator entered the harbor of Matanzas Cuba on November 8th. Two American vessels had been captured "in a bay round St. Hycacos, about 40 miles to windward of Matanzas. Early on the morning of the 9th the Alligator, commanded by Lieutenant William H. Allen, discovered at anchor "among the Stone Keys, near the Cape" several piratical schooners. The boats of the Alligator were immediately manned. Captain William H. Freeman, a passenger on the

Alligator, volunteered and performed gallant service. Captain Freeman was under orders to report to Captain Biddle on the Macedonian. Captain Freeman was in the launch with Lieutenant Allen. Upon the approach of the boats the enemy flew "the red flag at her mast head." At 9:30 a.m. on the 9th the attack by the boats against three of the pirate vessels was commenced, and the pirates defeated. Lieutenant Allen, however, was mortally wounded during the engagement.¹⁵ Lieutenant "Allen fell by my side, when within a few yards of the stern of one of the pirate schooners," wrote Captain Freeman. He was succeeded in command of the Alligator by Lieutenant Dale. Three Bluejackets were killed and three were wounded. In reporting to the Department Lieutenant Dale stated that¹⁶ "besides the first pirate we have recaptured on this expedition" five American vessels "all of which I have ordered into Charleston for adjudication under charge of Captain Freeman of the Marine Corps." Lieutenant Dale wrote that he could not conclude this communication without bringing to your notice Captain Freeman of the Marines, who volunteered his services and whose coolness and bravery during the whole transaction excited the admiration of all concerned and to whose services since I am extremely indebted.¹⁷ The Commandant of the Marine Corps in a letter dated December 3, 1822, congratulated Captain Freeman on his safe return from the dangerous service he had recently been

employed in and in warmly commending him for his "chivalrous performance of duty", stated that it had added to the reputation of the Corps "as a military body and makes its character more honored by the country at large." ¹⁸ Colonel Henderson later wrote ¹⁹ to the Secretary of the Navy that "the services performed by Captain Freeman," and "his voluntary participation in a hazardous attack on the piratical vessels on the coast of 1822, gave him a strong claim on his country for some mark of military distinction." A force of Naval vessels had been actively engaged for over a year in stopping the operations of Pirates in the Gulf. This service was especially arduous and difficult consisting principally in cutting out and was participated in by the ¹⁹ Marines of the squadron.

The death of Lieutenant Allen caused President Monroe to send a Special Message to Congress on December 9, 1822. "Recent information of the multiplied outrages and depredations which have been committed on our seamen and commerce by the pirates in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, exemplified by the death of a very meritorious officer, seems to call for some prompt and decisive measures on the part of the Government," wrote President Monroe. "All the public vessels adapted to that service which can be spared from other indispensable duties are already employed in it; but from the knowledge which has been acquired of the places

from whence the outlaws issue and to which they escape from danger it appears that it will require a particular kind of force, capable of pursuing them into the shallow waters to which they retire, effectually to suppress them."

The Alligator was wrecked on Craysford Reef, about thirty miles south of Cape Florida and blown up on November 9, 1822.²⁰

On December 3, 1822 President Monroe informed Congress that it had been found necessary for the "protection of our commerce" to maintain the usual squadron in the West Indies "where piracy organized into a system, has preyed on the commerce of every country trading thither", and that "in the West Indies piracy is of recent date, which may explain the cause why other powers have not combined against it".²¹

Piracy became so notorious²¹ that Congress passed an Act that President Monroe approved on December 20, 1822,²² authorizing an additional naval force for its suppression.

On December 28, 1822, the Commandant received an order from the Secretary of the Navy to place a force of the Marine Corps under charge of a Captain, on sea service for the "Anti-Piratical Squadron" of Porter. Orders were therefore issued to Major Samuel Miller on December 30th, to take command of the force which consisted of two lieutenants, five sergeants, ten corporals, two musics and seventy privates. The orders stated that "this detachment is to act under the orders of Captain Porter and you are directed to report to

him accordingly." Apparently Major Miller had volunteered for the duty. On January 2, 1823, the Commandant issued orders to Captain William Freeman, commanding at Norfolk, to assist First Lieutenant George W. Walker, who was in Washington, and Second Lieutenant Stephen M. Rogers, who had been selected as the junior officers. Lieutenant Walker joined the Expedition. He reported at Headquarters, Washington from that duty on September 27, 1823.²³ Second Lieutenant William A. Bloodgood was also ordered on this duty on January 30, 1823 (he was in New York on December 8, 1823). Major Miller, on account of an illness in his family, was unable to obey these orders, for on January 10, 1823, the Commandant wrote him "I am directed by the Secretary of the Navy 'to countermand the order given you, to the West India Station'. That order is countermanded accordingly." On January 7, 1823, Captain Alfred Grayson, who was at Baltimore,²⁴ was ordered in Major Miller's stead.

The West Indian Expedition so depleted the Navy Yards that insufficient men were left to furnish all the sentinels²⁵ asked by the Commandants of the various Navy Yards.

In the winter of 1822-23 a naval vessel was ordered to take possession of Key West, (that had been named Thompson's Island in honor of the Secretary of the Navy) as a port of the country ceded by Spain to the United States. On February 1, 1823, orders were issued that a naval station and

Marine Barracks should be established on that Key.

The Anti-Pirate expedition "destined to avenge the murder of the gallant Allen, and the multiplied outrages upon our lawful commerce", was placed under the "orders of Commodore David Porter"²⁷ and consisted of the sloop of war Peacock, Captain Stephen Cassin, bearing the broad pennant of the commodore; schooner Shark, Lieutenant Commander M. C. Perry; Sea Gull (steam galliot) Lieutenant Commander William H. Watson; Decoy (store ship), Lieutenant Commander Lawrence Kearney; Grey Hound, Master Commandant John Porter; Jackall, Lieutenant Commander Thomas H. Stevens; Fox, Lieutenant Commander William H. Cox; Wild Cat, Lieutenant Commander Charles W. Skimer; Beagle, Lieutenant Commander John T. Newton; Ferrett, Lieutenant Commander Samuel Henley; Terrier, Lieutenant Commander Robert M. Rose; Weazle, Lieutenant Commander Beverly Kennon; cutters - Midge, Musquito, Sand Fly, Galley Nipper, and Gnat. They formed quite an "imposing spectacle," and Norfolk had the pleasure of seeing them all "spread their white canvas to the breeze," and "depart for the pirate coast." On February 14, 1823, Captain Porter with his squadron left the Virginia Capes and arrived at St. Thomas, on his way to Porto Rico on March 3, 1823. He combed the coast of Santo Domingo and Cuba causing every nook and corner to be examined. Forty-three days after leaving the Virginia Capes he arrived at Matanzas

Cuba, in the Peacock alone.²⁸

In addition to the ships named above the John Adams, Hornet, Grab-all, Decibolita, and Grampus, were also used in the pirate hunting.

Porter made his headquarters at Key West.²⁹ His orders, in part instructed him to: "establish at Thompson's Island, usually called Key West, a depot, and land the ordnance and Marines to protect the stores, and provisions."²⁹

Marine Officers serving in the squadron were Captain Alfred Grayson (died June 28, 1823), First Lieutenant George W. Walker and Second Lieutenants Stephen W. Rogers and William A. Bloodgood.³⁰

Congress continued an extreme interest in these affairs and on March 1, 1823 the House requested President Monroe to furnish it with information of the measures taken with regard to the illegal blockade of the ports of the Spanish Main, and to depredations of privateers fitted out from Porto Rico and other Spanish islands on the commerce of the United States. The President forwarded the requested information on the same date.

On March 3, 1823, Porter sent the Greyhound into St. Johns, Porto Rico, with a letter to the Spanish Governor, relating to interruptions to American commerce, she was to wait for a reply not longer than two days. On March 5th he despatched the schooner Fox into the same Port for an answer. When the Fox endeavored to enter the harbor of

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St. John's, Porto Rico, she was fired on six times and Lieutenant Cocke was killed by a shot from the Castle.³¹

The Peacock was also fired upon by the same Castle. On March 10, 1823, Commodore Porter issued a general order lamenting the death of Lieutenant Commander William H. Cocke, who was killed by the shot.³¹

The Enterprize sailed for New York on May 3, 1823, from Porto Rico "with Mr. Randall, a special messenger from our government to the authorities of that Island; supposed to relate to the recent outrage committed upon the schooner Fox which resulted in the death of Lieutenant Cocke."³²

About the middle of April, 1823, the following vessels arrived at St. Thomas from Norfolk: Peacock, Shark, Jackall, Fox, Wildcat, Beagle, Ferret, Mary, Storeship Decoy, and steam galliot Sea-gull.³³

Commodore David Porter reported to the Secretary of the Navy on April 16, 1823, that within the two weeks past store houses had been built on Thompson's Island; that all stores had been landed and that all the schooners of the squadron had been collected and stationed at different points on the coast of Cuba.³⁴ Thus Key West became an outlying main advanced base for the fleet engaged in a war against the West India pirates and guarding our trade routes to West India, Central and South America. A battery of eight guns were emplaced to defend the base.³⁵ It was under Captain Grayson who also commanded the base.

Commodore Porter in a general order "vested with civil³⁶ and military jurisdiction over the island," in the Commanding Officer of Marines.

The earliest muster roll on file for "Allenton, Thompson's Island," is that for May of 1823. It shows Captain Alfred Grayson in command; six sergeants of which number one had been transferred to the schooner Shark on February 13, one had been transferred to Norfolk on May 19, and one had been transferred to the Island from the Sark on February 13; twelve corporals; and eighty-three privates. The muster roll also contains the names of First Lieutenant George W. Walker, Second Lieutenants Stephen M. Rogers and William A. Bloodgood. A note on it states that "altho this return is not signed, Captain Alfred Grayson's letter of the 19th May, 1823 is considered sufficient in justifying the Adjutant³⁷ in entering it."

On April 16, 1823, the ship-sloop Peacock entered Colorados, (probably Pt. de los Colorados, at entrance of Bahia de Cienfuegos, near Cienfuegos, Cuba), a harbor noted for pirates. A felucca was discovered standing out, and she was chased ashore, but the pirates escaped. The felucca was a new, well-coppered boat, pulling sixteen sweeps, and was evidently starting out on her first cruise. Their establishment was broken up and the pirates burned three of³⁸ their schooners on his approach.

On April 16, 1823, Commodore Porter reported to the Secretary of the Navy that his forces had "captured one pirate, a pilot boat schooner, formerly the Pilot of Norfolk armed with one lone twelve pounder, and commanded by Domingo the notorious head of this horde of desperadoes, who formerly commanded the Saragariana - the vessel in the attempt to capture which, the gallant Allen fell." Domingo escaped.³⁹

Lieutenant C. K. Stribling on April 8, 1823, reported from Havana to Commodore Porter that on the morning of April 8th, 1823, while with the barges Gallinipper and Muskito he fell in with the pirate Pilot. Fired on her and fire returned by the Pilot with "round and grape." Pilot beached and Americans immediately boarded her. Captured one pirate and found 3 killed, and of course many wounded. "I landed the Marines with some of the seamen," reported Stribling, "but the thickness of the underwood rendered it imprudent to pursue them." "We pursued them to the woods with the Marines and a few sailors. * * * The Marines were stationed in the boats and behaved with their usual bravery."³⁹ No Americans even wounded. Lieutenant Stribling's report stated that he could not conclude without "expressing my thanks to * * * First Lieutenant George W. Walker of the Marine Corps," and several others, "for their steady and gallant conduct in this affair."⁴⁰

"So soon as the schooner Mary, now called the Trap

shall be ready for sea," you "will take on board a detachment of Marines, and stretch over to the coast of Cuba," wrote Porter to Lieutenant Commander Thomas Newell on April 10, 1823, "throwing yourself in the way of open boats from the shore, and making your way slowly down towards Cape San Antonio."⁴¹

The town on Thompson's Island was named Allenton, in honor of Lieutenant Allen, in the spring of 1823.⁴²

Porter on May 11, 1823 wrote that "the Commanding Officer of Marines states to me that he requires an addition to his present force, 50 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates; and from the difficulty of supplying the guards which I require, I should presume that a larger number would be necessary."⁴³

In June, of 1823, H. B. M. brig Bustard and the U.S.S. Weasel and two barges cooperated.⁴⁴

The Marine Officers stationed at Allenton, on May 31, 1823, were as follows: Captain Alfred Grayson, commanding Marines and Battery, also charged with the police of the settlement. First Lieutenant George W. Walker, Second Lieutenants Stephen M. Rogers, (absent in the Terrier), William A. Bloodgood and Francis A. Thornton, who was purser to the Station and Naval Storekeeper.

Captain Grayson reported that they had arrived at Thompson's Island on April 4, 1823, writing that they "had

no success in our hunt for pirates, and shall sail again the day after tomorrow (April 13, 1823) on another cruise⁴⁵ of three or four weeks".

"In addition to the clothing brought out, there is wanted as soon as they can be sent 100 shirts, 100 pairs linen pantaloons, 100 pairs of shoes, and 50 stocks." A "drummer and fifer is much wanted. The child sent as fifer I shall send home the first opportunity as unfit for service. The drummer is no better." Captain Grayson wrote that it would be agreeable to him to be relieved in June by Captain De Bellevue who was at New Orleans.

Lieutenant Walker in 1823 called the climate of Allenton, "pestiferous"; "I can well remember the rainy season during the months of June and July, during which time, exposed to the 'pitiles pelting of the storms,' I may safely⁴⁶ say I was truly an amphibious animal."

Captain Grayson died at Old Point Comfort on June 28, 1823. He had returned from the West Indies on the Decoy, due to illness, was hurried from the Capes to Old Point on a pilot boat and died soon after landing. His servant⁴⁷ also died. On August 2, 1823, Porter at Port Rodgers, on the Sea Gull issued the following general order: "To manifest our regard for the memory of Captain Alfred Grayson, late of the Marines and that of Lieutenant John M. Maury, late acting as captain of the squadron, and as a small token

of the great respect in which they were held by their brother officers on this station it is recommended that crape be worn on the left arm and on the sword for one month.⁴⁸

A detachment of Marines with a field piece was stationed on Key Vacas, under Second Lieutenant S. M. Rogers in July 1823.⁴⁹ The Grampus, on July 4, 1823, was ordered to or near Key Vacas in search of the pirate Centilla, Commodore Porter wrote her commanding officer that "Lieutenant Rogers, of the Marines, can give you any information respecting her."⁵⁰ Thompson's Island was not only an unhealthy locality but it suffered for want of fresh water.⁵¹

The barges Gallinipper and Musquito while cruising in Siguapa Bay, Cuba, in July, 1823, discovered the pirate topsail schooner Catalina (commanded by the celebrated pirate Diabolito), with a launch in company, working up to an anchorage. The American barges hoisted their colors, on seeing which the Catalina displayed the Spanish flags and opened fire on the barges. Both pirate vessels, after a short action were captured and their crews almost totally wiped out. Some of the pirates reached the shore but Marines and Bluejackets landed and captured most of them. No Americans were wounded, Diabolito escaped. Lieutenant W. H. Watson, who was in command, commended the "active, gallantry and good conduct" of all of his officers and men.⁵³

This affair occurred on the same spot where the brave Allen fell about one year before. The prize was sent in to

54

Thompson's Island.

In a general order dated July 17, 1823, Commodore Porter commended all, presented to each "of the seamen, ordinary seamen and Marines a musket or boarding knife," which the Commodore begged them to accept as a memorial of his approbation of their conduct.

52

The Greyhound and Beagle left Thompson's Island on June 7, 1823, and cruised within the Keys on the south side of Cuba as far as Cape Cruz.

On July 21, 1823, while Lieutenant Commander Lawrence Kearney and a party were ashore in Cuba near Cape Cruz they were treacherously fired upon from "a thicket of mangrove bushes and rocks, with which the Cape is bordered." Muskets and blunderbusses then opened a cross fire from another quarter. The two ships Greyhound and Beagle then entered the fight. On the 22nd "Lieutenant Farragut, with the Marines and some seamen, was ordered ashore to endeavor to gain a position in their rear, to attack them." The ships bombarded the pirate's positions and then Farragut's party attacked. The pirates ran when Farragut's party closed in on them.

55

In mid August of 1823, the Gnat landed in Guanaha Bay, Cuba, chased pirates led by Antonio El Majorcan, destroyed boats and after six days ashore returned aboard ship

56

The activities of 1823, were arrested in August by
57
an outbreak of yellow fever at Key West.

President Monroe informed Congress that "in the month
of August a very malignant fever made its appearance at
Thompson's Island, which threatened the destruction of our
station there. Many perished, and the commanding officer
57
was severely attacked."

During the month of August, 1823, yellow fever broke
out at Key West, and Commodore Porter and many of his offi-
58
cers and men were prostrated by it. In this month there
were 118 enlisted men and Captain F. B. De Bellevue here.

As may be imagined, the medical treatment of a century
ago for yellow fever was very crude. Lieutenant Josiah
Tattnall, afterwards Commodore in the Confederate States
Navy and whose son, J. R. F. Tattnall in 1847 became a
Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, caught the disease
and was so ill that the surgeon gave him up, telling him at
the same time that he could have anything he wished to eat
or drink, as he had done all he could for him. Tattnall
thought he would enjoy a mint julep, which was given him,
and from that time on he improved rapidly and eventually
recovered. The stimulant was probably just what he needed.
59
There were 48 deaths in the squadron.

On September 15, 1823, there were 26 Marines sick in
the Marine garrison at Thompson's Island - mostly malignant
fever. One Corporal and five privates died at Allenton,

Thompson's Island., between August 1, and September 16,
⁶⁰
1823.

After the death of Captain Grayson, Captain Francis De Barbin Bellevue, at New Orleans, was ordered by the Commandant to replace him, the Commandant directing him to "proceed with as little delay as possible, with the Guard of Marines" under his "command to Thompson's Island and report" himself to "Captain David Porter, as the commanding officer of the Guard of Marines attached to the Squadron under his command". The Marine Guard at Barataria, and on board the Louisiana at New Orleans were directed to remain as they were.

Second Lieutenant Stephen M. Rogers died at Thompson's Island on September 27, 1823. There were many ill and many deaths. "Out of 72 Marines, all told, 36 were on sick list,
⁶¹
eleven of them dangerous."

Commodore Porter, at "Port Rodgers, Thompson's Island," on September 16, 1823 directed Lieutenant Commander F. H. Gregory: that "on your arrival here, you will set all the carpenters you can muster, at work, on the house building for the Marine officers" and "you will take the brig, fitting for a Hospital, and moor her carefully and securely at the
⁶²
upper part, and on the east side of the Harbor."

Captain Francis De Barbin Bellevue arrived at Thompson's Island on October 20, 1823 with "37 men all in good health,

except two who were unwell when" he "left New Orleans." ⁶³

President Monroe in his Seventh Annual Message, of December 2, 1823 wrote that "the patriotic zeal and enterprise of Commodore Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men under his command".

Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, at New Orleans, on March 18, 1824, wrote Porter concerning a piratical rendezvous on the "Island of Mujeres, or Mohair Key, lying off Cape Catoche" from where the banditti sent their goods to Merida, the capital of Yucatan. ⁶⁴ On April 24, 1824, Porter ordered the Jackall (Lieutenant-Commander John H. Lee) and the Wild Cat (Lieutenant Legare) to this locality.

An innocent Signal Lamp caused dissention at Key West in April of 1824. Commander Jesse Wilkinson commanded the naval station. Second Lieutenant William A. Randolph, commanded the Marine Barracks and the Marines on the West India Station. On April 3 Lieutenant Randolph recommended "keeping a light on Whitehead's Point so vessels could cross the reef after night," and submitted to the Commander Wilkinson a "requisition for a lantern and 10 lb. candles "for his approval. Commander Wilkinson, on the same date, sent him a Signal Lantern with instructions "to hoist it when you discover a signal off the reefs and at the same time I wish to be informed of the circumstances that I may send an officer down with other signals." A "verbal message by a

common sailor", informed Lieutenant Randolph "that candles could not be furnished."

On April 4 Lieutenant Randolph returned the lantern to Commander Wilkinson "by the Corporal of the Allenton Guard," as, without candles, it was useless. "Common sense would have dictated to me the impropriety of keeping a lantern burning continually" retorted Randolph and he wrote that informing Wilkinson everytime a light was seen off the reef would not come under the head of "duty assigned to officers of the Marine Corps." Wilkinson, on the same date, agreed with Randolph as to this "duty" and suggested it was not Randolph's duty to make suggestions regarding the light on Whitehead's Point, and requested that no more similar suggestions be made. Then the Marine officer immediately wrote that it was his "duty" to suggest the light, and if not a duty it was a "right" that he possessed of "spending my opinion on any subject whatever," etc. Wilkinson suspended him from duty on the 5th. Randolph demanded a court of inquiry which Wilkinson refused. Prior to this incident friction had arisen over Wilkinson confining two Marine sentinels at Allenton without the knowledge of Randolph. The same old trouble over whether Marines ashore were under the Navy arose. Wilkinson agreed that it was a Shore Station. Commodore Porter arrived at Allenton and placed Randolph under arrest and ordered him court-martialed. A

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court martial convened at Thompson's Island on April 15, but it decided it had no jurisdiction. Porter restored Randolph to duty and ordered a court of inquiry. Randolph refused to accept his sword and refused a court of inquiry. The whole affair was reported to the Secretary of the Navy. On May 7 Randolph requested "to be removed from the Island as early as practicable."⁶⁵ Although he survived these difficulties Randolph was court-martialed for offenses in September 1828 and dismissed.

⁶⁶
Thompson's Island certainly was not a healthful place for a sick list dated September 26, 1824, included Sergeant Evan Gamster, Corporal Miles Austin, and Privates James Murray, William Hoglan and Alexander Cornot, while the list of September 28, 1824 had 8 Marines. The list of January 1, 1825 had Lieutenant James McCawley "bilious re-⁶⁷mittent," and 5 other Marines.

On October 8, 1824 Sergeant Evan Gamster "Commanding Marines" at Thompson's Island wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Henderson that he had "lost the best part of the Guard" by fever. He had only twelve Marines of which two corporals and two privates were sick and three on daily duty. "Of the guard that came from the U.S.S. John Adams, which consisted of one sergeant, two corporals, and twelve privates, there is only myself, one corporal, and one private remaining," wrote Gamster, who concluded his letter with:

"we, the Marines remaining on the Island most humbly wish that the Colonel would have the goodness to have us relieved and not to leave us here to endure another burning summer, as we are in a very poor state of health to endure any⁶⁸ fatigues."

President Monroe, in his Annual Message of December 7, 1824 informed Congress that "the health of our Squadron while at Thompson's Island has been much better during the present than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made and others are contemplated there which, it is believed, will have a very salutary effect."

On New Year's Day, 1825 First Lieutenant Thomas B. Barton wrote Henderson that he had arrived at Thompson's Island on the U.S.S. John Adams on December 13, 1824 and assumed command of the Marine Barracks. He had twenty Marines; four of which were sick. First Lieutenant James McCawley had "been at the point of death" and would be sent home when his health permitted. Barton requested that the Guard be increased to fifty or sixty men. Commodore Porter had planned "that as soon as the sickly season approaches, the Marines, with the exception of ten or fifteen will be sent off the Island, and not return until health is again established on the Island." Barton asked for "two drummers and two fifers." He also requested information as to "whether troops serving on this Island, are not entitled to mosquito nets, as well as on the New Orleans

station, as the mosquitoes and sand flies are equally as⁶⁹ troublesome as at New Orleans, if not more so."

Foxardo, (Fajardo in Spanish) Porto Rico, was notorious as the most pernicious haunt for pirates as were two nearby places called Naguaba and Boco del Inferno. For a variety of causes the Spanish Islands in the West Indies were, for the most part, destitute of any practical steady and efficient government and police. The enterprising and successful piracies, the accumulated plunder of land and sea, gave the pirates influence and favor in the more barren and thinly populated districts and in some of the towns and settlement, such as Foxardo.

Lieutenant Charles T. Platt, U.S. Navy, commanding the U.S. Schooner Beagle, was in the harbor of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, on October 24, 1824. On the preceding night a robbery had been perpetrated in St. Thomas on the store of American citizens. They requested Lieutenant Platt to recover their stolen property, and he agreed. Information led Lieutenant Platt to believe that the stolen property had been taken to Foxardo, a small town in Porto Rico. The Beagle sailed for this town. On the evening of October 26, 1824 the Beagle anchored with her colors flying in the harbor of Foxardo. On invitation of the Captain of the Port, Lieutenant Platt landed, and to him Lieutenant Platt communicated his mission. He called on the Alcalde

and gave him the same information. On his way back to the Beagle, Lieutenant Platt was arrested. He was released and later showed his commission, which the Alcalde called a forgery and Lieutenant Platt a damned pirate. St. Johns was forty miles away. He was released again and after insults⁷¹ by the rabble returned to his ship.

Commodore Porter immediately ordered the John Adams, Grampus and Beagle to the scene. First Lieutenant Horatio N. Crabb commanded the Marines of the John Adams;⁷² Lieutenant Thomas B. Barton, a passenger on the Grampus, was⁷³ ordered to command her Marines; and a sergeant was in charge of the Beagle's Marines. The John Adams got under way the next morning for Foxardo. The Grampus towed in the boats of the John Adams, in company with the Beagle and proceeded to Foxardo. The Spanish battery, of 2 long 18-pounders situated on a hill, seemed prepared to fire on them, and Captain Porter ordered Lieutenant Thomas B. Barton, of⁷⁴ the Marines, with 14 Marines to land and spike them. The Commodore then directed Lieutenant Horatio N. Crabb of the⁷⁵ Marines with 27 Marines to advance and take a position on the road, by which the main party was to march up to the⁷⁶ town. Lieutenant Stribling was next despatched with a flag and a letter to the authorities at Foxardo. Lieutenant Crabb escorted him to within 200 yards of the town where Lieutenant Stribling told him to stop. Lieutenant Stribling

came back with the Governor and a few others. Captain Porter then ordered Lieutenant Crabb to place his men in a situation that would occupy both sides of the road, and suffer none but those in attendance on the flag of truce to pass. Captain Porter then returned to the rear and there received the Governor. Both sides then returned to the town, Captain Porter ordering Lieutenant Crabb "to put the Marines in motion and follow him into the town." The Marines prior to this had passed two nine-pounders and under orders of the seaman naval officer had actually spiked them. ⁷⁷

Porter was tried by general court martial at the Marine Barracks in Washington ⁷⁸ and convicted on August 10, 1825. With the sentence of six month's suspension was coupled a tribute to his zeal for the naval service; but Porter promptly resigned. General Jackson, whose example in pursuing "land pirates" in Florida had been invoked in the defense offered to restore Porter to the Navy, but finally made him ⁷⁹ Minister to Turkey.

After the recall of Captain Porter, Captain Lewis ⁸⁰ Warrington, succeeded to the command of the squadron, which, during 1825, consisted of the frigate Constellation, corvette John Adams, brig Hornet and Spark, schooners Grampus, Shark, Fox, Ferret, Jackal, the steamer Sea Gull, store-ship Decoy, and the Barges. The Ferret was capsized in a sudden squall on February 4th, 1825, off the coast of ⁸¹ Cuba; five of her crew were drowned and the vessel sunk.

The British Marines often landed and fought these pirates. Lieutenant Beadon, with fifteen Royal Marines, were ashore on the Isle of Pines in March and April of 1824, dispersing a group of pirates. Those captured were executed⁸² at Jamaica.

On March 19, 1825, Lieutenant Isaac McKeever with the steam-galliot Sea Gull and barge Gallinipper, sailed from Matanzas, Cuba. Met H.B.M. Dartmouth (Maude) at Stone Key. Continued cruise and next evening fell in with the British war-schooners Union and Lion at Cadiz Bay. An American-British expedition was formed of the Gallinipper and two small cutters, and a British barge and two cutters. On March 25 the expedition discovered a pirate schooner hidden at the Key of Justia Gordo near Sagua la Grande. A brief but spirited action ensued, which resulted in a complete victory. Eight pirates were killed and nineteen were captured including their chief, Antonio Stepql. Their schooner was also taken after she had been run ashore, only one man was wounded; a British Marine. The commanding officer commended the "handsome manner" in which the men had conducted themselves. Next day the Americans chased a schooner⁸³ rigged "Regla Boat" and captured her.

On the 12th of February, 1825, a fire at St. Thomas laid about five hundred houses in ashes and about one hundred of all descriptions, in the west of the town. Pro-

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analysis of the data for the year 1967.

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perty to a large amount was destroyed and hundreds who arose in the morning rich and independent, were, before noon, destitute. The fire was so rapid with a strong gale, that but little property was saved from its fury. Half the town was destroyed and about five hundred families rendered homeless. "The destruction was arrested by the spirited exertions of the officers," 'Bluejackets and Marines' of the U.S. Schooner Grampus, and the Americans in port. The Marines of the Grampus were in charge of Sergeant Thomas Lewis. It was ascertained that the calamity was occasioned by a silly trick of a superstitious old woman to detect a theft.
84

Lieutenant John D. Sloat was in command of the Grampus and he afforded "every assistance and protection to American commerce and the merchants of St. Thomas," prior to the fire. When the fire broke out Lieutenant Sloat, his officer bluejackets and Marines, "rendered most essential services in extinguishing the flames and protecting property."
85

The Grampus captured a piratical sloop in a large harbor on the south side of Porto Rico called Boca del Inferno (Mouth of Hell), in March of 1825. The commanding officer of the Grampus fitted out a sloop belonging to St. Thomas (where the Grampus was lying) with two lieutenants and 23 Bluejackets and Marines and attacked the pirates. The Marines of the Grampus were in charge of Sergeant Thomas Lewis. The pirates jumped overboard after a short engage-

ment, but were taken by the Spanish soldiers and later executed by the terrible "garrote" method, in ~~Porto~~ Rico. Two of the sixteen pirates were killed and five or six badly wounded, among the latter being "the famous chief of the pirates, Cofrecinas, who was quite a Black-beard among the pirates, and the terror of the whole coast." The Grampus got the piratical sloop off the beach and carried her into St. Thomas.⁸⁶

First Lieutenant Thomas B. Barton was commanding the Marine Barracks, Allenton, Thompson's Island on February 26, 1825. On March 26, 1825, First Lieutenant Joseph C. Hall was ordered to report to Commodore Warrington at Thompson's Island and take command of the Marines stationed there.

Second Lieutenant Andrew Ross was ordered from New Orleans to Thompson's Island early in 1824. Illness prevented him from obeying at once which he explained on April 1. He was promoted to First Lieutenant on October 1, and arrived at Thompson's Island on February 28, 1825, having travelled via Havana.⁸⁷

On May 27, 1825, First Lieutenant Thomas B. Barton, at Thompson's Island, wrote Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Henderson that "from official letters which I have received from Headquarters, it would appear that I am to be superseded in my command here, probably on the arrival of the

Constellation. Should this be the case", I hope to be
88
ordered "to the United States."

First Lieutenant Joseph C. Hall succeeded Lieutenant Barton in command of the Marines at Thompson's Island. He arrived on the Constellation. Lieutenant Barton returned to the United States. On June 18, 1825, Lieutenant Hall reported to Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Henderson that he had "seen nothing that does not merit your entire approbation," and he complimented Lieutenant Barton. He also commended the officer commanding the Marines of the John Adams. The Guard on the Island was composed of three sergeants, three corporals and seventeen privates, with three sick. Lieutenant Andrew Ross was placed under arrest and ordered to Washington as directed by Colonel Henderson. Lieutenant Hall wrote that he would leave the Marines on the Island "in care of First Lieutenant Charles C. Tupper and have given him strict orders to pay every attention to their usefulness and comfort. I shall go upon a cruise in this ship" (Constellation).

President John Quincy Adams in his First Annual Message on December 6, 1825 praised the work of Captain Warrington, his Officers, Bluejackets and Marines, when he wrote that "the active, persevering, and unremitting energy of Captain Warrington, and of the officers and men under his command, on that trying and perilous service, have been crowned with signal success, and are entitled to the appro-
89
bation of their country."

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Thompson's Island having been found unhealthful, a surrender of the buildings occupied by the War Department at Pensacola, was obtained, for a new naval station.⁹⁰

The Act approved March 3, 1825,⁹¹ authorized the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the Coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico and appropriated \$100,000 to purchase a site. Captains Bainbridge, Warrington and Biddle selected the area about six miles from Pensacola in the vicinity of Barrancas to the northward and eastward of Tartar's Point.⁹¹ On May 24, 1825, the Secretary of the Navy wrote Commodore Lewis Warrington, commanding the Naval Forces in the West Indies, that he would make "a temporary removal of so much of the forces and stores, now at Thompson's Island," to Pensacola. Commodore Warrington was also authorized to take over Pensacola from the Army. "The Marines now at the Island you will dispose of as your discretion may dictate, and as they may be most useful in vessels, and at Pensacola;" but "it is not intended that you shall altogether desert Thompson's Island."⁹²

About this time the John Adams and Constellation arrived at Key West, the former on May 28 and the latter on June 14, 1825.⁹³

On August 5, 1825, Marines were ordered to Pensacola.⁹⁴ In a letter to Lieutenant Hall on August 5, 1825, the Commandant expressed his regret at learning of "the continued sickly condition of the Marines at Thompson's Island," and trusted that "their removal to Pensacola will produce a

favorable change." He also stated that Lieutenant Randolph had been ordered to the West India Station and that he was the bearer of this letter. The Commandant also requested Lieutenant Hall to communicate to him on his arrival at Pensacola any information which might be useful to him in establishing the Marine Guard at that place. The last muster roll on file is for April, 1826.⁹⁵

On December 2, 1825 the West India Squadron, under Warrington, consisted of the frigate Constellation, corvette John Adams, sloop Hornet, brig Spark, schooners Grampus,⁹⁶ Shark and Fox, and the store-ship Decoy with the barges.

During 1826 the vessels on the West India station were: frigate Constellation, corvette John Adams, sloop Hornet,⁹⁷ schooners Grampus and Shark and the brig Spark. President Adams, on December 5, 1826 informed Congress that "the piracies with which the West India seas were for several years infested have been totally suppressed."

One pirate was captured in 1827 and none in the following year though the pirates captured the schooner Charles.⁹⁸ In his Fourth Annual Message to Congress December 2, 1828, President Adams wrote that "the repression of piracy in the West Indian and in the Grecian seas has been effectually maintained with scarcely any exceptions".

Active operations were now practically ended for the squadron in West Indian waters but it was maintained there for several years.

1871-1872

1873-1874

1875-1876

1877-1878

1879-1880

1881-1882

1883-1884

1885-1886

1887-1888

1889-1890

1891-1892

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1899-1900

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1905-1906

1907-1908

1909-1910

1911-1912

1913-1914

1915-1916

1917-1918

1919-1920

1921-1922

The Erie, in December of 1828, carrying General William H. Harrison, minister to Colombia, touched at St. Bartholomew Island. Here was found the Buenos Ayres privateer Federal that had captured previously an American merchantman. The Governor refused to surrender her. A boat party, led by Lieutenant Josiah Tattnall, boarded her and, under fire from the fort, carried her out of the harbor. She was sent
99
to Pensacola.

On December 26, 1828, Second Lieutenant G. F. Lindsay commanding the "Marine Depot" at Tartar Point, Fla., (Pensacola) wrote the Commandant that although he was "aware of the very limited number of our Corps, the necessity of more men upon this Post as well as permanent quarters, etc., induces me again to request a small draft of eight or ten men by the Hornet or Natchez. Two days since Commander Ridgely sent me four piratical prisoners, although I have but ten men in all and no guard or prison room I considered myself bound to take them and shall endeavor to keep them. But my means, I assure you, are very inadequate for their
100
safe-keeping and the duty of the Yard."

N O T E S

1. Nav. Inst. Proc., Dec. 1911, 1197-1198; see also Nav. Inst. Proc., March, 1917, 493; see also Nav. Inst. Proc., Dec. 1911; Nav. Inst. Proc., July-August, 1916, XXXXII, 1171-1192 to Sept. 1917; Esquemeling, *Buccaneers of Amer.*; Burney, *Hist. of Buc. of Amer.*; Violet Barbour, *Privateers and Pirates of West Indies*, in *Amer. Hist. Review*, April, 1911; Charles Johnson, *Hist. of the Pirates*; Stockton, *Bux. and Pirates of Our Coast*; H. A. Wise, *Captain Brand of the Schooner Centipede*; Map of West Indies and *Hist. of Piracies committed on Amer. seamen and commerce*; "During the years 1821-1825, the Navy (and Marines) was actively employed in the suppression of piracy in the West Indies, the squadrons being commanded successively by Henley, Biddle, Porter and Warrington. The service was arduous and difficult, but it was carried out successfully, and, after four years determined resistance, the gangs of pirates which infested the coasts of Cuba and the neighboring islands were completely broken up." (Winsor, *Narr. and Crit Hist.*, Amer. VII, 406-408) see also Nav. Inst. Proc. XLII, July-August, 1916, for early history of Piracy.
2. Nav. Inst. Proc., December, 1911, 1198-1199.
3. Hildredth, *Hist. of U.S. Amer.*, VI, 701.
4. Essex Inst. Hist. Col., LIX, January, 1923, 38-50.
5. Essex Inst. Hist. Col., LIX, January, 1923, 38-50; the pirates captured by the different navies were: United States navy, 79 vessels, 62 guns, and 1300 men; British navy, 13 vessels, 20 guns and 291 men; Spanish navy, 5 vessels and 150 men.
6. see also Nav. Inst. Proc., Jan.-Feb., 1915, 34; Nav. Inst. Proc., Jan. 1917, 88.

7. Map of West Indies and Hist. of Piracies; Nav. Inst. Proc., January, 1917, 94.
8. Nat. Intell., April 16, 1822; Nav. Inst. Proc., December, 1911, 1219; Nav. Inst. Proc., February, 1917.
9. Niles Reg., March 2, 1822; National Gaz., Feb. 28, 1822 quoted in Phila. Evening Bulletin, Feb. 28, 1922; Nav. Inst. Proc., December 1911, 1218; Nav. Inst. Proc., February, 1917, 315-316.
10. Nav. Inst. Proc., Jan., 1917, 91.
11. Navy Arch.
12. Navy Arch.
13. Nat. Intell., July 16, 1822, which also states that the great rendezvous of the pirates at this time was "in the neighborhood of Sugar Key."
14. Niles Reg., XXII, 33; see also Nav. Inst. Proc., December 1911, 1230-1233; Nav. Inst. Proc., February, 1917, 323-324; Nav. Inst. Proc., Jan. 1930, 49-51; Report of Sec. Navy, 1822, p. 62-64.
15. See A & N Reg., April 12, 1924, for information on his grave in cemetery at Hudson, N. Y.
16. Am. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 824; Niles Reg., XXIII, 211, 345; see also Nav. Inst. Proc., CXL, 1197.

17. Amer. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 824; Niles Reg., XXIII, 211, 345; see also Essex Inst. Hist. Col., LIX, 38-50; Nav. Inst. Proc., December, 1911, 1220-1221; Nav. Inst. Proc., March, 1917, 489-490.
18. M. C. Arch.; M. C. Gaz., Sept. 1926, pp. 145-147.
19. On April 29, 1830 (M.C.Arch.) see also M.C.Gaz., Sept. 1926, pp. 145-147.
20. Navy Arch.
21. On November 19, 1822, the Commandant reported to the Secretary of the Navy that Marine Clothing on the brig Mary Ann had been stolen by a piratical craft. It was destined for New Orleans.
22. The Act of March 3, 1819 was passed specially to protect the commerce of the U.S. and punish the crime of piracy. (p.131) Limited to one year but was continued in force by the Act of May 15, 1820. (p.131) (Report Com. for Rel. of H. of R. January 31, 1825 in court-martial of Porter) On Dec. 3, 1822 President Monroe informed Congress that in the West Indies "piracy, organized into a system, has preyed on the commerce of every country trading thither." (Porter's Court-Martial, 100) On Dec. 6, 1822 President Monroe sent a message to the House of Representatives stating that the piracy "in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico" "seem to call for some prompt and decisive measures on the part of the Government." (Porter's Court-Martial, 100-101) An Act, approved by President Monroe on December 20, 1822 appropriated \$160,000, with which to purchase proper vessels to fight the pirates. (Porter's Court-Martial, 102); see also Nav. Inst. Proc., December, 1911, 1221; Nav. Inst. Proc., March, 1917, 492.

23. Report of P. G. Howle, Adjutant and Inspector, Oct. 23, 1844 (Navy Arch.)
24. The revocation of this order evidently aroused the ire of Commandant Henderson for on January 13, 1823, he appealed directly to the President explaining why Miller had been ordered on this duty.
25. Let. Comdt. to Sec. Navy., March 31, 1823.
26. The Secretary of the Navy to President of U.S., Niles Reg., Vol. 23, p. 348; The Secretary of the Navy on December 15, 1834, wrote the Senate that on December 7, 1822, Lieutenant Perry was ordered to inspect Thompson's Island or Key West and on March 28, 1823, he had reported. On March 11 and July 10, 1823, Capt. Patterson had reported. On February 1, 1823, directed to establish a depot, land ordnance and Marines. (Amer. St. Pap., III, 630); see also Perkins, Hist. Sketches, 253. On December 26, 1822, the Secretary of the Navy reported to the President that Thompson's Island in Key West was clear of pirates. (Amer. St. Pap., Nav. Aff., I, 871.)
27. NilesReg., Feb. 15, 1823, 384 quoting Norfolk Beacon; Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 41-42; Porter's orders will be found in Navy Arch.; Nav. Inst. Proc., Jan.-Feb. 1915, p. 35.
28. Niles Reg., Feb. 15, 1823, 384, quoting Norfolk Beacon; Porter informed the Secretary of the Navy on Feb. 13, 1823, that he was anchored at Hampton Roads and will leave Norfolk in 2 days for Thompson's Island. (Amer. St. Pap., I, 681); see also Nav. Inst. Proc., March, 1917, 494-496; Rep. of Porter, April 23, 1823, on U.S. Steamer Galliot Sea Gull, at Matanzas, Cuba, Pub. in Niles, XXIV, 164-165; see also Nav. Inst. Proc., Dec. 1911, 1222; N.Y., Oadley and Mason, III, 26-28.

1914-15-16

1916-17-18

1918-19-20

1920-21-22

1922-23-24

1924-25-26

29. Nav. Inst. Proc., April, 1917, 683; Allen, Our Navy and the West Indian Pirates, 99-102.

30. Amer. St. Pap., I, 681.

31. Report of Porter to Gov. of Porto Rico, March 3, 1823, in Niles, XXIV, 125; Nav. Inst. Proc., Dec. 1911, 1233; Nav. Inst. Proc., April, 1917, 683; Niles Reg., XXIV, 98; Samuel Perkins, Hist. Sketches, 253.

32. Nat. Intell., May 6, 1823.

33. Nat. Intell., April 16, 1823.

34. An. Rep., Sec. Navy, 1823, 154-155.

35. M.C. Arch.

36. M. C. Arch., Lt. Geo. W. Walker to Commandant, Oct. 31, 1831.

37. There are also muster rolls on file at Headquarters for Thompson's Island for August, September, October, November and December, 1823 and for the years 1825 and for February, March and April of 1826.

38. Essex Inst. Hist. Col., LIX, Jan. 1923, 54; see also Nav. Inst. Proc., Dec., 1911, 1223.

39. Amer. St. Pap., II, 224; see also Nav. Inst. Proc., Dec. 1911, 1222; Nat. Intell., April 28, 1823; Nav. Inst. Proc., April, 1917, 685-689.
40. An. Rept. Sec. Navy, 1823, 154-155; see also Essex Inst. Hist. Col. LIX, 52-53; Marshall, Fist. Nav. Acad., 89-90; Amer. St. Pap. Nav. Aff., I, 1109; 1st. Lt. Geo. W. Walker to Sec. Navy, March 1, 1822. Shortly after this Commodore Porter recommended Walker to the Secretary of the Navy for a brevet., (Let. Walker to Sec. Nav, March, 1, 1832; see also Amer. St. Pap. Nav. Aff., I, 1109.)
41. (Porter's Court-Martial, p. 282.)
42. Commodore Porter has erected a temporary battery of 8 guns, to be under the command of Captain Grayson, of the Marines. When the guns were mounted, a salute was fired, and the town was called Allenton, in memory of the late Lieutenant Allen of the Navy; Niles Reg. May 3, 1823, XXIV, 130.; Commodore John Rodgers, on November 24, 1823 outlined a strategic plan to combat the pirates and predicted "that the first important naval contest, in which this country shall be engaged, will be in the neighborhood of this very island." (Key West), (Navy Arch.)
43. Navy Arch.
44. Porter's Court-Martial, 324.
45. Grayson to Henderson, April 11, 1823, (M.C.Arch.)
46. Nav. Let. Bk. Mar. Off., Walker to Sec. Navy, Levi Woodbury, October 31, 1831.

47. The U.S. Storeship Decoy sailed from Thompson's Island on June 16, 1823, and anchored in the bight of Craney Island, June 24, 1823, (Nat. Intell., June 30, 1823); Captain Alfred Grayson, of the Marine Corps, came north in the Decoy and proceeded up to Baltimore in a pilot boat from the Virginia Capes. He did so because he was very ill and had to be landed at Old Point Comfort. (Nat. Intell., June 30, 1823 and July 2, 1823); On April 23, 1823, the Commandant wrote Captain Grayson, stating that he could not order Captain Bellevue from New Orleans as it was necessary to have an officer on that station accustomed to the climate and suggested that in all probability Commodore Porter would grant Captain Grayson leave of absence from his station if he so requested. That Grayson's desire to leave the West Indian expedition was due to failing health is likely as on July 2, 1823 the Commandant in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy reported that Captain Grayson had died on June 27, 1823. On June 28, 1823, Lieutenant Colonel C. Gratiot, commanding at Old Point Comfort, wrote to Colonel Henderson informing him that Captain Grayson had died on that date. He was somewhat ill when he landed but on June 27, the "black vomit began." This was published in the National Intelligencer of July 2, 1823, which spoke of the "melancholy intelligence of the death of a gallant officer, a most excellent citizen, and an accomplished gentleman - cut off suddenly from his country, and his interesting family, by that dread pestilence of the southern latitudes." Captain Grayson had a wife and three children residing in Baltimore. (Nat. Intell., July 3, 1823); Niles Reg. XXIV, July 5, 1823. p. 288.

48. Niles Reg., XXIV, 400.

49. On June 30, 1823 Porter at Allenton wrote the Sec. of Navy: "There is a necessity for a Lieutenant's Guard of Marines to be stationed at Key Vacas with 2 pieces of cannon to preserve order among the numerous wreckers, fishermen from Havana & totally unrestrained by any law who are in the habit of visiting that place. For the want of such a guard a murder of a most atrocious character was committed by a Spanish Fisherman on one of the inhabitants a short time since. The murderer

49. (con't.)

was sent to me & I have him in confinement. At present I can only spare a guard of 6 men. The guns & ammunition I can send from here." "P.S. I have just ordered a field piece with its equipment, to be taken on board the Wild Cat to be left at Key Vacas." (Officers' Letter 1823, Vol. 3, Navy Lib.); On June 28, 1823 Porter wrote a resident of Key Vacas not to dispose of property "taken out of the wrecks of the Spanish vessels sent to Key Vacas by the Colombian Cruisers the Centilla" etc. (Officers' Letters, 1823, Vol. 3, Navy Lib.); On July 3, 1823 Porter, at Allenton on the Sea Gull, ordered C. O. of Wild Cat: "You will proceed to Key Vacas, land the Field Piece & equipments and all the Marines from on board the Wild Cat & place them in charge of Lt. Rodgers of the Marines. You will then proceed to Washington, * * *" (Officers' Letters, 1823, Vol. 3, Navy Lib.)

50. Porter's Court-Martial, 276.

51. Porter wrote the Sec. of the Navy on May 11, 1823, on board the "U. S. Galliot Sea Gull, Allenton, Thompson's Island." "Thrown as we are on a barren and desolate island, that does not supply even water * * *." On May 23, 1823, "the store ship is on the point of sailing for a load of water for us, the lagoons on the island having dried up; Amer. State, Pap. II, 225, 226.

52. Niles Reg., XXIV, 360.

53. An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 1823, 170; Nav. Inst. Proc., Dec. 1911, 1223; Nav. Inst. Proc., April, 1917, 696-698.

54. Essex Inst. Hist. Col., LIX, 54.

55. Rep. Kearney to Porter, August 10, 1823; Amer. St. Pap. II, 246; An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 1823, 175; see also Essex Inst. Hist. Col., LIX, 54-55; Nav. Inst. Proc., Dec. 1911, 1224; Nav. Inst. Proc., May, 1917, 973-977.

56. Porter's Court-Martial, 356-7.

57. Nav. Inst. Proc., Dec. 1911, 1227; President Monroe's Seventh Annual Message, December 2, 1823 in Richardson, II, 213.

58. Essex Inst. Hist. Col., LIX, April, 1923, 112-113; M.C. Muster Rolls shows lists of two corporals and 24 privates who died at Thompson's Island from August 1 to Dec. 27, 1823; Captain Porter on the Sea Gull at Port Rodgers, Thompson's Island on July 19, 1823 ordered "Lieut.-Commandant Rose will please land his Marines (from the schooner Terrier) and make me a return of the officers, seamen and boys, on board his vessel." The Terrier was returning to Washington to be refitted and Acting Lieutenant Wm. McKean at Washington would relieve Rose and return after refitting.

59. Essex. Inst. Hist. Col., LIX, April, 1923, 112-113.

60. Nat. Intell., October 20, 1823; on September 27, 1823, The Secretary of the Navy directed the Commandant "to place on board the U. S. S. Schooner Weasel, one corporal and five private Marines to proceed to Thompson's Island; Navy Let. Bk., I, 65.

61. Niles Reg., September 27, 1823, XXV, 49; This Hospital Ship was sorely needed; the steam galliot Sea Gull arrived at Savannah, Ga., on October 8, 1823, having left Thompson's Island on September 16, She had met very heavy weather and was nearly out of food and water. (Nat. Intell., October 20, 1823); At a meeting of officers of the U. S. Squadron convened on board the Hornet on October 8, 1823, for the purpose of showing their respect for the memory of those who were killed or died on West Indian and Gulf service, Lieutenant Walker of the Marines was appointed a member of the Committee. (Nat. Intell., November 11, 1823.)

62. Porter's Court-Martial, 276-277.

63. Bellevue to Henderson, October 22, 1823; on October 31, 1823, Lieut. William W. Dulany was ordered to proceed to Thompson's Island, for duty on the Peacock with the Marines thereon, via the Beagle or Fox. Also Lieut. William A. Randolph; The schooner Hero arrived at Norfolk from Thompson's Island late in November, 1823, with Lieutenant Bloodgood of the Marine Corps with convalescent seaman and Marines, as passengers. (Nat. Intell., Dec. 2, 1823.).

64. Porter's Court-Martial, 290-332. It was to this same Merida that Augusto Calderon Sandino fled from Nicaragua in 1929.

65. Randolph to Wilkinson April 3, 4, 5, 9, 1824; Randolph to Henderson April 5, May 7, 1824; Wilkinson to Randolph April 3, 4, 5, 9, 1824 (M. C. Arch.)

66. Lieut. Dulany's orders to the Peacock were revoked and he was ordered to report to the Naval Officer in command of the Naval Force about to proceed to the West Indies. Dulany joined the Congress. McCawley ordered to the squadron and went to the Hornet; In February, 1824, the Marines on the Weasel, Beagle and Fox were carried on the returns of the Key West Station; Amer. St. Pap. Nav. Aff., I, 950; In this month Lieut. Wm. A. Randolph was there with 100 privates, same in April, 1824; On December 1st, 1823, Lieut. Andrew Ross was ordered to go to Thompson's Island after his relief by Lieut. Linton; On December 2, 1823, Lieut. George D. Brewster was ordered to report to Captain Porter as the Marine Officer of the John Adams; On December 9, 1823, Lieut. Randolph was ordered to report to Captain Porter and Captain Bellevue; On December 20, 1823, the Commandant revoked Lieut. Ross's orders to Thompson's Island and directed him to proceed to Headquarters instead, after first making an investigation of the conditions attending the transportation of the New Orleans guard to Thompson's Island. Apparently the Commandant was displeased at the delay that evidently

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
IN SENATE AND HOUSE
JANUARY 1881

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1881

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, FOR THE YEAR 1880, AND TO TRANSMIT THE SAME TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN SENATE AND HOUSE, JANUARY 1881.

66. (continued)
had been occasioned in the transfer of this guard from New Orleans to Thompson's Island. In this month Sergeant Franklin V. Barber was in charge and had 65 men.
67. In a letter dated November 1, 1824 to the Secretary of the Navy the Commandant spoke of the "melancholy condition of the Guard of Marines at Thompson's Island."
68. M. C. Arch.
69. M. C. Arch.
70. Foxardo was in Porto Rico under Spain with which the United States was at peace.
71. Porter's Court-Martial, 26-29.
72. Porter's Court-Martial p. 22. See Porter's Memoir, 269, 308-345 for description of this affair.
73. Porter's Court-Martial p. 38.
74. In his statement Lieut. Thomas B. Barton of the Marines said on February 6, 1825, when he wrote from "Marine Barracks, Allenton, Thompson's Island," that "I, Thomas B. Barton, first Lieutenant of Marines * * * commanding the Marines on this station * * *." The Grampus and Beagle arrived at Foxardo, November 14, 1824. Barton was a passenger on the Grampus. He received orders when anchor dropped to command the Marine Guard of the Grampus 14 strong. Lieutenant Prendergast got orders to take the Marines under Lieut. Barton ashore, spike two guns battery of 18 pounders, and join the main body. Went to the rear of the fort and spiked the guns. It was deserted

74. (continued)

by Spaniards. Then reembarked and went to place where the mainbody had landed and guarded the boats; Amer. St. Pap., I, 314, and II, 145; see also Nav. Inst. Proc., December, 1911, 1235-1238; Id. XXXIII, 1399; Trumbull's John Rodgers, pp. 269-282.

75. 2 Sergeants, 2 corporals, 20 privates, 1 drummer, 1 ship drummer, 1 master at arms.

76. Porter directed him to "form my guard, look for the road to the town, and take up a favorable position;" and ordered him to commit no hostilities. (Court-Martial of Porter, 22-23.)

77. Amer. St. Pap., II, prob. 145; Id. I, 314; Nav. Inst. Proc., Dec. 1911, 1235-1238; Nav. Inst. Proc., July, 1917, 1453-1455; see also Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXIII, No. 4, 1399; see also Samuel Perkins, Hist. Sketches of U.S. fr. the Peace of 1815 to 1830, 255-256; Porter's Memoir.

78. Porter's Court-Martial, 360, 520; President Monroe, in a Special Message to Congress on December 28, 1824, "in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th instant, requesting information explanatory of the character and objects of the visit of the naval officer of the United States commanding in the West Indies to the town of Faxyardo", etc forwarded full information. (Richardson, II, 276)

79. Nav. Inst. Proc., December, 1911, 1236.

80. "In consequence of the affair at Faxardo, I have been directed by the Hon. Sec. of the Navy to repair to Wash." etc. wrote Porter at Thompson's Is. on U.S.S. John Adams on January 28, 1825 (Porter's Court-Martial, p. 297) On Dec. 29, 1824 Sec. of Navy Samuel L. Southard wrote Capt. Lewis Warrington (at Norfolk); "I have thought

[illegible]

80. (continued)

proper to relieve Captain Porter. You will proceed to the Constellation, if ready, if not ready, in the Shark with all despatch to Thompson's Island, * * *." (Porter's Court-Martial, p. 48 of Porter's Exposition in back of book.)

81. Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., LIX, 217-235; See also Nav. Inst. Proc., December 1911, 1236; Nav. Inst. Proc., August, 1917, 1727, 1736.

82. Field, Britain's Sea Soldiers, II, 333.

83. Essex Inst. Hist. Col., LIX, January, 1923, 62-63; Id. July, 1923, 217-235; Nav. Inst. Proc., December, 1911, 1225-1226, 1229; Id. September, 1917, 2023-2026; Two interesting adventure stories of British Marines during the period are "Tom Cringle's Log" and "The Cruise of the Midge," by Michael Scott.

84. Nat. Intell., March 10, 1825.

85. Charleston Courier quoted in Nat. Intell., March 29, 1825.

86. Nat. Intell., April 9, 1825; see also An. Rept. Sec. Navy, 1825, 106, reports of Lieut. John D. Sloat, U.S.N.; Sherman, Life of Sloat, frontispiece, 25-26; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., LIX, 217-235; Nav. Inst. Proc., December, 1911, 1234-1235; Nav. Inst. Proc., August, 1917, 1736-1738.

87. Ross to Henderson, April 16, 1824, May 18, 1825, Barton to Henderson, Feb. 28, 1825, Rousseau to Henderson, April 4, 1825 (M.C.Arch.)

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88. M. C. Arch..

89. On December 6, 1825 published in Richardson, II, 310; Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1917, p. 2029.

90. Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1917, p. 2029.

91. Paullin in Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXIII, 619-620.

92. Am. St. Pap., III, 964; In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy dated on the Constellation June 22, 1825, Captain Warrington, of the Navy, stated that "I have directed Lieutenant Thomas B. Barton, of the Marine Corps, who goes home on a sick ticket, to report himself to you. The frigate Constellation arrived in Hampton Roads about the middle of September 1825. Lieutenant Hall commanding the Marines on the Constellation was sent up to Washington with despatches from Commodore Warrington. Lieutenant Hall brought the information that there had been no recent instances of piracy in the West Indies, and that it seemed entirely suppressed. (Nat. Intell., September 14, 1825.)

93. Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1917, p. 2027.

94. Let. Commandant to Hall, August 5, 1825; there are no muster rolls at Headquarters for Pensacola for year 1825. The May, 1826 muster roll shows First Lieutenant Richard Douglass with 22 Marines at Barrancas. The same officers there up to December, 1827 according to muster rolls.

95. Muster rolls of January, 1826 show Corporal Fevis (or Tevis) Lloyd at Navy Yard Barrancas, W. Florida with nine privates. They had been transferred from the John Adams and Decoy.

96. Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1917, p. 2028.

97. Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1917, p. 2030.

98. Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1917, p. 2031. On March 13, 1827 the Commandant of the Corps addressed a letter to Captain Levi Twiggs who was then in command of the Marines of the West India Squadron. (M. C. Arch.)

99. Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1917, p. 2032; Life of Tattnall by Jones, 131-135.

100. M. C. Arch.

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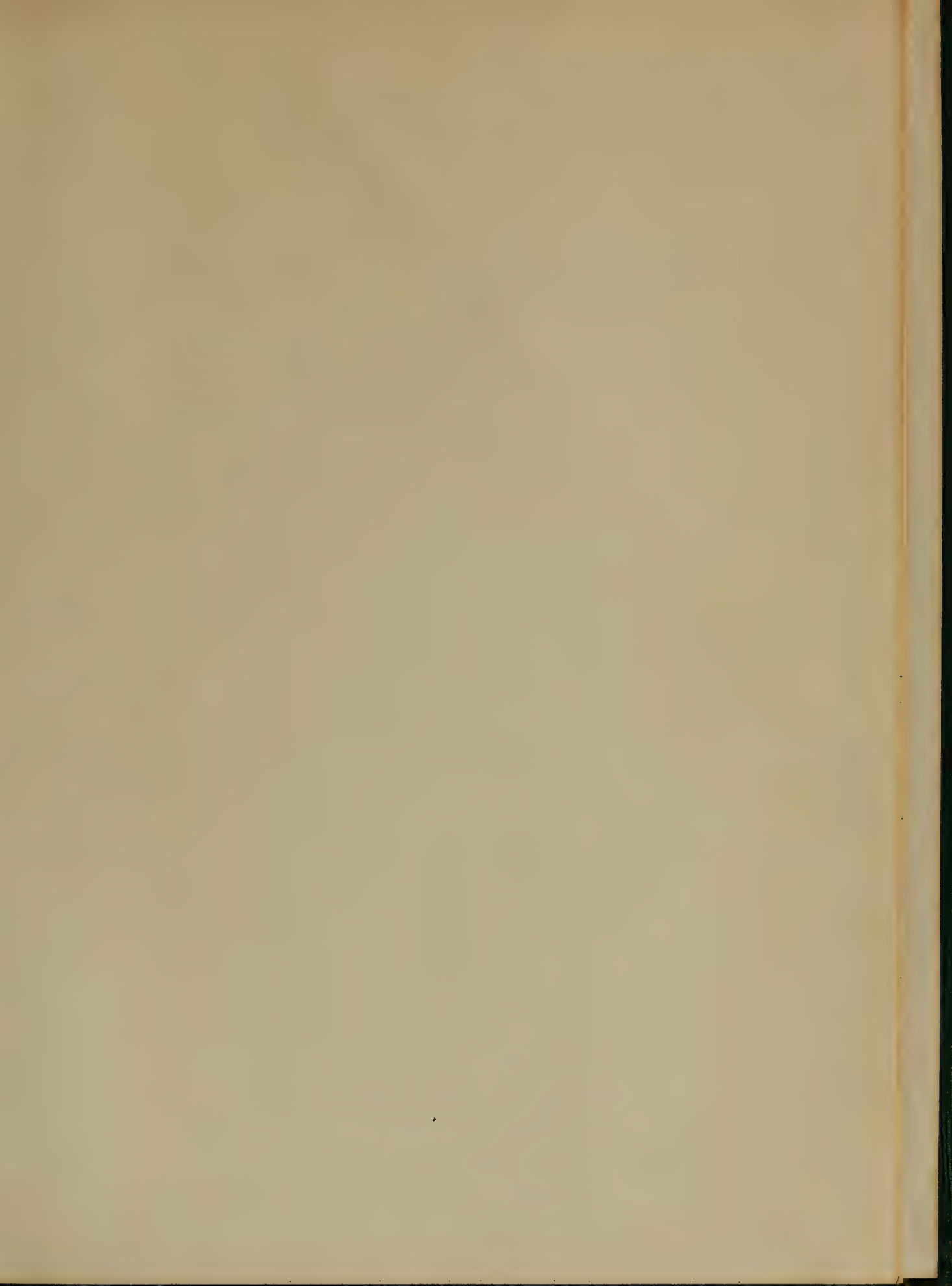
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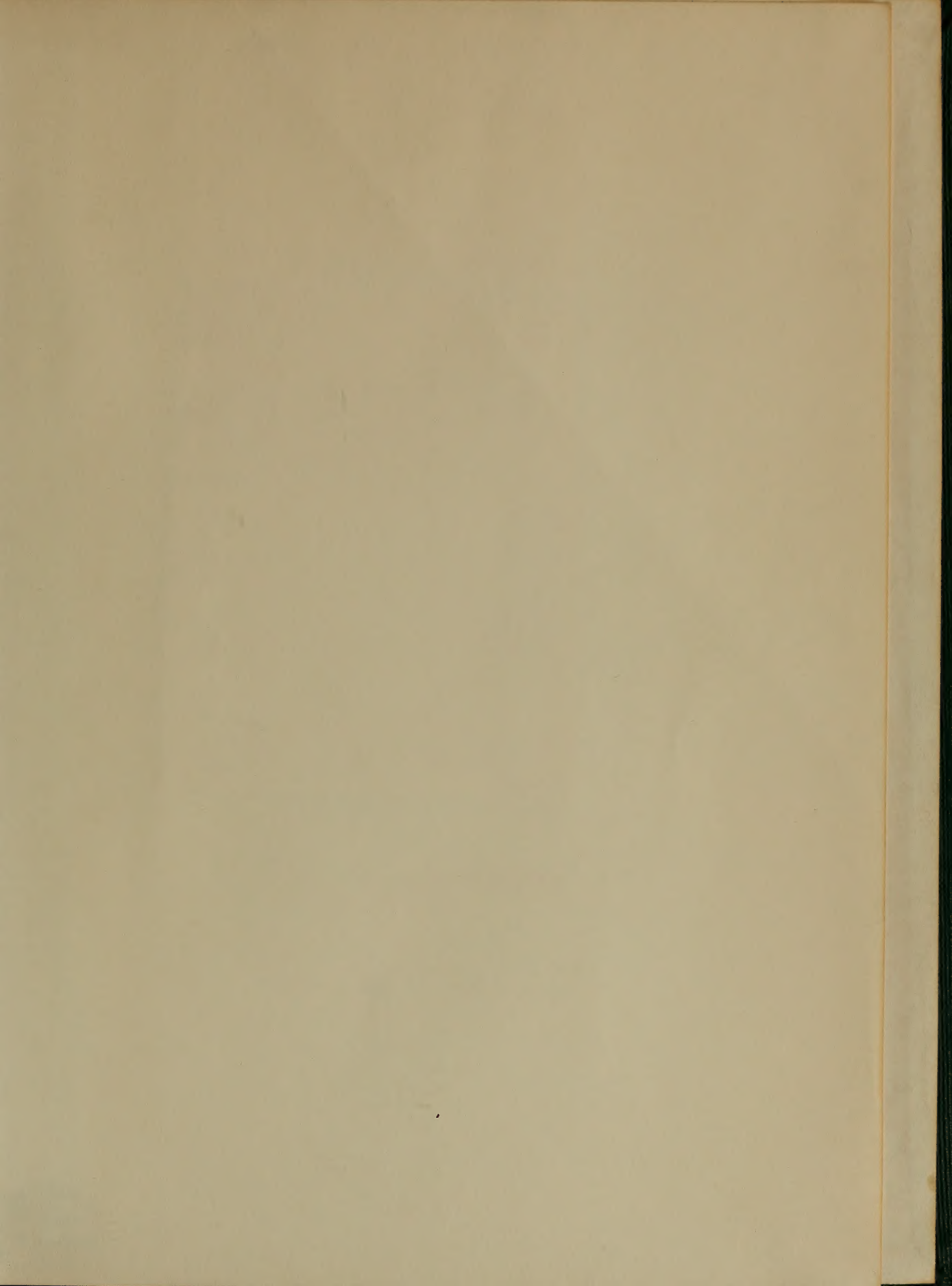
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